The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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CROCKERY, &c.

KETCHUM, MARTIN & CO.,

Crockery, China, Glassware, LAMPS, SILVER-PLATED WARE Fancy Goods, &c.,

Formerly 40 Randolph-st.,

Resumed Business immediately after the Fire at

201 East Madison-st.,

Have one of the best stocks of goods in CHICAGO, and having no rent to pay can sell lower than any house in the city, and propose to do it.

KETCHUM, MARTIN & CO., 201 E. Madison-st.

BURLEY & TYRRELL,

274, 276 & 278 Wabash-av.,

(CORNER VAN BUREN-ST.),

OFFER AT Wholesale & Retail, FRENCH CHINA, Parisian Granite, NEW STYLES. CUT AND ENGRAVED GLASSWARE, Silver-Plated Goods, FINE TABLE CUTLERY, Bronzes, Parians, Vases, Dinner, Tea and Dessert Sets.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

DOGGETT, BASSETT, & HILLS,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS & SHOES

(Old location),

NOS. 29 AND 31 LAKE-ST., CORNER WABASH-AV., Chicago.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

J. J. SURDAM & CO.

Have Removed their Stock of Builders' Hardware, STOVES, &C., to their Old Location, [illegible] Lake-st.

FANCY GOODS.

WEST'S BAZAAR,

280 and 282 Wabash-av., Up stairs,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

We are now receiving by direct importation "Bonded to Chicago," an elegant variety of articles suitable for WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS,

Which we will sell at Unusually Low Prices. We have also a large stock of Wax Flower Materials and Glass Shades.

West & Co.,

Importers of Fancy Goods, etc., 280 & 282 Wabash-av.

N. B. Before the great fire at 140 Lake-st.

REAL ESTATE.

AUCTION SALE OF

100 Choice Residence Lots, Fronting on South Halsted, Green, Peoria, Sangamon, and Morgan-sts.

On Monday Afternoon, Oct. 14, at 2 1-2 O'Clock, at Salesroom, 186 East Madison-st.,

By C. C. Thayer & Co., Real Estate Auctioneers and Brokers.

These lots are in Webster & Perkins' Subdivision of S. E. ¼ the E ½ of Sec. 5, 38, 14. They are beautifully located, being in the immediate vicinity of the Boulevard and fine improvements, and are easy of access by the P., Ft. W. & C. R. Their close proximity to the Fifty-fifth-st. Boulevard, being only 99 feet north of the same, makes them very attractive and desirable for residences, and situated in a district where values are rapidly increasing, they present excellent advantages for an investment or speculation.

Title Perfect—Abstract of Title Furnished—Terms of Sale Easy.

Only $50 cash, and balance in $50 payments every 4 months, with interest, at 8 per cent. A deposit of 10 per cent will be required at time of sale.

Further information and plats of the property can be had at the office of

C. C. THAYER & CO., 186 East Madison-st.

LOOKING GLASSES.

W. T. NOBLE & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Looking Glasses & Picture Frames.

Before the fire at 156 STATE-ST., now located at

76 AND 78 VAN BUREN-ST.,

Since the fire we have built a large Factory corner Stewart-av. and Twenty-sixth-st., which gives us increased facilities for filling orders. We keep constantly on hand a large stock of PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, and Chromos.

W. T. NOBLE & CO.

N. B.—Our Factory is one of the largest in the Western country for the manufacture of Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.

SHOES.

E. C. BURTS.

FREEMAN,

379 West Madison-st., CORNER OF ANN,

Has the Largest Stock of E. C. BURTS' FINE SHOES.

BUTTERS' EXCHANGE.

Butters' Exchange,

26, 27, 29, & 31 W. Washington-st.

50 Buggies, Phaetons, Rockaways, and Express Wagons,

For Account of CHICAGO MANUFACTURERS. ALSO Harness, Carriage Robes, and Whips; also Three Fine Buggy Horses, AT AUCTION, Wednesday Morning, Oct. 9, at 10 O'Clock, AT Butters' Exchange, West Washington-st., Cor. Near Madison.

FINANCIAL.

NUMBER ONE Trade Paper Wanted

In moderate amounts, by HAMMOND & WATSON, Financial Agents, [illegible] Washington-st.

SHIRTS.

FIRE-PROOF SHIRT STORE.

We take pleasure in testifying to the fact that Mr. SAM. DAVENPORT has paid us his Fire Account IN FULL, an act voluntary on his part, for which we commend him to the confidence of the commercial world.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

I hereby return thanks to my friends, whose generous patronage has enabled me to pay my fire accounts IN FULL, and prosper in business. I still believe, as I always have, in making a small profit from the MANY, rather than a large one from the FEW.

SAM. DAVENPORT, 107 East Van Buren-st.

JEWELRY.

Coggswell & Co., Jobbing Jewellers,

The most complete Assortment ever offered the Western trade.

306 WEST MADISON-ST.

IRON, DOORS, &c.

S. B. Munson, Jr. & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF Corrugated IRON DOORS & SHUTTERS, Corrugated Iron, METAL SHINGLES & IRON ROOFING,

No. 27 North Canal St. Chicago.

PAPER, TWINE, ETC.

McCann, Fitch & Converse, PAPER,

Twines, Paper Bags, Writing Paper, Envelopes, Straw Board.

12 AND 14 LA SALLE-ST., CHICAGO

COAL.

AHRENS & BEHRENS,

Beg to call attention to their great stock of HARD & SOFT COAL, COKE & WOOD, Which they offer at the Lowest Market Prices.

YARDS: 565 and 567 West Madison-st., and 296 and 298 West Van Buren-st.

LOOKING GLASSES.

THE OLD LOOKING GLASS HOUSE, (ESTABLISHED 18[illegible].)

JENKINSON & KEITZ,

MANUFACTURERS OF Looking-Glasses, Picture Frames, Plain and Carved, Walnut Mouldings.

SALESROOMS, 257 STATE-STREET.

FACTORY—261 and 263 Twentieth-st.

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

9TH OCTOBER, 1872.

HANNA BARRETT & CO.,

HAVE THIS DAY REMOVED TO 8 and 10 Dearborn-st.,

And have a full and complete stock of Paints, Oils and Window Glass.

AUCTION SALES.

By HARRISON & CO.

Crockery AT AUCTION.

We will close balance of BANKRUPT STOCK of Cutlery, China, Glassware, Looking Glasses, at No. 70 West Washington-st. (late Beard, Savage & Beard), Thursday, Oct. 10, at 10 a. m.

HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers.

Regular Thursday Sale of DRY GOODS.

Thursday, Oct. 10, at 9 1-2 O'clk.

CARDIGAN JACKETS, FLANNEL HOODS, LACE CURTAINS, SILK HAIR NETS, EXTRA GOODS, FURS, HOSIERY, ETC.

HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers, 83 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE OF FURNITURE, CARPETS, &C., Saturday Morning, Oct. 12, at 9 a. m.

HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers, SOUTH CANAL-ST.

OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

The Republican Ticket Elected in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Nebraska.

The State of Indiana Doubtful, but Probably Liberal.

Gen. Hartranft's Majority in Pennsylvania, 20,000.

Cincinnati Elects the Liberal Ticket by 4,000.

PENNSYLVANIA.

VOTE OF PHILADELPHIA.

Compared with the vote for Auditor General, October 1871, and the vote for Congressmen in October, 1868:

[illegible]

TOTAL VOTE OF PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 8.—Despatches from various parts of the State show that the election is passing off quietly and a heavy vote being polled. The reports show that little disaffection has been manifested among the Republicans, as Hartranft has not fallen behind his ticket. Republicans claim that Hartranft will carry the State by seven or eight thousand, and Allegheny County by five thousand majority, reckoning the latter from the 4 o'clock count.

Northampton County—Moore Township, Buckalew, 241; Democratic gain, 12. Bath, Buckalew, 19; Democratic gain, 21.

Erie County—Harbor Creek, Hartranft, 121; Republican gain, 59.

Crawford County—Cochranton, Buckalew, 45; Dem. gain, 22.

Westmoreland County—Penn Township, Buckalew, 117; Dem. loss, 26. West Newton, Hartranft, 26; loss, 12.

Lancaster County—Columbia Borough, Hartranft, 206; Dem. gain, 227. Paradise, Buckalew, 21; Dem. gain, 60.

Monroe County—Coolbaugh, Buckalew, 147; Dem. gain, 55.

Bradford County—Troy Borough, Hartranft [illegible] majority; Rep. gain, 47 over last year.

South Creek—Hartranft, [illegible]. Cantonton, Hartranft, 114; loss, 2.

Lycoming County—McIntyre, Hartranft, 119; gain, 60. Trout Run, Buckalew, 7 majority.

Chester County—Parkesburg Borough, Buckalew, 14 majority.

Perry County—Millerstown, Buckalew, 6; Dem. gain, 75.

Bedford County—Bedford Borough, Buckalew, 39; Democratic gain, 13.

Bucks County—New Hope, Buckalew, 1; Democratic gain, 14.

Northampton—Buckalew, 19; Democratic gain, 30.

Lehigh County—Emaus, Buckalew, 32; Democratic gain, 19.

Northampton County—Bethlehem, First Ward, Hartranft, 36 majority; loss, 4.

Northumberland County—Mount Carmel Borough, Hartranft, 197; gain, 39.

Delaware County—Upper Chichester, Hartranft, 26; gain, 18.

Dauphin County—Middleton, Buckalew, 73; Democratic loss, 48.

Berks County—Reading, First Ward, Hartranft, 103; gain, 47. Sixth Ward, Buckalew, 30; loss, 38.

Lancaster County—Buckalew, 10; Democratic gain, 368.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 8.—Alpsville, Pa., South Versailles Township, Third Precinct, Buckalew (Democrat), 66; Hartranft (Republican), 61.

Salisbury, Pa., Buckalew, 78; Hartranft, 62.

Penn Township, Westmoreland County, Buckalew's majority 117. Mount Pleasant Borough, Hartranft's majority 36. Corchranton, Crawford County, Buckalew's majority 45. Harbor Creek, Pa., Hartranft's majority 121.

Four wards in Johnston, Pa., give Hartranft 367 majority. Gain 59.

Allenton, Pa., gives Hartranft a majority of 27. Stomsboro gives Hartranft a majority of 5.

New Hope Borough; Hartranft's majority, 1. Lancaster County, Pa.; one township gives Buckalew 31 majority. Columbia Borough, Republican majority, 56.

Sharpsburg; Hartranft, 214; Buckalew, 213. Pleasantville; Hartranft, 189; Buckalew, 114.

Shaners, Pa., Buena Vista District; Hartranft, 119; Buckalew, 23.

Johnstown; the Sixth Ward gives Hartranft 100; Buckalew, 43. Republican gain, 22. Second Ward; Hartranft, 132; Buckalew, 43. Republican gain, 15. First Ward; Hartranft, 215; Buckalew, 71. Republican gain, 33. Fifth Ward; Hartranft, 124; Buckalew, 55. Republican gain, 7.

Washington Borough, Buckalew's majority, 2. Wheatland, Pa., Hartranft's majority, 95. Schomberg, Hartranft's majority, 57. Somerset Borough and Township, Hartranft's majority, 311; gain, 92. Sewick borough, Hartranft, 191; Buckalew, 80.

CAMBRIDGE, Oct. 8.—Republican gain of 64 in the Sixth election district, Erie County, Harbor Creek Borough, Republican majority, 161. West Newton Borough, Republican majority, 26.

Westmoreland County, Penn Township, Democratic majority, 117.

McKeesport, Hartranft's majority, 159.

Franklin, Hartranft's majority, 83.

Jamestown, Hartranft's majority, 42.

Middlesex Borough, Hartranft's majority, 29.

Butler County. Two districts heard from give Buckalew 28 majority. Republican gain, 32.

Tidioute Borough gives Hartranft 13 majority.

Oil City and District, Hartranft, 317; Buckalew, 136.

Pulaski Township, Hartranft's majority, 157.

Rochester Borough, Hartranft's majority, 61.

Freedom Borough, Hartranft's majority, 7.

Baden Borough, Hartranft's majority, 23.

New Castle, Second Ward, Hartranft's majority, 285.

Derry, Pa. Hartranft's majority 44.

Erie County, Waterford Borough, Republican majority 97.

Greensburg, Buckalew's majority 183.

Irwins, P., Hartranft 140, Buckalew 74.

Springdale, East Deer Township, Hartranft's majority 92.

Crawford County, Meadville City, gives a Democratic majority of 56. Gain 218.

New Haven, Hartranft's majority 27.

Petroleum Centre, Hartranft's majority 4.

Enon Valley, Hartranft's majority 101.

Crawford County Borough, Hartranft's majority 3.

Rockdale, Hartranft's majority 70.

Corry City—Hartranft, 288; Buckalew, 483.

Meadville—Buckalew, 66 majority.

Albion—Conneaut Township and Albion—Hartranft's majority, 140.

Girard Borough—Buckalew, 69; Hartranft, 68.

Cambridge Borough—Buckalew's majority, 18.

Cambridge Township—Buckalew's majority, 49.

Union City Borough—Buckalew, 10 majority.

Union Township—Hartranft's majority, 54.

Armstrong County, Howe Township—Hartranft, 265; Buckalew, 237

Fairview Borough, Hartranft 318; Buckalew, 169.

Brady's Bend, Hartranft's majority, 155. East Brady's Bend, Hartranft 143; Buckalew, 48.

Titusville—Buckalew's majority 63; Democratic gain, 151.

Hollidaysburg and Gaysport—Buckalew's majority, 26. Penn Borough, Hartranft's majority 16.

Beaver County—Industry Borough, Hartranft's majority 11. Riceville, Hartranft's majority, 7.

Lawrenceburg Borough, Hartranft's majority, 65. Freehold, Hartranft's majority, 139. Sharon, Hartranft's majority, 149.

Beaver County—Smith's Ferry, Hartranft, 28 majority. Georgetown Borough, Hartranft, 31 majority. Greene Township, Hartranft, 109 majority. Kittanning, Hartranft's majority, 76.

Armstrong County—Four districts give Hartranft 342 majority. Nineteen Boroughs give Hartranft 231 majority. Republican gain, 232.

Venango County, Pa., Hartranft, 500 majority; Lycoming, Buckalew, 150; Union, Hartranft, 780; Luzerne, Buckalew, 1,960, including 1,260 in Scranton.

Northampton is now stated at 3,300 for Buckalew.

Blair, Hartranft, 780; York, Buckalew about 1,800; Monroe, Buckalew, 2,400; Montour, Buckalew, 400; Cumberland, Buckalew, 550; Franklin, Hartranft, 200.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 8.—Hartranft's majority in North East Borough is 110. In North East Township Buckalew has a majority of 1.

In Linesville Borough, and River Township Hartranft's majority is 110.

Washington County—Eighteen Districts heard from show a Republican gain of 268 over Stanton in 1871.

York County, Pa.—Goldsboro, Hartranft, 19 majority; loss, 10.

Washington County—Washington Borough, Buckalew, 2 majority; loss, 23.

Union County—Lewisburg, Hartranft, 225 majority; loss, 4.

Venango County—Emlenton, Hartranft, 28 majority; gain, 3.

Lehigh County—Hanover, Buckalew, 88 majority; loss, 223.

Carbon County—Weatherly, Buckalew, 29 majority; loss, 9.

Columbia County—Montour, Buckalew, 51 majority; gain, 11.

Montgomery County—Towamencin, Hartranft, 126 majority; loss, 10.

Bradford County—Monroe Borough, Hartranft, 83 majority; gain, 16. Monroe Township, Hartranft, 106 majority; gain, 25. Athensboro, Hartranft, 12 majority; loss, 30. Athens Township, Buckalew, 159 majority; gain, 107. Towanda, Hartranft, 125 majority; loss, 124.

Fulton County—McConnellsburg and two townships, Buckalew 105 majority.

Bucks County—Morrisville, Hartranft, 3 majority; loss, 2.

Chester County—Kennett Square, Hartranft 62 majority; loss 94.

Specials from Washington claim the election of Hartranft by 20,000 majority.

Delaware County—Estimated 1,800 majority. Republican gain of 193.

Lancaster County—Washington, Buckalew 67 majority; gain 27.

Northampton County—Hellertown, Buckalew 37 majority. Bethlehem, 3 wards, Buckalew 169 majority; gain 88.

Chester County—Downingtown, Buckalew 4 majority; loss 1. Caln Township, Hartranft 39 majority; gain 5.

Lancaster County—Columbia is now stated at Buckalew 207 majority; gain, 236.

Bradford County—Athens Township is now stated, Buckalew, 191; gain, 139. Standing Stone, Buckalew, 25 majority; loss, 52. Sheshequin, Hartranft 170 majority; gain, 97. Monroe, Hartranft, 203 majority; gain, 93.

Warren County—Pleasanton, Buckalew, 81 majority; gain, 15. Connewaldo, Buckalew, 44 majority.

Lehigh County—Allentown, Third, Fifth, and Second Wards, Hartranft, 226 majority; gain, 246.

Cumberland County—Carlisle, Buckalew, 363 majority; gain, 331.

Bucks County—Newtonboro, Hartranft, 50 majority; loss, 19. Newton Township, Hartranft, 33 majority; loss, 7.

Lancaster County—East Donegal, Hartranft, 73 majority; gain, 61. Mount Joy, Hartranft, 129 majority; loss, 10.

Berks County—Reading, Fourth Ward, Hartranft, 166 majority; gain, 28; Sixth Ward, Buckalew, 32 majority; loss, 31. Maiden Creek, Buckalew, 15 majority; gain, 16. Richmond, Buckalew, 338 majority; gain, 36.

Lehigh County—Macungie Township, Buckalew, 183 majority; gain, 5.

Chester County—West Chester, Hartranft, 612 majority; loss, 14.

Lancaster City—Eight wards, Buckalew, [illegible] majority. The entire nine wards gave 204 majority in 1871.

Chester County—Estimated at 3,200 Hartranft majority; loss of 300.

Tioga County—Nine townships give Hartranft 1,052 majority; gain, 296.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 8.—Hartranft, Republican, has a majority in Allegheny County of 5,474, an increase over the vote of 1871 of 1,715.

The returns are not all in yet. The Republicans claim that the final vote will be 7,000 majority.

Allegheny County—Estimated 6,000 to 7,000 for Hartranft.

Dauphin County—Harrisburg, 720 majority for Hartranft; gain, 91.

Montgomery County—Norristown, 269 for Hartranft; gain, 225.

Lawrence County—Four districts, 514 majority for Hartranft.

Erie County—Erie City, Hartranft, 132 majority; gain, 28.

Monroe County—Estimated, 2,200 for Buckalew; gain of 342.

Northampton County—Estimated at 3,400 for Buckalew; gain, 546.

Beaver County—Estimated at 600 majority for Hartranft; gain, 132.

Dauphin County—Estimated at 2,000 majority for Hartranft.

Allegheny County—Hartranft's majority, 6,000.

Lancaster County—Estimated at 4,300 majority for Hartranft.

Luzerne County—Estimated at 3,500 majority for Buckalew.

Clinton County—Forty-four districts, Buckalew 2,463 majority.

Centre County—About 269 majority for Buckalew.

Cumberland County—15 districts, give Buckalew 94 majority.

Berks County gives Buckalew about 6,200 majority.

Schuylkill County—50 districts, 850 majority for Buckalew.

Westmoreland County—Buckalew's majority about 1,159.

Erie County, Democrats concede Hartranft 2,500 majority.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—The election of Hartranft by upwards of 15,000 majority is conceded.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9—1 a. m.—At midnight the Tribune claimed Republican majorities in Pennsylvania of thirty thousand, Ohio fifteen thousand, Indiana eight thousand. The Liberals and Democrats generally concede Pennsylvania and Ohio by much smaller figures.

The city is very quiet at this hour. Cheering during the evening around the newspaper offices has been but slight, indeed, compared with the enthusiasm a different result would have elicited.

CONGRESSMEN.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8.—Negley, Republican, is elected to Congress by 3,000 majority. Harmer, Republican, is re-elected in the Fifth District by 3,500 majority.

GENERAL ITEMS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8—10 p. m.—The October elections excited intense interest in New York to-day, but despatches in the evening papers contained nothing of real significance, except disclosures of systematic frauds in Philadelphia, equal to any pollution of the ballot-box ever perpetrated under Louis Napoleon. Newspaper Row is filled to-night with a shifting multitude. Returns are placarded in front of the *Sun*, *Tribune*, and *Herald* offices, illuminated from the street by calcium lights. Up to this hour nothing has arrived from Ohio and Indiana. From Philadelphia, various despatches estimate Hartranft's majority in that city all the way from 12,000 to 20,000. Shortly after 9, the *Herald* elevated a bulletin claiming Hartranft's certain election, which was greeted with faint cheers.

It is curious that all despatches from Philadelphia give no returns, but the Republicans claim an immense lump sum with the utmost serene confidence. Scattering returns from Pennsylvania counties give Buckalew gains. The *Tribune* has a bulletin that Hartranft's majority in Philadelphia is stated at 16,000, which the Liberals can overcome.

Addition, Division and Silence *Kemble* sarcastically telegraphs his compliments to the *Sun*, and says Hartranft is elected by 40,000 majority.

A telegram from Philadelphia says the official vote of the city is still withheld, the Supervisors remarking that they are waiting to hear from the country.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—The *Sun* has a despatch from Hon. Samuel J. Randall admitting that returns from the interior of Pennsylvania do not promise to overcome Hartranft's immense majority in Philadelphia. Buckalew's defeat is generally conceded here. The crowd around the *Times* office is cheering the returns from Ohio, with Indiana in doubt.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8—11 p. m.—Soon after 10 p. m. the *Herald* bulletined 16,000 Hartranft majority in Philadelphia, with the State claimed for Buckalew by 5,000 majority.

All the lottery dealers in Philadelphia struck a bargain to-day with the Hartranft leaders, agreeing to give their votes on condition of future immunity from arrest. All the dealers throughout the State were telegraphed to concerning this arrangement.

The Philadelphia *Press* says bands of well-known roughs arrived on every train from New York yesterday, led by the Jimmy O'Brien men and Custom House officers. They formed at the polls to-day in Philadelphia, and repeated from sunrise till sunset, without molestation, as had been arranged.

The *Times* claims Philadelphia by 23,000, and the State by 30,000.

There is really nothing definite yet from Pennsylvania, and not a word from the West.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 8.—The United States Marshall made information against Ald. John A. Strain, a prominent Democratic ward politician, this morning, for illegally voting. As soon as Mr. Strain ascertained that information had been made against him, he entered bail in the sum of $3,000, for a hearing. Strain, it is alleged, voted in a ward in which he had not registered.

OHIO.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 8.—The whole Grant ticket is defeated here. Eggleston beaten by over 2,000. Hayes beaten by over 1,000. Majority for Wiley (Liberal) on the State Ticket, in Hamilton County, over 4,000.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 8.—Returns from seven townships in Ashtabula County give Wikoff, Republican candidate for Secretary of State, 1,518 votes; Wiley, Democrat, 400; a Republican majority of 1,118, and a Republican gain of 419 over the vote for Secretary of State in 1870.

Four townships in Belmont County give Wikoff 1,071; Wiley, 821; Republican majority, 250; Democratic gain, 33.

In Green County, three townships, including Xenia City, give Wikoff 1,996; Wiley, 856; Republican majority, 1,142; a Democratic gain, over 1870, of 36 votes.

In Huron County, five townships give Wikoff 947; Wiley, 459; Republican majority of 288; Republican gain, 110.

In Lake County, three townships give Wikoff 1,069; Wiley, 479; Republican majority, 590; Republican net gain, 35.

In Licking County, five townships give Wikoff 745; Wiley, 713. Republican majority, 32; Republican gain, 24.

In Muskingum County, five townships give Wikoff 605; Wiley, 822. Republican majority, 183; Republican gain over the vote of 1870 of 108.

In Portage County, two townships give Wikoff 145; Wiley, 125. Republican gain, 30.

In Richland County, three townships give Wikoff 596; Wiley, 558. Republican majority, 38; Republican gain, 14.

In Summit County, three townships count Wikoff 542; Wiley 312. Republican majority, 230; Republican gain, 108.

In Union County, two townships give Wikoff 341; Wiley, 208. Republican majority, 133; Republican gain, 46.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 8.—The election passed off quietly. Peace was admirably maintained. A very large vote was polled in the city. Great interest was manifested in the result. To-night there is an immense concourse in the streets awaiting despatches. Three country precincts show Democratic and Liberal gains for Secretary of State over 1870 of 116.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 8.—But one precinct is in from the city, and this Ward having been divided since the fall election, cannot be compared with the previous general election. Compared, however, with last spring's election, it shows that Hayes, Republican candidate for Congress in the Second District, gains 112.

There is a growing opinion among Republicans that Hayes is elected, while the Democrats are equally confident of the election of Sayler over Eggleston in the First District.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 8.—Warren City, Trumbull County, Ohio, First Ward, Wikoff 248; Wiley 57. Republican gain over 1870 of 10. Second Ward, Wikoff, 226; Wiley, 171. Democratic gain of 16. Third Ward, Wikoff, 111; Wiley, 41. Republican gain of 13.

Returns received from twenty townships in various counties in the State, show a net Republican gain over the vote of Secretary of State in 1870, of 549 votes. Two townships show a Democratic gain of 20 votes.

ZANESVILLE, O., Oct. 8—9 p. m.—Six wards and five townships in Muskingum County give a Democratic gain of 52.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 8—8:45 p. m.—About thirty townships are reported, showing Republican gain over the vote for Secretary of State in 1870, of 700.

Alliance gives 453 Republican majority on the State ticket; a gain of 149 over last year.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 8.—Unofficial reports coming in from the city show steady Democratic gains; 200 gain is reported in the Nineteenth Ward. The indications are that Banning (Liberal) is elected in the Second District.

The county has probably gone largely Democratic on most of the candidates.

Washington Township, Warren County, Republican gain over 1870, 31.

Paint Township, Fayette County, Republican gain, 13.

The Nineteenth Ward in Cincinnati gives Banning 810 majority. Democratic and Liberal gain, since the spring, 222.

The First Precinct in the Twenty-fourth Ward gives Hayes 51 majority; Republican loss, 64, since the spring election. Seventeenth Ward, 203 Democratic and Liberal gain.

The Democrats claim the county by 3,000; Banning's election over Hayes (Republican) by 800 to 1,300, and Saylor (Democrat) over Eggleston from 2,000 to 3,000.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 8.—A *Gazette* special shows 136 Dem. gain in Crawford. Three townships in Clinton County give a Republican gain of 47 over 1870. The Seventeenth Ward of Cincinnati gives Banning, Liberal, 25 majority, a Republican loss, compared with the spring election, of 203.

Serious Republican losses are reported in the Fifteenth Ward. A large German vote appears to have been cast for Taft, (Republican) for the short term in the First District.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 8.—Springfield township, Williams County, gives 73 majority for Sherwood, Republican, for Congress; 65 Republican gain.

Bartlow Township, Henry County—Wikoff 12; Wiley, 20. Democratic majority, 8.

St. Joseph Township, Williams County—Hurd, 198; Sherwood, 161. Democratic majority 37.

Portage Township, Ottawa County, 21 majority for Hurd (Democrat) for Congress. Erie Township, 15 do. Salem Township, 280 do.

Napoleon Township, Henry County—Wikoff, 277; Wiley, 474.

Harrison Township, Henry County—Wikoff, 185; Wiley, 103.

St. Joseph Township, Williams County—Wikoff, 164; Wiley, 199.

Springfield Township, Williams County, gives Sherwood a majority of 73.

German Township, Fulton County, gives Hurd (Democrat Congressman) 7 majority; Republican gain 60.

Springfield Township, Lucas County, Sherwood (Republican Congressman), 15 majority. Democratic gain, 45.

Sylvania Township, Lucas County, Sherwood's majority, 144. Republican gain, 77.

Richfield Township, Lucas County, Sherwood, 56 majority. Republican gain, 18.

OXFORD, Ohio, Oct. 8.—The vote of Oxford Township, Butler County, Third District, stands 358 for John A. Smith, Republican, and 300 for John W. Sohn, a Democratic gain over the last Congressional election of 70 votes for the Democratic candidate.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 8.—Ashtabula County—Ten townships, Wikoff, 2,247; Wiley, 639; Republican majority, 1,608; Republican gain, 563.

Butler County—Three townships and one ward in Hamilton, Wikoff, 645; Wiley, 1,152; Democratic majority, 336; Republican gain over 1870 of 21.

Champaign County—Four townships, Wikoff, 836; Wiley, 375; Republican majority, 461; Republican gain, 97.

Clarke County—One township and two wards of Springfield, Wikoff, 794; Wiley, 617; Republican majority, 177; Democratic gain, 24.

Clinton County—Two townships, Wikoff, 367; Wiley, 203. Republican majority, 164; Democratic gain, 7.

Cuyahoga County—Two townships, Wikoff, 543; Wiley, 493. Republican majority, 50; Republican gain, 244. Nothing yet from the city.

Defiance County—Two townships, Democratic gain of 24. The vote on candidates is not yet received.

Fairfield County—Six townships and Lancaster City, Wikoff, 1,469; Wiley, 2,120. Democratic majority, 651; Republican gain, 72.

Franklin County—Four townships and three wards, Wikoff, 781; Wiley, 1,650. Democratic majority, 869; Republican gain, 108.

City of Gallipolis—Wikoff, 508; Wiley, 298; Republican majority, 210; Democratic gain, 11.

Greene County—Four townships, including the City of Xenia, Wikoff, 2,402; Wiley, 946; Republican majority, 1,456; Democratic gain, 38.

Guernsey County—Two townships, Wikoff, 248; Wiley, 277; Democratic majority, 29; Republican gain, 7.

Harrison County, Ohio, two townships, Wikoff, 325; Wiley, 304. Republican majority, 221; Republican gain, 8.

Jefferson County, three townships, including the City of Steubenville, give Wikoff 1,453; Wiley, 936. Republican majority, 517; Republican gain, 163.

Lake County, six townships, Wikoff, 2,074; Wiley, 767. Republican majority, 1,307; Republican gain, 192.

Lawrence County, two townships, and the city of Ironton, Wikoff, 1,309; Wiley, 494. Republican majority, 815. Republican gain, 353.

Licking County, seven townships, and the city of Newark, Wikoff, 1,675; Wiley, 1,697. Democratic majority, 22. Democratic gain, 30.

Lorain County, five townships, Wikoff, 1,029; Wiley, 502. Republican majority, 526. Republican gain, 65.

Medina County, two townships, Wikoff, 331; Wiley, 202. Republican majority, 30. Democratic gain, 97.

Miami County, three townships. The vote on the candidates is not yet received. There is a Republican gain of 198.

Montgomery County, three townships and eight wards, Wikoff, 2,619; Wiley, 2,856. Republican majority, 263—Democratic gain, 124.

Muskingum County, ten townships, Wikoff, 1,167; Wiley, 1088. Republican majority, 79. Republican gain, 207.

Ottawa County, four townships, Wikoff, 251; Wiley, 388. Democratic majority, 137; Democratic gain, 42.

Pickaway County, two townships, Wikoff, 167; Wiley, 141. Republican majority, 26; Republican gain 56.

Portage County, three townships, Wikoff, 723; Wiley, 536. Republican majority 187; Democratic gain 11.

Seneca County, one township and five wards of the city of Tiffin, Wikoff, 718; Wiley, 977. Democratic majority 259; Democratic gain 60.

Shelby County—Seven townships, Wikoff, 736; Wiley, 781; Democratic majority, 45; Democratic gain, 106.

Stark County—Two townships and the City of Massillon, Wikoff, 922; Wiley, 811. Republican majority, 111; Democratic gain, 161.

Summit County—Seven Townships and two wards in Akron, Wikoff, 1,574; Wiley, 1,083. Republican majority, 491; Republican gain, 19.

Trumbull County, one township and the city of Warren, Wikoff, 718; Wiley, 333. Republican majority, 381; Democratic gain, 5.

Tuscarawas County, five townships, Wikoff, 364; Wiley, 368. Democratic majority, 4; Republican gain, 484.

Union County, four townships, Wikoff, 596; Wiley, 422. Republican gain, 35.

Warren County, three townships, Wikoff, 843; Wiley, 464. Republican majority, 379; Democratic gain, 19.

Washington County, seven townships, including Marietta, vote on candidates not returned. Republican gain 13.

Williams County, two townships, Wikoff, 615; Wiley, 485. Republican majority, 130; Republican gain, 107.

Highland County elects the whole Republican ticket. Fifteen townships show Republican gains of 47.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 9—1:10 a. m.—Partial returns from half the counties in the State show a Republican gain of 5,000 over the vote of Noyes in 1871, when the Republican majority reached 20,000. This will be reduced by Democratic gains in Hamilton and Cuyahoga Counties, leaving the Republican majority not less than 15,000 in the State.

At the Republican headquarters it is claimed that reported and unreported gains will leave the majority about as last year.

The following districts elect Republican members of Congress:

Third District, John Q. Smith.
Fourth District, L. B. Gunckel.
Sixth District, Isaac R. Sherwood.
Eighth District, William Lawrence.
Ninth District, James W. Robinson.
Tenth District, Charles Foster.
Eleventh District, H. S. Bundy.
Fifteenth District, W. P. Sprague.
Sixteenth District, L. Danford.
Seventeenth District, L. D. Woodworth.
Eighteenth District, James Monroe.
Nineteenth District, J. A. Garfield.
Twentieth District, R. C. Parsons.

The following Districts elected Democratic members of Congress:

First District, William Sayler.
Second District, H. B. Banning.
Fifth District, J. C. Lamison.
Seventh District, J. T. Neal.
Twelfth District, Hugh J. Jewett.
Thirteenth District, M. J. Southard.
Fourteenth District, John Berry.

WHEELING, W. V., Oct. 8.—Danford (Republican) gains in Belmont County, Ohio, in four townships, 200 over the vote of 1871, and gains 100 in Steubenville.

Peace Township gives Danford 241 majority.

Short Creek Township gives Danford 198 majority.

Danford's majority in Steubenville, 450.

LATEST.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., midnight, Oct. 8.—Returns come in slow. About 200 voting precincts heard from. The country districts [illegible] are largely in our favor. The country districts are somewhat against us. Thus far we are about 10,000 ahead on net gains, but can't tell how the State will go.

Hurd, Liberal, is probably elected in the Sixth District.

[illegible]

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 8.—The election returns so far are very meagre. The ticket is very long, and the returns received only from small precincts. The vote is very close. It will be late before a correct estimate can be made.

[illegible]

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Oct. 8.—[illegible]

[illegible]

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, Oct. 8.—A heavy vote was polled. [illegible]

[illegible]

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 8.—[illegible]

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—[illegible]

NEWARK CHARTER ELECTION.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 8.—[illegible]

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Oct. 8.—[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 8.—[illegible]

FOREIGN.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—An explosion took place in a coal mine at Morley yesterday while the miners were at work. Thirty of the men are known to have been killed. The greatest excitement prevails in the neighborhood.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The explosion in the coal mine at Morley yesterday was far more serious in its results than the first despatch stated. It is now known that forty miners were killed.

[illegible]

SPAIN.

PARIS, Oct. 8.—A special from Madrid says that evening, while King Amadeus was [illegible] Plaza Del Oriente, two men, who [illegible]

[illegible]

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Oct. 8.—Five gambling saloons in a well-known German watering-place have been closed.

[illegible]

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 8.

The money market remains in about the same condition as noted for several days past. The demand for money at the banks is not pressing, because a large class of would-be borrowers know it is no use to ask. There is, however, considerable good paper offered in the street at from 1¼ to 1½ per cent per month. The main cause of the present tightness of money is, as has been mentioned before, owing to the fact that larger amounts than usual of grain, lumber, cattle, etc., etc., are held in the country, and do not come forward, and one of the principal reasons they do not come is owing to the high cost and inadequate facilities for transportation. The growth of the West and the increasing quantity of its marketable products demand increased facilities for carrying them to the consumers in the East. Within eighteen months we shall have, at least, one and probably two new trunk lines of railroad from Chicago eastward, but it is doubtful if even these will accommodate the continually increasing volume of heavy freights in that direction, and it is not improbable that within a few years both the East and West will see the necessity for a great double track railroad, built either with National or State aid, and devoted exclusively to the transportation of freight at low rates; a road that will stand in the same relation to the whole country that the Erie Canal has heretofore to a small portion of it.

Exchange is in good supply, and sold between banks to-day at 75c to $1.00 per $1,000 discount.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote stocks and bonds in this market this afternoon as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	115¼	115¾
5-20s of '62	113¼	113¾
5-20s of '64	113	113¾
5-20s of '65	113⅛	113⅝
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	114⅛	114⅝
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	114¼	114⅝@¾
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	114½	114⅝
10-40s	107½	107⅝@¾
U. S. 5s (new issue)	110½	110⅝@¾
U. S. currency 6s	111½	111⅝@¾
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s		100 and int.
Chicago City 7s		99 and int.
Cook County 7s		99 and int.
Illinois, County and Township 10s, 93¼@95		
Eastern exchange	¼@1-16 dis	par 1 pr
Sterling exchange (large drafts)		109½@9¾
Gold exchange		113
Gold and gold coupons	112⅝	112¾
Money on approved collaterals		8@ 10
Land warrants		
160s not war 1812	177	187
120s not war 1812	134	143
Agricultural College land scrip	175@180	

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 8.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the past 24 hours:

	RECEIPTS. 1872.	1871.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.	1871.
Flour, brls	58,851		2,485	
Wheat, bu	142,260		131,703	
Corn, bu	189,022		90,053	
Oats, bu	43,430		74,320	
Rye, bu	4,964		369	
Barley, bu	62,700		14,277	
Grass seed, lbs	48,465		7,180	
Flax seed, lbs	409,000		269,350	
Broom corn, lbs	4,200		11,679	
Cured meats, lbs	21,950		135,200	
Beef, brls			217	
Pork, brls			20	
Lard, lbs	7,410		20,086	
Tallow, lbs	26,460		600	
Butter, lbs	60,803		62,582	
Dressed hogs, No.	4,877		4,985	
Live hogs, No.	2,454		1,675	
Cattle, No.	597		190	
Sheep, No.				
Hides, lbs	152,320		63,960	
Highwines, brls	122		186	
Wool, lbs	40,150		47,600	
Potatoes, bu	2,697		57	
Lumber, m feet	6,848		1,250	
Shingles, m	2,430		2,214	
Lath, m	1,260		230	
Salt, brls	300		1,730	

There are no returns for the corresponding date last year, the Secretary of the Board giving comparative figures by days, not dates.)

Withdrawn from store for city consumption on Monday: 7,697 bu wheat; 2,970 bu corn; 3,168 bu oats; 2,773 bu rye; 19,781 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 401 cars wheat; 255 cars and 69,000 bu corn; 49 cars oats; 14 cars rye; 175 cars barley. Total, (894 cars) 378,000 bu.

By an almost unanimous vote of the members, there will be no business meeting of the Board of Trade to-morrow, (Wednesday), the general desire of members being to observe the day as a holiday. The new allotment of documents will be formally transferred to the Board of Trade about 12 o'clock. Members are requested to be at the old hall (Farwell) promptly at [illegible] in the morning to take part in the procession, and [illegible]. It has been decided that ladies will not be admitted to the floors of the new hall after [illegible].

There was [illegible] disposition to trade to-day on [illegible] were rather extensively engaged in [illegible] the prospects of trade in the new [illegible] while some of the more philosophic ones were [illegible] the chequered experience of [illegible]. We need [illegible] who are announced as speakers at the formal dedication of the new Chamber of Commerce [illegible] the anniversary of the great fire,—we [illegible]. The unparalleled activity [illegible] diminished elsewhere.

The amendment to the general rules of the Board of [illegible] published in THE TRIBUNE of this morning [illegible]. The amendment simply limits the [illegible] members for violation of contracts, before the Board of Directors, to one year after the expiration of the contract alleged to have been violated.

THE MARKETS.

There was a comparatively small business transacted [illegible] to-day, and prices were easier on wheat, corn, and rye, while oats and barley were firm, [illegible] higher. The shipping inquiry was [illegible] and speculators were not in a mood to operate freely, the reunion, etc. [illegible] [illegible] at the close values were little better [illegible]. In the grocery market there was little [illegible]. Sugars were again in active request, [illegible] and [illegible] choice [illegible] in good demand, and firm, while low [illegible]. In rice, soap, and candles there was no visible change. Spices are active, and [illegible] an advance of 2c in [illegible]. The dry goods [illegible] no features deserving mention. A [illegible] business was doing both in staple and [illegible] goods, and all seasonable and standard [illegible] firmly held at former quotations. [illegible] in the butter and cheese markets [illegible] continues liberal, [illegible] feeling is decidedly firm. Coal was [illegible] with no change in quotations, [illegible] and Briar Hill being the [illegible] bags were firm at the decline [illegible] busy season being [illegible] firm at the advance established yesterday, or at $18.00@19.00 for better pressed timothy on track, [illegible] paying these prices. Hides and leather remain unchanged. The market for carbon oil continues excited, and a further advance of 1c is noted, 29c being the price demanded [illegible]. Other oils were quoted steady. Building materials were firm, and in good demand. Lumber was [illegible]. Salt was again [illegible] being in better demand [illegible]. Wool was inactive and unchanged. [illegible] were in fair demand, and steady. [illegible] Metals and tinners' stock firm. Naval stores were quiet and steady. Green fruits were in large supply, and weak. Potatoes [illegible].

Highwines were quiet and hardly so firm, being [illegible] buyers to any extent, the sales reported consisting of 100 brls [illegible] at [illegible]. The decline in corn has brought distillers [illegible] the market, and there is a prospect of some [illegible] in the supply of wines under more liberal [illegible].

Lake freights were more active, and the engagements [illegible] at yesterday's rates, but there [illegible] firmness noticeable for several days past, and at the close the tendency was to a decline, carriers [illegible] at 17c for corn and 18c for wheat [illegible] Buffalo, and 29c for wheat to Kingston. [illegible] this port numbered thirteen, and [illegible] 107,000 bu wheat, 148,000 bu [illegible].

Provisions were almost lifeless, and prices [illegible]. The interest was well represented, [illegible] the trade lacked interest, but buyers and sellers seemed indifferent, and, as there were no [illegible] they concluded to do nothing, and [illegible]. Until operators become [illegible] and get over the annoyance [illegible] of a removal of the Board of Trade [illegible] is looked for in this branch of [illegible]. The market closed dull and nearly nominal, at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller October, [illegible], regular, (with irregular [illegible]) [illegible]; do seller December or January, [illegible]; Lard, [illegible] for round lots of [illegible] for small lots do [illegible]; do seller January, [illegible]; summer rendered, [illegible] for ordinary, [illegible]. Dry salted shoulders, [illegible]. Sweet pickled [illegible] and green hams firm at [illegible] seller November; [illegible] long clear, [illegible] for delivery in December and [illegible] Cumberlands: [illegible] for short [illegible] for long clear; [illegible] for short [illegible] long cut hams. Bacon, clear sides, [illegible]; and do hams, [illegible]. Mess beef, $9.00 for old, and $10.00 for [illegible]; extra mess do, $10.00 for old, and $11.00 for new; beef hams, [illegible]. City tallow, [illegible] quotable at [illegible]. Sales were reported of 35 tcs [illegible] loose; 360 tcs s. p. [illegible] at 12c.

Dressed hogs were offered to-day at $5.50 per 100 lbs, seller December and January, with no buyers at over [illegible]. A few have arrived within the last two days, [illegible] local butchers.

Flour was dull at unchanged prices. Orders were [illegible] local inquiry was meagre; hence, [illegible] to create activity. The supply is [illegible] but the recent drop in the prices of wheat [illegible] buyers to ask concessions which manufacturers [illegible] to grant, as the flour they [illegible] from wheat bought at prices higher than those now ruling. Bran dull at [illegible]. Sales reported of 100 brls white winters [illegible]; 100 brls do [illegible] and

[illegible] Total, 260 brls, and 70 tons bran at $9.00 on track.

Wheat was quiet and rather weak, under more liberal offerings to-day and a large increase in the receipts for to-morrow, and we note a decline of 1@1¼c per bu, with the tendency rather downward at the close. Buyers for future delivery were not anxious to pay the asking prices, while sellers wanted to sell short. The large receipts, present and prospective, coupled with the stringency in money, all exerting a weakening influence. The market was weakest early, the decline at one time amounting to 2c as compared with yesterday, but recovered somewhat and closed steady and rather firm. Shippers' purchases were comparatively light, this class of operators generally insisting on a lower range of freights, particularly via the water route. At the close No. 2 was steady at $1.11¼@1.12, spot; $1.11¾@1.11¼ seller October; $1.12@1.12¼ seller the last half do, and $1.11¼@1.11¾ seller the year; No. 1 was inactive and nominal at $1.20; No. 3 active at 98c@$1.00, and rejected quiet at 87@87½c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 1 spring at $1.20; 22,800 bu No. 2 at $1.12; 26,800 bu do at $1.11¾; 1,200 bu do at $1.11½; 4,000 bu No. 3 at $1.00; 1,600 bu do at 99½c; 17,200 bu do at 99c; 4,400 bu rejected at 87½c; 1,200 bu do at 87c. Total, 82,600 bu.

Corn was rather quiet at a decline of ½@¾c per bu as compared with yesterday, the easier feeling resulting from liberal receipts and a general disposition to discount the market for future delivery. Shippers, as a general thing, purchased exceedingly small amounts, not being willing to pay the freights asking. At the close, the market was dull at 32½@32¾c for regular No. 2 in store, cash, or seller October; 33¼@33¾c for do seller the last half of October, and 33¾@33¾c seller November. Cash sales were reported of 11,200 bu No. 2 high mixed at 33½c, afloat; 16,800 bu do, in store, at 33½c; 4,000 bu do at 33¼c; 11,200 bu do at 33c; 26,800 bu do at 33c; 5,000 bu do at 32½c; 23,800 bu do at 32¾c; 15,000 bu do at 32½c; 20,000 bu do at 32½c. Total, 126,800 bu.

Oats were firm and a shade more active, under a good speculative and shipping demand, and we note an advance of ¼@½c per bushel. Receipts are not over-large, and those who were willing sellers a few days ago for future delivery are now rather anxious to cover their outstanding deals, as it is utterly impossible to put prices much lower than they now are. The market closed firm at 21½@22c for regular No. 2, and 22½@22¾c for strictly fresh do. Rejected was dull at 19c. In options the market closed steady at 22½@22½c for seller the last half of October, and 23½c seller November. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at 22½c; 8,400 bu do at 22½c; 3,400 bu do at 22¾c; 3,800 bu do at 22c; 1,200 bu rejected at 19½c; 1,200 bu do at 19½c; 1,800 bu do at 18½c. Total, 30,800 bu.

Rye was in limited demand, and the market was quiet and rather weak, a decline of ½@1c per bushel being fully established, No. 2 closing dull at 51½c. Sales were reported of 4,800 bu at 51½c.

Barley was in good demand, and the market was moderately active, shippers and speculators buying quite freely, and we note an appreciation of about ¼c per bu, though at the extreme close the market price was the same as yesterday—64@64½c for No. 2 cash, or seller October. No. 3 closed at 52@52½c, and rejected at 38½@39c. Sample lots were less active. Sales were reported of 12,000 bu No. 2 at 64c; 800 bu do at 64½c; 11,600 bu at 64¼c; 1,200 bu No. 3 at 51½c; 6,400 bu do at 52c; 10,800 bu do at 52½c; 4,800 bu rejected at 37c; 2,400 bu at 37¼c; 4,000 bu at 38c; 400 bu by sample at 57c; 400 bu do at 64c; 400 bu do at 70c; 400 bu do at 73c; 400 bu do at 75c—all on track; 400 bu do at 68c; 400 bu do at 75c, both delivered. Total, 64,000 bu.

The following is the official report of grain in store in this city on Saturday evening last, and at corresponding dates:

WHEAT.	Oct. 5, '72.	Sept. 28, '72.	Oct. 7, '71.
No. 1 amber	....	....	....
No. 2 amber	....	....	....
No. 1 white	....	....	....
No. 2 white	....	....	....
No. 1 red	350	350	....
No. 2 red	1,779	2,415	....
No. 3 winter	1,492	2,247	....
Rej. winter	....	....	....
No. 1 spring	67,023	73,026	....
No. 2 spring	594,460	608,871	....
No. 3 spring	197,633	271,113	....
No. 1 hard spring	15,497	14,447	....
No. 2 hard spring	6,488	5,048	....
Rejected spring	94,325	92,556	....
No grade spring	1,040	693	....
Total	980,087	970,466	1,441,216
CORN.			
White	2,541	2,972	....
Yellow	11,594	11,594	....
No. 1	203,158	201,133	....
No. 2	2,856,552	3,418,867	....
Rejected	19,646	18,695	....
No grade	....	....	....
Total	3,093,491	3,652,961	2,412,044
OATS.			
No. 1	7,639	7,769	....
No. 2	795,295	705,766	....
Rejected	164,429	157,017	....
No grade	2,479	5,048	....
Total	969,758	875,865	1,599,364
RYE.			
No. 1	94,669	4,589	....
No. 2	136,020	115,081	....
Rejected	16,848	26,300	....
Total	157,427	145,920	564,155
BARLEY.			
No. 1	....	471	....
No. 2	327,217	312,630	....
No. 3	101,880	190,552	....
Rejected	81,629	86,799	....
No grade	1,238	2,061	....
Total	421,914	592,513	528,395

Total, 5,622,677 bu. There was an increase during the week of 9,621 bu wheat; 94,393 bu oats; 11,507 bu rye; and a decrease of 559,470 bu corn; 170,599 bu barley. Total decrease, 615,078 bu.

THE LATEST.

In the afternoon the grain markets were dull, operators, for the most part, attending the reception of the Chamber of Commerce Committee in the new hall. Prices closed nominally at $1.11¾@1.12 for No. 2 wheat, cash, and 33¾c for No. 2 corn, seller the last half of October. Other cereals, provisions, and freights neglected.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 8.

ALCOHOL—Is fairly active, and prices are nominally unchanged. We quote: $1.80@1.90 for 94 per cent proof.

BEANS—The supply is ample and demand rather light. Prices are quotable as follows: $2.00@2.50 for common to fair, and $2.75 for navy.

BROOM CORN—Is quiet and in only fair request. Present prices are steady and firm. We quote: $40.00@50.00 per ton for common; $70.00@90.00 for fair; $100.00 for choice; and $120.00@140.00 for choice hurl.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Continue to be in large demand. Prices are very firm. Brick quotable at $12.00@14.00. Lime, 90c@$1.00 in bulk, and $1.25@1.35 per brl. We quote: Stucco, $2.75@4.00; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00@2.10 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00@2.10; Akron cement, $2.00@2.10; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime, in bulk, 90c@$1.00; lime, $1.25@1.35 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@45c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@50.00; building brick (common), $12.00@14.00; Woodstock pressed range at $35.00@40.00; St. Louis Hydraulic pressed, $40.00, del; Milwaukee, $33.00, del; Racine, $30.00, del; Hinsdale, $25.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet, for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$ 8.80
7x10 to 8x10	6.50	9.00
8x11 to 10x12	7.00	9.50
8x14 to 10x15	7.50	11.00
10x14 to 12x18	8.00	13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.50	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	9.00	17.00
18x22 to 18x30	10.50	18.50
20x28 to 24x30	12.00	20.00
26x28 to 24x36	13.00	22.00
26x34 to 26x40	14.00	24.00
28x38 to 28x44	15.00	26.00
30x48 to 30x48	16.00	27.00
30x50 to 32x52	....	30.00
32x54 to 34x56	....	34.00
34x58 to 34x60	....	38.00
36x60 to 40x60	....	40.00

BUTTER—The past week has developed no new features worthy of comment in connection with the butter market. A fairly active business has been doing, both in choice and low grades, and former prices have been firmly sustained. Medium qualities are more or less neglected, and the supply is accumulating. Choice grades are scarce, and readily command the quotations. We repeat our list: Strictly choice dairy, 25@28c; fair to good grades, 18@22c; inferior to common, 7@14c.

CHEESE—Prices range the same as on the date of our last weekly review, but the tone of the market is firmer, owing to an advance at the East, and the fact that the stock of prime goods is becoming somewhat reduced. The demand is fairly active, and increasing, and the present tendency of prices is upward. We quote: New York factory, 14½@15½c; Ohio factory, 13@14c; Western factory, 13@14c.

COAL—Since our last weekly review there have been [illegible] feeling, however, is firmer, both as regards anthracite and no quotable change in prices of coal. The general bituminous varieties, and dealers predict higher prices. We repeat our list, as follows: Lehigh lump, $11.00; Lehigh prepared, $10.00; Lackawanna, $9.50@10.00; Erie, $9.50@10.00; Briar Hill, $9.50@10.00; Walnut Hill, $9.50@10.00; Blossburg, $9.50; Cherry Mine, $8.40; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

EGGS—Are plenty and easier, quotable at 19@21c. Sales, 3,700 doz at 20c; 500 doz at 19c.

FISH—The fish market continues active, with prices firm all around. Stocks of all descriptions are light, while of cod, herring, and whitefish there is continued scarcity. The whitefish market has been considerably unsettled for some time past, and prices are nominally 25c per ½ brl higher. We, however, make no change in our quotations: No. 1 whitefish, $5.00@5.25; No. 2, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 trout, $4.50@4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9.50@9.75; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1, shore, kits, $1.70@1.80; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@32c; box herring, scaled, 40@42c; Columbia River salmon, new, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples continue to come in freely, and are quiet and dull. Other fruits are in good supply, and in fair request. Sales, 320 brls choice, in a retail way, at $2.25@2.50; 175 brls good at $1.75@1.90; 60 brls poor at $1.50; 2 cars at $2.25; 1 car at $2.00. Peaches—60 baskets choice at 60c; 100 at [illegible]; 73 at 35c; 130 at 25@30c. Grapes—120 cases Isabella at $1.75@2.00; 126 baskets at 30c; 10 cases Delaware at $1.75. Cranberries—30 bu wild at $2.75; 10 brls cultivated at $12.00.

HAY—The arrivals of pressed hay continue to fall short of the demand, and prices are still firm and advancing. Large sales have recently been made, at $23.00@20.50, delivered at the Stock Yards; 1 car do sold at $21.00. Dealers were paying the following prices: ON TRACK—New timothy, better pressed,

[illegible] delivery of [illegible], $1.00@2.00, according to distance.

HIDES—Under this head there are no new features to note. The demand keeps pace with the supply, and prices remain firm and comparatively steady at the following range: Green butchers', 8½c; green salted, cured, heavy, 11½c; do light, 12½c; part cured, 10½@11½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 17@18c; dry kip, 20c; dry calf, 28c; dry flint, 20@21c; deacons, 50@55c; damaged, 8½c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

NAILS—Are in continued good demand at former quotations: 10d to 60d, per keg, $6.12½@6.25; 8d do, $6.37½@6.55; 6d do, $6.62½@6.75; 4d do, $6.87½@7.00; 3d do, $7.62½@7.75; do 3d, fine, $9.00@9.12½; 2d do, 9.37½@9.50; clinch, $8.62½@8.50.

NAVAL STORES—Are in good request, and prices continue firm and unchanged. We quote:

Manilla rope, ℔	$ 17	@ 19
Sisal rope, ℔	15	@ 16
Hemp sash cord, ℔	20	@ 23
Marline, ℔	20	@ 25
Tarred rope, ℔	17	@ 19
Oakum, ℔ bale	5.00	@6.25
Pitch, ℔ brl	6.00	@7.00
Tar, ℔ brl	6.00	@6.50

OILS—Carbon has been in active consumptive and speculative demand during the past week, and prices have steadily advanced, the present quotation being 29c. Lard oil is also active, and is working firmer. Linseed, whale, and other descriptions rule comparatively steady. We now quote: Carbon, 29c; extra lard oil, strictly winter, 88c; do, ice-pressed, 80c; do, current make, 78c; No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 70c; linseed, raw, 85@86c; do boiled, 91@93c; whale, 90c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats'-foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, $1.00; do No. 1, 90@95c; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 72@75c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—No new feature is noted in this market. The demand continues light, and the prices given below are only indifferently sustained:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montagne	14.00
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	4.50
English Ven. red	4.50
English orange mineral	15.00@16.00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00@ 4.25
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4 c

POULTRY—The supply is large and only fair demand; prices are weak and unsteady. Sales, [illegible] coops spring chickens at $2.50; 12 coops do at $3.00; 10 do old at $3.50; 1 coop turkeys at 13c; 1 geese at $11.00; 1 ducks at $4.00.

POTATOES—Are in large supply and very quiet; sales, 1 car mixed at 35c, on track; 1 car Early Rose at 45c on track; 1 car mixed at 43c, delivered; 10 brls Southern sweet at $3.00; 25 brls Jerseys at $3.50@4.00.

PIG IRON—The supply continues light, and the market remains firm at last week's quotations, which are as follows:

No. 1 Scotch, Coltness	@ 67.00
No. 1 Scotch, Summerlee	@ 65.00
No. 1 Scotch, Glengarnock	@ 63.00
No. 1 Scotch, Eglinton	@ 62.00
No. 1 Lake Superior	@ 60.00
No. 2 Lake Superior	@ 59.00
No. 1 Tuscarawas	@ 62.00
No. 1 Missouri charcoal	@ 60.00
No. 1 Chicago stone coal	@ 59.00

SALT—Is in good demand. Prices are very firm. Fine dairy is very scarce, and now quoted at $3.00 without bags, and $4.00 with bags. Ground solar, $2.25. We quote: Saginaw, fine, $2.20; Onondaga, fine, $2.20; coarse Diamond C, $2.25; dairy, without bags, $3.00; do with bags, $4.00; ground solar, $2.25; Ashton dairy, per bag, $5.00; ground alum, $4.80.

SEEDS—Timothy in fair request; prices firm. Clover steady at $5.25@5.40 for prime. Sales, 90 bags timothy at $2.90; 31 do at $2.72½; 16 at $2.70; clover, 7 sacks poor at $4.70.

WOOL—The market is very quiet and dull; former prices are quotable, as follows:

Tub, choice, extra	60@64c
Tub, common	57@60c
Fleece, XX, good condition, light	51@53c
Fleece, XX, bad condition, heavy	39@42c
Fleece, X, good condition, light	50@52c
Fleece, X, bad condition, heavy	38@42c
Fleece, medium, good condition, light	51@54c
Fleece, coarse, light, and clean	50@54c
Fleece, coarse, light, and dingy	39@44c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	29@32c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse	35@37c
Super, pulled	44@47c
Extra, pulled	44@48c

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 8.

The receipts of live stock during the week, up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,454	4,677	597
Tuesday	3,000	6,600	695
Total	5,454	11,277	1,292

Shipments during the week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,575	4,285	190

CATTLE—After weeks of uninterrupted dulness and depression, we are at last enabled to report a change for the better; though, it must be confessed, the change is not as pronounced as could be desired. The comparatively small number of cattle shipped East from here last week, has given the seaboard markets the much needed opportunity to recover from the stagnation so long prevalent there, and under the stimulus afforded by the reported advance in New York, Albany, and Boston, shippers took hold with something like their old energy, and the few desirable droves of shipping beeves on sale were promptly taken up at a strong ½c advance on the prices current last week. In other descriptions of stock the improvement was not quotable, though all grades were firmer, in sympathy. The receipts were moderate, and embraced a class of stock somewhat above the average of the past few weeks, but the proportion of really good shipping beeves was small, and we find most of the day's business to have been transacted at prices ranging downward from $5.50. The extreme range was $1.40@6.25. At the inside figure a drove of 100 scrawny Texan, averaging 615 lbs, were disposed of. This drove had been in the yards for a week past without finding a buyer, and the price realized, though unusually low, was, it is fair to presume, all the cattle were worth. The total amount obtained for the drove was $861.84, while the freight, yardage, and other expenses amounted to $772.25; leaving $89.59 to reimburse the owner. The demand for stock cattle continue steadily fair and prices remain steady at $3.00@4.25, according to quality. Calves are wanted and sell readily at $3.50@4.50 for common to medium, and at $5.00@6.00 for good to really choice. Sales of Texas cattle were effected at substantially our quotations. The pens are cleared of all good grades, but many Texans and common natives remain unsold. The market closed steady, with fair prospects ahead.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.50@6.75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,150 to 1,400 lbs	6.00@6.40
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,300 lbs	5.50@5.75
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.75@5.25
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.00@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00@4.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.00@2.75
Texas Cattle—Through droves	1.65@2.75
Texas Cattle—Northern wintered	2.75@4.25

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
17	stock steers	838	$3.60
20	good cows	865	3.87½
19	stockers	934	4.00
36	stockers	1,037	4.30
20	stockers	862	3.65
10	stockers	1,073	4.15
34	choice steers	1,238	6.00
34	choice steers	1,269	6.00
16	cows	852	3.85
50	choice steers	1,181	6.00
18	choice steers	1,097	6.00
100	Texas cattle	615	1.40
98	choice steers	1,284	6.35
61	choice steers	1,312	6.25
18	cows	984	2.90
21	cows	866	2.12½
22	Texan steers	925	3.12½
61	good steers	1,343	5.50

HOGS—The activity and firmness that characterized the hog market yesterday, were features of the market to-day. Favorable Eastern advices stimulated the demand, and, with a light supply on sale, and a quantity of stock above the average, a satisfactory business was transacted. The market opened fairly active at 5c advance on yesterday's prices, but before noon the competition became sufficiently active to enable seller to "work up prices" another 5@10c, which improvement was thoroughly sustained to the close. None sold below $4.60, and few below $4.65, while most of the hogs changed hands within the range of $4.70@4.75. Late in the day a few carloads were taken to "fill out," at $4.87½@4.90, but these transactions can scarcely be considered a fair criterion of the market. We quote closing prices at $4.50@4.60 for common; $4.65@4.70 for medium, and at $4.75@4.85 for good to choice.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
40	229	$4.80	48	281	$4.80	38	404	$4.80
60	201	4.65	77	224	4.75	64	171	4.65
82	307	4.87½	28	303	4.70	35	207	4.70
64	247	4.80	48	251	4.70	60	232	4.75
133	266	4.80	59	257	4.65	49	258	4.75
29	280	4.60	45	260	4.65	53	264	4.75
48	327	4.80	45	320	4.75	47	244	4.75
56	228	4.70	66	220	4.75	37	239	4.75
90	322	4.67½	58	271	4.65	30	209	4.65
61	234	4.75	59	291	4.75	18	193	4.65
112	190	4.40	38	259	4.75	42	328	4.60
55	209	4.80	52	224	4.75	51	305	4.65
62	206	4.70	52	266	4.75	51	254	4.60
49	270	4.75	39	243	4.60	45	339	4.75
56	226	4.70	52	229	4.70	54	245	4.75
49	219	4.65	142	281	4.70	66	218	4.70
42	250	4.65	89	279	4.75			

SHEEP—But slight change was noticeable in the condition of the sheep market. The supply was light, but, shippers being about the only operators, the offerings proved ample, and former prices were no more than sustained. There were some good sheep on sale, but most of the receipts were of the poorer sorts, and sold slowly, as the inquiry was principally for good to choice mutton qualities. We quote common at $3.25@3.75; medium at $4.00@4.25; and good to choice at $4.50@5.00.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 8.

The week just closed has been an eminently satisfactory one to our dry goods merchants. While devoid of the extreme activity which characterized the [...] the market. There is very little of the speculative spirit manifest. Distributors, as a rule, are exercising judicious caution, apparently realizing the fact that contingencies may arise which might interfere with their future sales, and they appear aware of the disadvantages attending upon carrying a heavy stock when there are, as now, such excellent facilities for replenishing it, as necessities may require. Standard cottons are a trifle firmer, in sympathy with the raw material, but our jobbers do not anticipate any immediate change in prices. Stocks are complete in every department, and the wants of the interior trade are being promptly met.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

TUESDAY, Oct. 8.

There was a fair inquiry for vessels, and rates were unchanged, as follows:

Manistee	$4.50	Green Bay	$3.50@4.00
Ludington	4.20	Grand Haven	3.75
Pentwater	4.00	Oconto	7.00@7.75
Menominee	3.50	Suamico	3.50
Muskegon	3.50	Alpena	5.50
Grand River	3.75	Two Rivers	3.00

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past 24 hours, ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, m	6,818	1,250
Shingles, m	2,430	2,214
Lath, m	1,260	230

In the yards a good trade was going on, quotable at the following:

First and second clear	$48.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	32.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@48.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@42.00
First and second clear siding, together	24.00
Common siding	22.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@33.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@39.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	32.00@35.00
Common boards	16.00@18.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	16.00@18.00
Fencing	15.00@17.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@24.00
Pickets, square	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	15.00@16.00
Cedar posts, split	15.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	3.50@ 4.00
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.25@ 2.75
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.50@ 3.75

Shingles on track are steady at $3.12½@3.37½ for A Star, and $1.50@2.00 for No. 1 sawed.

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$25.00@40.00
Black walnut	25.00@60.00
Maple	20.00@40.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Cherry	25.00@60.00
Hickory	50.00@75.00
Basswood	12.00@35.00
Butternut	25.00@50.00

There was a slight change in the lumber market, prices advancing 25c on the m on joist and scantling. Shingles remained the same. The following were the cargo sales:

Cargo schr Kitmore, from Pentwater, 320 m shingles, at $3.10; 70 m culls, at $8.00. Sold by William Meglade.

Cargo schr E. M. H[illegible]ton, from Manistee, 35 m small timber, at $16; 120 m joists and scantling, at $12.25. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Falcon, from Ludington, 100 m joists and scantling, at $12.12½. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—Charters were to Buffalo—Schrs Unadilla, Peshtigo, and Metropolis, corn at 17c; prop Toledo, barley at 17c; schrs Donaldson and M. S. Higri, wheat at 18c. To Sarnia—Props Lowell, Lawrence, S. D. Caldwell, B. F. Wade, corn at through rates. To Kingston—Schrs T. Y. Avery, Emerald, and E. Blake, wheat at 27c.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 7.—Grain freights are firm, and again 1c higher, owing to the scarcity of vessels. Carriers ask 19c for wheat per sail, and 20c per steam, to Buffalo, and shippers offer 19½c for the latter. The Oswego rate is nominal at 28c, and Kingston at 29c. We hear of no charters.

BUFFALO, Oct. 5.—Rates are unchanged. Schooner Senator is chartered for salt to Chicago at 25c; schooner Amaranth, salt to Cleveland at 6c; schooner Maize, salt to Toledo at 7c.

Marine Items.

Wind—From the southwest, brisk.

—Joseph Eckdemeir, a sailor on the Alpena, fell overboard night before last and was drowned. No assistance could be rendered owing to the darkness.

—The schooner Egan, which was reported as lost, has arrived safe in port with a cargo of lumber.

—The schooner Almeda arrived at Toledo Friday morning, having suffered the loss of all her sails, rigging, spars, etc., in the storm.

—The schooner Van Valkenburgh, which was ashore near Pigeon Bay, has been got off, and is now in the Detroit dry docks.

—Capt. Jones, of the B. R. Loomis, which was wrecked near Traverse Point, arrived in town to-day. He gives a fearful description of the late storm. One of his men died from exposure. The name of the unfortunate man was Hugh Hazlett. Parents not known. The vessel has gone to pieces on the reefs, and is now worthless. Loss, $3,000; no insurance.

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Cashmere d'ecosse, Cashmere d'elegantines, velours, satines, serges, [illegible], crap dete, drap d'Alma, etc., etc.

Cloak and Suit Department,

Cloth and velvet talmas, Havelocks, etc. silk, Cashmere, poplin, and satin suits, etc., etc., including a most elegant stock of Furs, which will be exhibited in this department.

SHAWLS.

Camel's hair, Paisley, Cashmere, silk and wool Ottoman, wool plaid, etc., etc.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

Cashmere, Drap Detes, Drap d'France, Drap d'Alma, Henrietta Cloth, Batiste, Biarritz, Empress Tamise, Cretons, Wool, Velvour, Rose Velour Satines, Australian Crape, Barathea, English and French Bombazine, Brocade and Plain Poplin and Grenadines, Irish and French Poplins, Mohairs, Alpacas, English and French Crapes, etc., etc.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

Table cloths, napkins, doylies, toilet towels, bathing towels, fruit cloths and napkins, sheeting, pillow and shirting linens, quilts, blankets, etc., etc.

Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods,

Silk, merino, and cotton underwear, hosiery, ties, handkerchiefs, gloves, ribbons, etc., etc., the largest assortment they have ever exhibited.

Cloths, Cassimeres, and Cloakings.

Every variety at very low prices, which, with their extensive assortment of foreign and domestic carpets, in new designs and rich coloring, and their large line of curtain and upholstery goods, all at lowest market prices, present inducements to purchasers not to be met with elsewhere in the city.

State and Twentieth-sts.,

Madison and Market-sts.

EVERYBODY

In want of Dry Goods should visit

HIGGINS & BRAND'S

popular West Side Dry Goods House,

NO. 337 WEST MADISON-ST.,

Between Curtis and May-sts. We make specialties of

BLACK SILKS,
SHAWLS,
DRESS GOODS,
BLANKETS,
FLANNELS,
HOSIERY, and
LACE GOODS.

Our new department for LADIES' UNDERWEAR is now open with a very attractive stock, made expressly for our house.

HARNESS, BLANKETS, &c.

SHORT & BRAYTON,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Fine Harness,
Horse Collars,
Horse Clothing,
Saddles,
Lap Robes,

BLANKETS, WHIPS, ETC.,

181 EAST MADISON STREET,

(BETWEEN LA SALLE ST. AND FIFTH AV.)

CHICAGO.

The Largest Stock in the City.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

CARPET RENOVATING.

SOMETHING NEW.

THE NEW YORK

Patent Carpet Renovating Company.

Cleans Carpets and restores their colors to their original beauty and brightness, by an entirely new process, which can be applied, if desired, without removing them from the floor. Please call at the rooms,

51 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.,

And see the operation, or send orders to have a trial of it made at your own house. Satisfaction guaranteed or no charge will be made.

JOHN E. FRY,
THOS. F. FRY,
Managers.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS.

Rebuilt Chicago!

We are now issuing our new series of

Rebuilt Chicago,

for the stereoscope, adding all the new buildings fast as completed; also, our

Patent Combination Views,

showing the original building on one side, and ruins of same on the other. I have in stock the largest assortment in the West of

Stereoscopic Views,

from all parts of the world. Also a fine line of

Chromos, Frames, Albums, 8x10, and Card Photographs, &c.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

The attention of country dealers is especially called to our stock. Views sent on selection if desired.

LOVEJOY & FOSTER,

[illegible] West Madison-st., Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between J. M. NESS and C. F. WILL has been dissolved by mutual consent.

The business affairs of the late firm will be settled at [illegible] by [illegible].

CHICAGO, Oct. 3, 1872.

Van Schaack, Stevenson & Reid,

Are General Agents for

McLAIN'S Candied Cod Liver Oil.
McLAIN'S Candied Castor Oil.
HOFMANN'S Hop Pills, for Ague.

L. C. P. LOTZ, Sole Proprietor, Chicago.

The Chicago Tribune.

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Weekly, per year, by Mail [...]

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give [...] Office address in full, including State and County. [...] Remittances may be made either by draft, express, [...] post office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per [...]

Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per [...]

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, [...]

No. 15 South Canal-st., Chicago, [...]

[illegible] Branch Office, No. 469 Wabash-av., [...] Messrs. Cobb, Andrews & Co., [...] advertisements and subscriptions will be received [...] will receive the same attention as if left at the [...] Office.

Wednesday Morning, October 9, 1872.

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THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

The elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and [...] haps Indiana (though the latter is doub[...] have resulted in the success of the Repub[...] ticket in each of those States. Hartran[...] elected in Pennsylvania by an apparent maj[...] of 15,000 to 20,000. We say an *apparent* majo[...] because it is perfectly obvious that his maj[...] of 20,000 in Philadelphia City is the resu[...] stupendous and unblushing frauds. Phil[...] phia never gave so large a majority for anyb[...] by many thousands, as this which is now cla[...] for Hartranft. The influences inside the [...] publican party opposed to Hartranft were [...] to at least 10,000 in that city, and yet we [...] presented with a result which reverse[...] the calculations of human wisdom and fores[...] and is explainable only by a reference to [...] frauds proved before the Legislature in the [...] of McClure against Gray one year ago.

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To the Liberals of Illinois, to the Libe[...] everywhere, we say, Go on bravely in the [...] you have entered. Your cause is just. [...] principles are as necessary to the preserva[...] of good Government to-day as they were yes[...] day. It is still possible to elect your excel[...] State ticket in Illinois. We [...] yield nothing in our zeal [...] Greeley and Koerner so long as there is a [...] to be gained, or an inch of ground to con[...] for. And, after the contest is over, we shall [...] contend for the grand and ennobling princi[...] of Peace, Reconciliation, and Reform, which [...] more precious to us than any party or any [...]

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

One year ago this morning, the newsp[...] press of Chicago was literally wiped out of ex[...] ence by a calamity as sudden as it was terri[...] On that morning, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE fo[...] itself left with nothing but its name, its s[...] scribers, and a rather picturesque heap of s[...] brick, and iron, in ruins. It was without pr[...] es, without engine, without type, without fi[...] without chases, without furniture, without [...] house or abiding-place. In that respect, T[...] TRIBUNE was not singular. Every publication [...] Chicago, daily, weekly, and monthly, except [...] or three weeklies published in the West Di[...] ion, suffered a common fate. With [...] exception of a few small job [...] cerns and one press manufacto[...] fortunately located in the West Divis[...] not a printing-office was left in the city, no[...] pound of printing-material. In such an em[...] gency as this, however, the newspaper w[...] more than ever a prime necessity. Every m[...] knew what had happened to himself, but did [...] know what had happened to his neighbor, [...] was eager to be informed. Every person h[...] been sundered from friends, and desired to f[...] them. In the fearful uncertainties of the ho[...] no one could say whether a missing relative w[...] dead or alive. Business men had lost their c[...] tomers, and wanted to find them again. [...] though the destruction of the c[...] was the one fact which weig[...] upon all, still there was also a desire to h[...] from the outer world, separated from us by [...] wall of fire. Lastly, the Municipal, State, a[...] Federal offices, the societies of relief, and [...] machinery for setting the city in motion ag[...] must be replaced immediately, in howe[...] crude a manner. None of these wants could [...] realized without the newspaper; and the ne[...] papers proved themselves equal to the em[...] gency. In less than forty-eight hours from [...] destruction of its office, THE TRIBUNE was [...] sued again. The dingy Canal street room, [...] which were huddled printers, editors, and cle[...] working against each other's elbo[...] was not very sightly. The first issue was no[...] marvel of typography or press-work; and, [...] our readers will remember, its clothes w[...] much too long for it. Nevertheless, THE TR[...] UNE was again a fact. The fire had destro[...] everything but the indestructible atom of co[...] age. From that morning until this, it [...] labored against many obstacles, the chief [...] which was the want of the machinery and ro[...] to accommodate its constantly-increasing b[...] ness.

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ATTRACTIONS.
ELD,
EITER
& CO.
pening fresh novelties in all departments, received per last bracing many exclusive styles red, plain, and fancy silks; red rich silk velvets and satpoint applique, thread, guipennes, and Yak trimming sets, capes, handkerchiefs, es, etc., point applique and do.; black thread do. do.; C. handkerchiefs, trimming.
Fashionable Dress Goods,
Cashmere d'elegantines, velours, drap d'Alma, etc.
Suit Department,
talmas, Havelocks, etc., silk, Cashsatin suits, etc., etc., including a Furs, which will be exhibited in this
SHAWLS.
Cashmere, silk and wool etc.
K DRESS GOODS.
Drap d'France, Drap Batiste, Biarritz, Empress Velvour, Rase Velour Satinee, English and French Poplin and Grenadines, Irish Mohairs, Alpacas, English etc.
KEEPING GOODS,
doylies, toilet towels, bathing and napkins, sheeting, pillow and blankets, etc., etc.
Gents' Furnishing Goods.
cotton underwear, hosiery, ties, handribbons, etc., etc., the largest assortexhibited.
simeres, and Cloakings.
very low prices, which, with their of foreign and domestic carpets, coloring, and their large line of goods, all at lowest market prices, to purchasers not to be met with
Twentieth-sts.,
dison and Market-sts.
RYBODY
f Dry Goods should visit
S & BRAND'S
West Side Dry Goods House,
WEST MADISON-ST.,
and May-sts. We make specialties of
KS,
S,
S GOODS,
LANKETS,
FLANNELS,
HOSIERY, and
LACE GOODS.
partment for LADIES' UN now open with a very made expressly for our house.
S, BLANKETS, &c.
& BRAYTON,
RERS OF AND DEALERS IN
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Collars,
Horse Clothing,
Saddles,
Lap Robes,
TS, WHIPS, ETC.
T MADISON STREET,
SALLE ST. AND FIFTH AV.)
HICAGO.
st Stock in the City.
FOR CATALOGUE.
T RENOVATING.
THING NEW.
E NEW YORK
t Renovating Company.
ets and restores their original beauty and by an entirely new process can be applied, if desired, removing them from case call at the rooms,
WASHINGTON-ST.,
operation, or send or a trial of it made at use. Satisfaction guarantee charge will be made.
JOHN E. FRY,
THOS. F. FRY,
Managers.
OSCOPIC VIEWS.
it Chicago!
now issuing our new series of
built Chicago,
adding all the new buildings four
Combination Views,
building on one side, and ruins of I have in stock the largest assortment
eoscopic Views,
of the world. Also a fine line of
mes, Albums, 8x10, and
Photographs, &c.,
OLESALE & RETAIL.
country dealers is especially called to on selection if desired.
OY & FOSTER,
West Madison-st., Chicago.
CELLANEOUS.
SSOLUTION.
heretofore existing between J. M. WILL has been dissolved by mutual
of the late firm will be settled at
1872.
ck, Stevenson & Reid,
General Agents for
dled Cod Liver Oil.
dled Castor Oil.
Hop Pills, for Ague.
TT, Sole Proprietor, Chicago.

The Chicago Tribune.

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..., per year, by Mail	2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate. To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post-Office address in full, including State and County. Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post-Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.
Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
No. 15 South Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

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THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

The elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and perhaps Indiana (though the latter is doubtful), have resulted in the success of the Republican ticket in each of those States. Hartranft is elected in Pennsylvania by an apparent majority of 15,000 to 20,000. We say an *apparent* majority, because it is perfectly obvious that his majority of 20,000 in Philadelphia City is the result of stupendous and unblushing frauds. Philadelphia never gave so large a majority for anybody, by many thousands, as this which is now claimed for Hartranft. The influences inside the Republican party opposed to Hartranft were equal to at least 10,000 in that city, and yet we are presented with a result which reverses all the calculations of human wisdom and foresight, and is explainable only by a reference to the frauds proved before the Legislature in the case of McClure against Gray one year ago.

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Indiana is claimed by both parties, but our latest returns indicate the election of Hendricks by a small majority.

The most noticeable fact of the canvass in these States, as well as in the previous ones in North Carolina, Vermont, and Maine, is that the Administration party had all the money, all the office-holders, all the election machinery, most of the large corporations, and all the adventitious aids which help to decide a doubtful contest. Another instructive fact is, that a percentage of the Democratic vote was cast for the Republican ticket large enough to offset the Liberal Republican vote in each of the three States. Although this change has resulted in the success of the ticket which we deem opposed to the best interests of the country, it points to a speedy dissolution of both the old parties, and this we cannot but regard as a benefit to the whole people. It is impossible that the Republican party should long hold together, without any principles to contend for or promote. The cry that the liberties of the blacks are still in danger, which has, after all, been the most potent weapon of the canvass, being not true in point of fact, will not avail much longer. The Liberal party is the party of the Future, notwithstanding the adverse result of yesterday's elections.

To the Liberals of Illinois, to the Liberals everywhere, we say, Go on bravely in the path you have entered. Your cause is just. Your principles are as necessary to the preservation of good Government to-day as they were yesterday. It is still possible to elect your excellent State ticket in Illinois. We shall yield nothing in our zeal for Greeley and Koerner so long as there is a vote to be gained, or an inch of ground to contend for. And, after the contest is over, we shall still contend for the grand and ennobling principles of Peace, Reconciliation, and Reform, which are more precious to us than any party or any men.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

One year ago this morning, the newspaper press of Chicago was literally wiped out of existence by a calamity as sudden as it was terrible. On that morning, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE found itself left with nothing but its name, its subscribers, and a rather picturesque heap of stone, brick, and iron, in ruins. It was without presses, without engine, without type, without files, without chases, without furniture, without a home or abiding-place. In that respect, THE TRIBUNE was not singular. Every publication in Chicago, daily, weekly, and monthly, except two or three weeklies published in the West Division, suffered a common fate. With the exception of a few small job concerns and one press manufactory, fortunately located in the West Division, not a printing-office was left in the city, nor a pound of printing-material. In such an emergency as this, however, the newspaper was more than ever a prime necessity. Every man knew what had happened to himself, but did not know what had happened to his neighbor, and was eager to be informed. Every person had been sundered from friends, and desired to find them. In the fearful uncertainties of the hour, no one could say whether a missing relative was dead or alive. Business men had lost their customers, and wanted to find them again. Although the destruction of the city was the one fact which weighed upon all, still there was also a desire to hear from the outer world, separated from us by a wall of fire. Lastly, the Municipal, State, and Federal offices, the societies of relief, and the machinery for setting the city in motion again, must be replaced immediately, in however crude a manner. None of these wants could be realized without the newspaper; and the newspapers proved themselves equal to the emergency. In less than forty-eight hours from the destruction of its office, THE TRIBUNE was issued again. The dingy Canal street room, in which were huddled printers, editors, and clerks, working against each other's elbows, was not very sightly. The first issue was not a marvel of typography or press-work; and, as our readers will remember, its clothes were much too long for it. Nevertheless, THE TRIBUNE was again a fact. The fire had destroyed everything but the indestructible atom of courage. From that morning until this, it has labored against many obstacles, the chief of which was the want of the machinery and room to accommodate its constantly-increasing business.

Time works wonders. That employe or proprietor of THE TRIBUNE who had ventured to predict, on that morning of squalid journalistic misery, that exactly one year from that time THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE would be issued as a larger, handsomer, and more prosperous newspaper than ever before, from a new building on the old site, larger, handsomer, more secure, and more massive than the old one, would have been considered an impracticable of the most ludicrous description. That time, however, has come. The same press in the same room which issued THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE of Oct. 8, 1871, and would have printed the issue of the 9th had the gas burned a few minutes longer, has issued THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE of Oct. 9, 1872. Editors, reporters, printers, and pressmen are in their old places, and, where they stopped work a year ago, they now resume, under better auspices, and with stronger resources than ever before. The year which has intervened, however, has not been without its pleasures, its encouragements, and its prophecies of good omen. THE TRIBUNE of this morning is an earnest of what it will be hereafter. It will strive to be in the future, as it has been in the past, a first-class, high-toned journal, aiming to make the community in which it is published, and the country generally, better and more prosperous by reason of its labors. Now, after fourteen years' control, with gratitude for the solid encouragement given to it during the year of grace, with earnest faith in the future of Chicago, it now enters upon this new era of existence, side by side with the new city, and salutes its readers with welcome and congratulation.

THE POPULATION OF CHICAGO.

The population of Chicago, at this time, is one of those questions concerning which there are unlimited speculation and varied estimates, some of which are altogether fanciful. It is impossible to make anything more than an approximation. Fortunately, Chicago stands in no need of extravagant statements concerning her business, her growth, or her increase of population. The truth is sufficiently wonderful, without resorting to exaggeration. In 1840, the Federal census numbered the inhabitants of Chicago at 4,170; five years later, the State census showed 12,088; in 1850 this was increased to 29,963; in 1855 it had reached 80,000, and in 1860 the number was 109,206. The State census of 1865 exhibited a population of 178,492, and the Federal census of 1870 returned a population of 298,000. The city census, taken a month later, showed a population of 306,605. These figures tell the tale of the extraordinary growth of the city in point of population.

The fire took place in a season of unexampled commercial prosperity. Ordinarily, the destruction of 20,000 buildings would have driven the population of a city elsewhere. For a few weeks there was an exodus of families who sought temporary homes with friends in other places. As a general thing, the male population remained in the city. The depression and interruption of business were of short duration. The work of clearing away the *debris* offered employment to thousands; in a few weeks, not only all the labor of Chicago was at work, but hundreds of men from a distance came hither to find work. These people found employment all through the winter and spring. As soon as the season permitted, mechanics poured into the city from all directions, and have not only found constant work, but the work promises to continue for many years to come. Merchants and manufacturers have come hither to remain permanently. The laborers who came to work to clear away the ruins have also become permanent residents. Though much has been done to rebuild Chicago, the work is by no means completed. The improvement is not confined to the burnt district; it extends to all parts of the city, and for many years to come there will be unfailing employment for all kinds of skilled and unskilled laborers here. In the same time, manufactures have got such a start that they promise to rival in importance the ordinary commerce of the city. In every direction in the suburbs there have been planted all manner of factories, mills, and shops. To labor in these, the country has sent us her best workmen. These people are here, not for a season, nor for a job, but to stay. Within the last two months, thousands of these workmen have sent for their families. All over the prairies, on the west and southwest, there have been erected cottages, and homes for these people. Of the expanding accessions to the population since the fire, 75 per cent will probably remain here permanently. With the rebuilding of the old burnt district, work in Chicago will not cease. The old ratio of increase will not be diminished. The establishment of fire-limits has already had its effect. In districts where brick and stone buildings were once considered impossibilities, there are now whole blocks of such edifices. There are no more costly wooden structures. Already, the most rebellious opponents of restrictions upon the building of wooden houses have discovered that it is more economical to erect permanent buildings. The work of covering districts now occupied by wooden houses with stone, iron, and brick has set in, and with vigor, and, for many years to come, this city will furnish the best field for all kinds of mechanical labor.

The census of September, 1872, taken for the School Commissioners, makes an exhibit of the present population which is probably about right. It shows a population, on the 1st of October, of 367,369, or an increase of about 76,000 since June, 1870.

The table of population by wards shows some extraordinary changes. The Fifteenth Ward, in the northwest part of the city, has over 40,000 inhabitants. Wards 6, 8, and 9 have each over 30,000, and Wards 7 and 12 over 20,000. Wards 1, 2, 19, and 20 have made but little progress in regaining their lost population; while Wards 17 and 18 have done so to a great extent. The permanent population of the city may be set down at about 350,000.

GROWTH OF THE CITY'S TRADE.

A remarkable feature of the year's work which is represented in this issue of THE TRIBUNE, is the universality of the increase of business. It appears in every branch of trade, retail and wholesale. There is increase in commerce, increase in the number of buildings, increase in money invested, increase in population, increase in wages, increase in receipts and shipments, increase in taxes, increase in everything. Lest some of our neighboring rival cities may be tempted to burn themselves up in order to secure such advantages of increase for themselves, it may be as well for them to consider that, while Chicago, as usual, has had to attend to her business as a great distributing centre for the rest of the country, she has also been very busy restoring what was lost. This has been in addition to the regular business of the year, so that the unparalleled volume of transactions does not afford any special inducement to St. Louis, Milwaukee, and Cincinnati, to have an October Ninth, merely for the sake of increasing their business.

The following figures, taken from our anniversary review, published herewith, will show some of the principal items of this increase: In the receipts of grain there has been an increase this year, over the corresponding period of 1870, of 39¼ per cent; 83,456,721 bushels having been received since the fire; 22,140,928 more than in 1870, when the receipts were 61,315,793. The figures above represent the increase in quantity; the gain in value is 7 per cent only, as most of the increased receipts were of corn, of which, this year, 49,174,489 bushels have been received, to 20,189,775 bushels in 1870. In produce generally, the gain will be more than 8 per cent. The total of the wholesale transactions of the city, in the various departments of business, reaches the grand sum, since the fire, of $450,800,000, an increase of 12 per cent, or $48,300,000, over the trade of 1870, which amounted to $402,500,000. Our manufactures, not including building operations, have risen 34.65 per cent beyond those of 1870. For that year the value of the manufactured products of Chicago was $76,848,000; this year it will be $103,470,000, a gain of $26,622,000.

THE SCIENCE OF TRUSTEESHIP.

The Vermont Central Railroad is 118 miles long, extending from Windsor to Burlington. The corporation holds *leases*, however, of fifteen other railways, with an aggregate length of 655 miles, and of two steamboat lines, which ply over 153 miles of water. It has also a controlling interest in two other railroads and one other steamboat line. This exhibit shows a fine field for jobbery,—a field that seems to have been improved. In 1868, the present Trustees assumed control of the Vermont Central, which then had one or two branches under lease, and a debt of between five and six millions. They have used their trust, apparently, with no deliberate intent to do wrong or to aggrandize themselves rather than to pay shareholders their rightful dividends. In their anxiety to gain the title of "railroad kings," they have leased road after road, getting the funds therefor by putting million after million of guaranteed debt above the first mortgage bonds. Now, after fourteen years' control, the floating debt of $2,878,000, or a total of $14,878,000. After deducting all available assets and the whole second mortgage, and some bonds for which the Trustees claim that the road is not responsible, the interest-paying debt is still $10,500,000, or twice its amount when the road fell into the hands of its present managers. The recklessness of their course is strikingly shown by the very recent lease of two branches, to Ogdensburgh and Rutland. These branches, instead of helping the corporation out of its difficulties, show an annual deficit of over $550,000. The Trustees and stockholders met in Boston, Oct. 2. The former submitted their report, and the latter appointed a Committee of Conference. It seems that an exposure has been prevented, hitherto, by an occasional dividend. It is now charged that these dividends were paid out of borrowed money, and that the Trustees have been members of a small Credit Mobilier, which built, not the road, but the road's rolling stock. The Trustees say that their conduct has been above suspicion; that the road has been well managed; that it will be in first-class financial condition and will pay dividends within five years; and that, when the Canada Pacific and the Northern Pacific are finished, and Boston's European trade has grown great, the road will be a far better property than the Boston & Albany, to which the speakers referred most contemptuously, but which has an admirable habit of paying dividends. The meeting adjourned until to-day.

We have detailed this case, because it is an instance of a common practice. It is said that everybody, however honest, cheats, if he can, in buying and selling a horse. The same thing might generally be said of dealing in railroads, although there are some exceptions. The immense power a railroad corporation wields, and the vast opportunities for self-aggrandizement it offers, seem to be too much for average virtue. A man who, as trustee for a widow or an orphan, would guard their interests as his own, is too apt to lose all sense of responsibility when, as a railroad manager, he is the trustee of the property of many widows and orphans. Society, too, is not blameless in this matter. It ostracises the man who betrays a small trust, and sometimes sends to Congress, again and again, the man who betrays a large one, and, by the betrayal and by bribing his fellow-Congressmen, builds up a colossal fortune.

CORRUPTION IN TEXAS.

Judge C. T. Garland, the District Attorney for the Western District of Texas, who was removed by the President for attempting to obey his judicial oath, made a speech, a few days since, at Galveston, in which he exposed numerous interferences with the process of justice by the President and his officials, in order to save their political friends. There were nineteen Internal Revenue indictments, at Austin, against State Senator Fountain, then Assistant Assessor at El Paso. For political reasons, the State Administration interceded with the National Administration; and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, although fully informed of the aggravated character of the charges, has ordered the cases continued from term to term, with the idea of ultimately removing them from the docket entirely. Again, there are pending in the Federal Court at Tyler several Internal Revenue indictments against General Horace Boughton, ex-Assessor, Lieutenant Governor Flanagan, G. R. Spaulding, and others, charging the acceptance of bribes and the defrauding of the United States by illicit distilling. In the fall of 1871, the President sent a written request, over his own signature, to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in Washington, asking that the cases against Flanagan and Boughton be continued. The Commissioner so ordered, and last spring ordered the same cases again continued. Again, Governor Davis and Secretary Newcomb were indicted, last January, at Austin, for fraudulently counting in a Congressman in the Second District, and issuing the certificate of election to him, contrary to the advice of the Attorney General. Flanagan and the fraudulently-certified Representative at once united with the State Administration in demanding the removal of the Court officials. The President at once removed the Attorney General, and appointed a new one, who immediately entered a *nolle prosequi* in the case against the Governor and Secretary. While Judge Garland was United States Attorney, the Governor withheld from him evidence against violation of the Ku-Klux law, and eventually had him removed for insisting upon prosecuting the violators, and a more pliable Attorney appointed in his place.

Judge Garland cites numerous other instances of this character; but the above are sufficient to show that the President and his officials have deliberately obstructed the course of justice for political reasons. The Courts have been rendered powerless to punish criminals indicted for high offences because they were friends of, and partisan workers for, the Administration. The laws of the State and of the United States have not been enforced, because they would pronounce penalties upon the carpet-bagging officials appointed to office by the President. As in Texas, so in the other Southern States, the entire Federal service has become corrupt, because there is immunity from punishment. The President stands between the criminal and the law. The Civil Service itself of these States has become corrupt for the same reason. Venality, extravagance, and corruption in every Grant State Administration in the South have directly resulted from the system of carpet-bag Governments which the National Administration has inflicted upon that unfortunate people, and will continue to inflict upon it, if it shall be successful in November, for, without carpet-bagism in the South, the Republican party will cease to exist there. The corrupt use of patronage alone keeps it in existence.

Mr. Samuel G. Brown, of Yorkville, South Carolina, who is nearly blind, in feeble health, and 65 years of age, was arrested, last winter, on a trumped-up charge of complicity with the Ku-Klux. He was taken to Columbia, and given a mock trial before Judge Bond, a carpet-bag tyrant who has been the ready tool of the South Carolina Ring. Mr. Brown filed an affidavit, proving that he, far from aiding the Ku-Klux, had recently gone out at midnight to protect a negro from their murderous schemes. Suborned witnesses swore to his guilt, however, and he was sentenced to five years' imprisonment at hard labor and a fine of $1,000. His plantation has been sold to pay the fine, and his aged wife and his family turned, homeless and penniless, on the world. He is in the Albany Penitentiary. Rev. David Wills, D. D., President of Oglethorpe University, at Atlanta, Georgia, certifies to the correctness of the facts here stated, including the entire innocence of Mr. Brown. A full statement of the case, with an urgent appeal for the pardon of the luckless man, was laid before General Grant by Governor Hoffman, nearly eight months ago. The Administration has been too busy trying to re-elect itself to come to any decision in the matter as yet.

The St. Louis *Democrat* has discovered a new Know-Nothing party, which kindly admits foreign-born citizens to membership in its "lodges," and uses their votes to enforce the old K.-N. dogma: "Americans must rule America." One of the leaders of the party confides to the *Democrat* that Carl Schurz is forming a German League throughout the country, the members of which are to be at his beck and call in all political fights. The same high authority says that Mr. Schurz opposed the acquisition of San Domingo because King William ordered him to do so, and that the now Emperor means to get the island himself, and make the Senator Prince of San Domingo. Before the campaign is over, we shall probably hear that Mr. Schurz is an emissary from Germany (whence he fled under charges of high treason) to annex the United States to the Empire of William I.

Tweed Leaves the City to Avoid Trial on the Charges Against Him.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

STOCKS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOUTWELL'S LATE RELIEF MOVEMENT.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—The Treasury operation of yesterday has not yet been entirely closed up. Of the $5,000,000 in gold sold, about $3,500,000 have been taken up, payments being made to the extent of $600,000 in legal tender-notes, and the balance in certificates of deposit on the Bank of Commerce and Fourth National Bank. Of the $5,000,000 in bonds purchased, about $3,500,000 have been turned into the Treasury and some paid for with legal-tender notes. The outflow of this gold and legal-tender notes caused an easier feeling in the market for call loans, although there is no increased movement in mercantile paper at lower rate: on call. The bulk of the business was at 7 per cent gold, to 1-32 early in the day, but later 7 per cent became the general rate, and before the close of bank hours there was a temporary decline to 3 per cent, followed by an advance to 5@6 per cent.

STOCKS.

On the Stock Exchange speculation underwent a further improvement to-day. The only activity and marked buoyancy were in a few shares such as Pacific Mail, Atlantic Mail, and Panama. The business in Pacific Mail formed the most prominent feature, and the sharp advance took the street by surprise. A vague rumor of a consolidation with the Atlantic Mail was followed by the report of an intended amalgamation of the Pacific Mail, Atlantic Mail, and Panama. Still later speculators were treated to some mysterious whispers in regard to the position of the several prominent leaders in the stock market to the effect that the positions of parties in Pacific Mail were reversed. Under all these stories Pacific Mail advanced from 79 to 81¼; Atlantic Mail advanced from 20¾ to 24¼, and afterwards reacted to 21¼. Panama advanced from 143¼ to 145¼; New Jersey Central from 102¼ to 103¾, and the balance of the list ⅛ to ¼ per cent. In the afternoon Pacific Mail declined from 81¼ to 80⅛, and recovered to 81¼. Other shares declined ¼ to 1 per cent in sympathy with Pacific Mail, and afterward recovered a portion of the decline.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

strong and decidedly higher in the morning. Sixty days was quoted at 108¼, and sight at 110, but in the afternoon the market weakened and closed at 108¼, and 109¼. Gold firmer, and advanced from 112⅞ to 113¾. The advance in gold and exchange to-day was partly due to rumors that the Bank of England rate of discount would be raised to-morrow.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

strong and higher at the close. Central Pacific bonds closed at 99@99½; Union Pacific, firsts, 87¼@88; land grants, 76¼@77; incomes, 78¼@79.

BREADSTUFFS.

There is a limited demand for flour. Low and medium grades dull and heavy. Choice family extras quiet and unchanged. No. 2 and superfine in fair demand. At the close the market was heavy, with moderate demand for all grades under $9.00. Superfine scarce and in demand. Holders of wheat at the opening advanced their views 1@3c per bushel on spring, owing to limited arrivals, but buyers held off. Winter very scarce, and rather wanted. The market closes firm for most descriptions. Supply light, especially of good winter. Choice wanted for milling.

PROVISIONS.

Pork in better demand, chiefly for job lots. Little doing for future. Cut meats firm and in fair demand. Bacon quiet for future, but little doing. Spot lots very scarce and firm. Lard firmer and in fair demand for the trade.

[To the Associated Press.]

TWEED MISSING.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—The *Express* says it is the general impression around the City Hall that William M. Tweed has left the city not to return for trial in the Oyer and Terminer on Monday, or the General Session at a later period.

EX-JUDGE CARDOZO,

who resigned the Supreme Court bench to avoid trial by a Court of Impeachment, appeared as counsel in the General Sessions to-day.

COURT MARTIAL.

The trials by court martial of Paymaster Major Henry B. Reese, for irregularity in his accounts, and a Captain of Infantry, for violation of the articles of war, commenced here to-day.

CONVERTED TO CATHOLICISM.

Rev. Dr. J. A. Pentman, late of Woodbridge Episcopal Church, N. J., with his wife, was received into the Catholic Church on Sunday, at Summit, in that State.

REGISTRATION.

The registration passed off very quietly in all the districts, and was a comparatively large one, nearly 57,474, against 23,706 on the first day in 1871, and 53,463 on the first day in 1868. In the former year the total registration reached 152,592, and in the latter, 168,252.

IOWA.

The Broderick Murder Near Des Moines.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 8.—John Green, the man who murdered Edward Broderick, near Waukee, on Sunday last, was taken to Dallas County to-day for trial. Before leaving he stated that the difficulty arose about a line of fence; that his cattle had trespassed on Broderick's land and the latter had driven them back with a dog. Green got his gun and told his wife that he was going to shoot Broderick's dog. He went out and fired, and hit Broderick. He expresses great regret at the occurrence, and declares that he was innocent of malice.

Shipwreck and Starvation.

BOSTON, Oct. 8.—A Letter received here states that the ship Golden Hind, of this city, was lost June 24, about ten miles north of Cape Gloucester. Charles Island. The crew took to the boats, in charge of the Captain and two mates. The boat in charge of the second mate and six seamen has not been heard from since, and it is supposed she swamped soon after leaving the ship. The Captain's boat was capsized, and the compass and all the provisions and clothing were lost. They finally landed on Desolate Island, about sixty miles from Sandy Point, where five of the crew died from starvation, and from which the remainder were rescued on the 10th of August by the schooner Eagle, of the Falkland Islands. When taken off they were in a very weak state, hardly able to stand.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 8—11 a. m.—Flour, 32s. Wheat—Winter, 12s@12s 3d; spring, 11s 9d@12s 6d; white, 12s 2d. Corn, 30s 6d. Pork, 65s. Lard, 40s.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 8—1 p. m.—Receipts three days, 26,000 quarters, 10,000 being American.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 8—1:30 p. m.—Wheat—Winter, 12s @12s 1d; spring, 11s 8d@12s 5d. Rest unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 8—Eve.—Cotton quiet; middling upland, 9⅞d; Orleans, 10⅛d. Sales, 15,000 bales. Speculation and export, 4,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet, though corn and wheat declined; red spring wheat, 11s 8d@12s 5d; winter, 12s@12s 1d. Flour, 32s. Corn, 30s.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Consols—Money, 92¼; account, 92¼. Bonds of '65, 94; do '67, 92¾; 10-40s, 88; Erie, 89; new 5s, 89¾.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—Money, early in the day, 7 per cent, gold, to 1-32. Later 7 became the general rate, and before the close of bank hours was temporary. The decline to 3 per cent was followed by an advance to 5@6.

Sterling strong and higher in the morning, but in the afternoon weakened and closed at 108¼ for 60 days, and 109¼ for sight.

Gold firmer, and advanced from 112⅞ to 113¾. Loans 1 to 4 for carrying, but later 1-64 and 2 per cent were paid for use. Clearings, $88,000,000. The Treasury disbursed $61,000.

Governments strong, and higher at the close.

Stocks opened buoyant, with Pacific Mail, Atlantic Mail, Panama, and New Jersey Central as the features. Under various rumors Pacific Mail advanced 2¼, Atlantic Mail 3¾, Panama 2¼, and New Jersey Central 1¼. The balance of the list advanced from ⅛ to ¾. In the afternoon there was a decline of from ¼ to 1 per cent, but afterward the market recovered a portion of the decline and closed strong.

GOVERNMENTS.

Sterling, 108¼.

Coupons, '81	116¾	Coupons, '67	116⅛
Coupons, '62	115¾	Coupons, '68	116⅛
Coupons, '64	115¾	10-40s	111[illegible]
Coupons, '65	115¾	Currency 6s	111¾
Coupons, '65 (new)	114⅝	New 5s	110⅜

STOCKS.

Canton	[illegible]	St. Paul pfd	74¾
W. U. Tel.	[illegible]	Wabash	72
Quicksilver	[illegible]	Wabash pfd	70
Adams Express	[illegible]	Fort Wayne	95
Wells Fargo	[illegible]	Terre Haute	15
American Express	[illegible]	Terre Haute pfd	40
United States Ex.	[illegible]	Chicago & Alton	109
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	C. & A. pfd	111
New York Central	[illegible]	O. & M.	44¾
Erie	[illegible]	C., C. & C.	[illegible]
Erie pfd	[illegible]	C., B. & Q.	124¾
Harlem	110	Lake Shore	95¾
Harlem pfd	[illegible]	Indiana Central	38¼
Michigan Central	113	Illinois Central	136½
Pittsburgh	[illegible]	Union Pacific bonds	87¼
Northwestern	78¼	U. P. bonds	87¼
N. W. pfd	89¾	Cent. Pacific bonds	99
Rock Island	109¾	Del., Lack & W.	98¾
N. J. Cen.	103¾	H. & St. Jo.	[illegible]
St. Paul	54¼		

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—Business was very quiet to-day in all branches, but prices for cotton goods were well maintained, and the market was strong in brown and bleached sheetings and shirtings, with a scarcity of some grades. Brown drills in good demand. All woollens continue weak. Foreign goods quiet, with a good demand for plain dress materials, and fine medium mohair lusters. Prices firm for staple goods.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Oct. 8.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 67 reported to arrive, 2,377, making total for week thus far 4,930, or 290 cars, against 249 last week. Market opened dull and slow; prices about the same as closing rates of last week, with tendency to advance on good cattle. Medium stock neglected, but few prime in yards, and they are gobbled as soon as offered. Buyers seem disposed to hang off common stock; about 400 disposed of. Sales of 147 Indiana steers, 1,058 to 1,175 lbs, at $5.12½@5.12½; 30 State stockers, 881 lbs, at $4.90; 205 Illinois steers, 1,268 to 1,457 lbs, at $7.00@7.40; 150 Missouri, 1,141 to 1,207 lbs, at $5.15@5.45; 42 Ohio, 1,155 lbs, at $5.15.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 6,000, making total for the week, 8,800, against 3,600 last week. Market not yet fairly opened.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, 6,000, making total for the week, thus far, 15,800, against 8,500 last week. Market slow at last week's closing prices. Buyers demand slight concessions, which holders firmly resist. Appearances indicate an active trade. Sales of 431 Indiana hogs, averaging 202 to 224 pounds, at $4.90@5.00; 199 Ohio hogs, averaging 212 to 248 pounds, at $5.10@5.20.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—COTTON—Lower, with moderate export demand and good shipping demand; middling upland, 19¼c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in moderate export and home demand; receipts, 16,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $6.00@6.35; common to good extra, $6.90@7.30; good to choice, $7.35@8.15; white wheat extra, $8.10@8.45; St. Louis, $7.35@11.00. Rye flour steady, with fair demand at $4.65@5.40. Corn meal quiet. Wheat a shade firmer; receipts, 30,000 bu; No. 2 Milwaukee spring, $1.53; No. 1 do, $1.64; No. 2 Chicago, $1.50; No. 3 do, $1.45; winter red Western, $1.61@1.64. Rye scarce and firm; Western, in store, 80c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn active; receipts, 114,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 65@65½c; sail do, 65½@65¾c; high mixed, nearly yellow, 64¼c. Oats less active at unchanged prices; receipts, 33,000 bu; old Western, 40@46c; new do white, 45@50c; new mixed Western, 42@44c.

HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; Rio, 14@17½c. Sugar, steady, unchanged. Rice in fair demand at 8¼@9¼c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13¼@13½c; refined, 25½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; mess, $14.62½@14.75; prime mess, $13.50@13.75. Beef and cut meats, unchanged. Lard more active and firmer; Western, 8⅝c; now to arrive, 8⅝c; kettle, 9¼c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Lower, with fair demand at 92½@93.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Oats firmer; 40@43c. Bran dull at $1.15¼.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; held at $15.75@16.00. Bacon firmer at 8¼@11¼@12¼c. Hams, sugar-cured, at 18½@19c.

GROCERIES—Molasses, new, 60c.

WHISKY—Dull at 92@99c.

COTTON—Active; sales of 2,500 bales of good ordinary at 18¼c; low middling, 18¾c; middlings, 19¼c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Oct. 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, in fair demand; sales of 23,500 bu at $1.42 for No. 2 Duluth; $1.40¼ for No. 2 Milwaukee; $1.47 for No. 1 do. Corn steady and in fair demand; sales of 43,300 bu at 54c for No. 2 Western; 55c for Toledo; 54¼c for high mixed do. Oats nominal at 35¼c for No. 2 Western. Barley firm at 95c for Western.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.20½; No. 2, $1.19¼. Corn firm; No. 2, 38¼c. Oats firm; No. 2, 24c. Rye steady; No. 1, 60c. Barley steady; No. 2, 65½c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 19c; Oswego, 27¼c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 206,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 20,000 brls; wheat, 18,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour and wheat steady and unchanged. Corn dull at 48c. Rye, oats, and barley steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $13.25; stock light—estimated at 2,500 brls. Lard—Sales of summer at 7¾c; steam offered at 7¾c. Bulk shoulders held firmly at 6¼c; nothing doing; sides nominal. Bacon—Jobbing sales at unchanged prices.

HOGS—Steady at $4.40.

WHISKY—In fair demand, and firm at 89c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour, very dull; XXX and lower brands only salable at 10@20c decline. Wheat: spring, dull and lower; all grades fall in small supply, and prices nominal but held firmly. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed, 36@36½c on east side river, on track; 38½@39c on this side. Oats dull; No. 2, 21½@23½c on track east side river; 24½@25½c on this side. Barley dull; 3@5c lower on all qualities below choice; No. 2, 60@65c. Rye dull; a shade lower; No. 2, 54@57c.

WHISKY—Not salable at over 89@89½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and unchanged; bacon quiet and held firm; shoulders, 8c; clear rib, 12c; clear sides, 13¼c for order lots; lard quiet and unchanged.

CATTLE—Dull, unchanged.

HOGS—In good demand; steady at 4@5c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Oct. 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat closes a shade firmer; No. 3 white Wabash, $1.63; extra white Michigan, $1.65; amber Michigan, $1.43@1.43½; No. 1 red, $1.47@1.48; No. 2 do, $1.40. Corn a shade better; high mixed, 45c; seller October, low mixed, 43¼c; white, 45c; no grade, 41¼c. Oats dull; No. 1, 32c; No. 2, 27½c; rejected, 25¼c.

FREIGHTS—Advancing; to Buffalo, 9@9½c; Oswego, 15@16c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 25,000 bu; corn, 55,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 25,000 bu; corn, 37,000 bu; oats, 11,000 bu.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Oct. 8.—PASSED DOWN—Props Plymouth, Scotia, W. T. Graves and barge; barks Board of Trade, Van Valkenburg, Thurston; schrs Ahira, Cobb, Exile, Wilbur, Columbian, Jamaica, Fanny M. Shawson, Hattie Wells, Gray, Rising Star, Willie Keller, Lincoln Dall, Wagstaff, Cambridge, E. Kanter.

PASSED UP—Prop Nebraska; barks Racine, Monarch; schrs Bell Walbridge, Alice Richards.

DETROIT, Oct. 8.—PASSED DOWN—Prop Rocket; barks Watson, March, L. C. Woodruff; schrs Louisa, Winnie Wing, Montcalm, Lackey, Russel, Dart, Albacore, Knight Templar, William Lewis, William Crosthwaite, Danforth, Nevada, Dick Sommers, Sunrise.

PASSED UP—Props Nebraska, Concord; barks Racine, Monarch; schrs Alice Richards, Belle Walbridge, Banner.

MARRIED.

KEEPERS—COLE—In this city, on the 7th October, by the Rev. Laird Collier, Mr. William H. Keepers and Mrs. Adelaide E. Cole.

RIDDELL—JENKIN—At the residence of William A. Bury, Esq., in Waukegan, Oct. 4, by the Rev. E. L. Martin, Mr. Philip H. Riddell and Miss Eliza Jenkin.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE THEATRE.
WOOD & SINN............Lessees and Managers.

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MATINEE,
At 2 O'Clock,
A DOUBLE BILL
This Afternoon and Evening.

THE LARGEST COMPANY, WITHOUT EXCEPTION, EVER IN AMERICA.

The great MATHEWS TROUPE, who will appear in a number of novel and startling feats. ARTHUR GREGORY will present his master act on the triple bars. First appearance of the talented Dutch Comedian, C. A. GARDNER. Charley Benedict, Mlle. Cerito, Miss Helena Smith, Miss Rosa Lee, Miss Minnie Rainforth, Harry G. Richmond, Dick Carroll and his boys, the General, Master Eddie, and Little Dick, Miss Patti Rosa, W. C. Burton, Harry Guion, H. K. Collier, Frank H. Nelson. COSTA'S GEM BALLET TROUPE, of beautiful young ladies, with the graceful and accomplished star premiere danseuse Miss BETTIE REMMELSBERG, Miss SOPHIE REMMELSBERG, Miss CLARA LEONTINE, in TWO GRAND BALLETS.

The performance will conclude with the laughable comedietta entitled

JONES' BABY.

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Dramatic Reading and Acting.
MRS. CLARA FISHER MAEDER respectfully announces that she will give lessons in the above branches this fall and winter.
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First week of the pleasing balladist R. T. TYRRELL. The character artist J. H. MILBURN. Five solo singers in the first part. Love in a Basket. A Trip to the Moon.
Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Humpty Dumpty!
Vol. 2, reconstructed and reorganized.
TONY DENIER
And his entire PANTOMIME TROUPE, with Willis Cobb and his Trained Dogs, Monkeys, and Goats, and Prof. Rogers and pupils, all in new features, acts, and specialties.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.
Corner Wabash-av. and Congress-st. THIS WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock; evening at 8 o'clock.
THEODORE THOMAS
AND HIS
UNEQUALLED ORCHESTRA!
SIXTY DISTINGUISHED PERFORMERS.
Mr. GEORGE L. OSGOOD, the young American Tenor, will make his first appearance.
Admission to matinee. Parquette, Dress Circle, and First Balcony, $1. No charge for reserved seats. Second Balcony, 50 cents.
GRAND MATINEE
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock.
Steinway & Sons' celebrated Pianos are used at all the Thomas Concerts.
Reserved seats can be secured at COBB'S Library, 471 Wabash-av.

AIKEN'S NEW THEATRE.
AIKEN & LAWLER............Managers.
THEO. THOMAS UNRIVALED CONCERTS. GRAND GALA MATINEES, Wednesday, Oct. 9 and Saturday, Oct. 12, in conjunction with their matinee. Prices of admission to the matinees: $1 to parquet, dress circle and balcony.
No extra charge for reserved seats. Admission to the second balcony, 50 cents.
Seats can now be secured for all of Thomas' Concerts at Cobb's Library.

THE WORLD'S FAIR!
CHICAGO 4 DAYS ONLY!
Commencing MONDAY, Oct. 7, and Not Before That Time.

P. T. BARNUM'S
Great Travelling
Museum, Menagerie,
Caravan, Hippodrome, Polytechnic Institute and International Zoological Garden,
With free admission to
DAN. CASTELLO'S MAMMOTH CIRCUS
Seven Superior Exhibitions!
In Six Separate Colossal Tents!
Ten Times Larger than Any Other Show Ever Seen on Earth!
Will exhibit in Chicago MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, Oct. 7, 8, 9, and 10, on STATE-ST., extending from Twenty-second-st., nearly THREE FULL SQUARES, the only grounds in Chicago large enough for this Colossal Exposition.
Three entertainments each day—Morning, Afternoon, and Evening.
Grand Opening, Monday, Oct. 7, 1 p. m.
Evening, doors open 6:30.
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, three exhibitions each day.
Doors open at 9:30 a. m. and 1 and 6:30 p. m.
Admission to the Seven Colossal Shows only 50 cents. Children under 9 years, half price.
The entire Pavilions are brilliantly illuminated in the evening by 500 gas jets.
Excursion trains will run on all the railroads for a distance of 75 miles to bring in the multitude.
Will also exhibit at Oshkosh, Oct. 1; Watertown, 2; Milwaukee, 3 and 4; Racine, Saturday, 5th. Aurora, Ill., Friday, Oct. 11; Ottawa, 12; Joliet, 14; Kankakee, 15; Champaign, 16; Danville, 17; Lafayette, Ind., 18; Logansport, 19; Fort Wayne, Monday, Oct. 21.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.
AIKEN & LAWLER............Managers.
THIS WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 9,
Grand Inauguration by
THEODORE THOMAS
AND HIS
UNEQUALLED ORCHESTRA.
SIXTY DISTINGUISHED PERFORMERS.
The largest and most perfect Concert Troupe which has ever travelled, either in this country or in Europe.
MR. GEORGE L. OSGOOD,
The young American Tenor, will make his first appearance.
Steinway & Sons' Celebrated Pianos are used at all the Thomas Concerts. Orchestra, Dress Circle, and Balcony, $1, $1.50, and $2, according to location; Second Balcony, 50 cents.
Reserved seats can be secured at Cobb's Library, 471 Wabash-av.

McVICKER'S THEATRE,
Madison-st., between State and Dearborn.
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday—Last performances of
The Rogue's March.
J. H. McVICKER as............Major Gideon
Friday and Saturday nights, and Saturday Matinee,
Grand Italian Opera!
Trovatore and Puritani.
Under the direction of SIGNOR FARINI, assisted by the ladies and gentlemen of his musical class.
Seats can now be secured without extra charge.

NIXON'S,
Clinton-st., between Randolph and Washington-sts.
EVERY NIGHT.
Matinee To-day.
Popular Matinee prices, 25 and 50 cents. No reserved seats.
Roberts' Great Troupe.
New Stars this week: WALTER BRAY, MISS LIZZIE WARREN, JAMES HALL, MISS GUSSIE CRAFTON, and Miss LEONA DARE, in conjunction with MANNING, PASTOR, etc., etc.
Entire change of programme.
N. D. ROBERTS, Manager.

Bournique's Dancing Academies.
West Side—317 West Madison-st., is now open. South Side—129 Twenty-fourth-st., near Indiana-av., will open Saturday, Oct. 12. Juvenile Class, 2½ p. m. Gents, 8 p. m.

AUCTION SALES.

GEORGE P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.
Will on THURSDAY, Oct. 10, offer at auction another large and fine line of
Fancy China Ware,
Bohemian Ware,
Toys, Dressed Dolls, and
Fancy Goods.
Sale at 9:30 a. m.

CATALOGUE
BOOT AND SHOE
AUCTION SALE.
On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9, at 9 1-2 a. m., 600 Cases of PRIME ASSORTED GOODS will be offered, including another invoice of those Celebrated HAND-MADE SUCKER BOOTS.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 & 26 Randolph-st.

By ELLISON & FOSTER.
DRY GOODS,
Piece Goods, Woolens, Blankets, Dress Goods, Notions, Clothing, Boots and Shoes.
Also fine assortment of Ladies' Furs.
AT AUCTION,
WEDNESDAY MORNING, Oct. 9, at 9½ o'clock.
ELLISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers,
85 and 87 Market-st.

BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS, CAPS, AND CLOTHING,
AT AUCTION,
On THURSDAY MORNING, Oct. 10, at 9½ o'clock.
ELLISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By Wm. A. Butters & Co.
Elegant Household Furniture
At Auction,
Will be sold at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 10, at 10 a. m., all the Parlor, Dining-room, Kitchen, and Bedroom Furniture contained in the marble-front house
No. 182 Wabash-av.
Comprising a full assortment of everything required for housekeeping.

REMEMBER THE SALE
OF
30 Splendid Lots in Austin,
AND
36 Building Lots in Norwood Park.
All near the depots of these two flourishing suburban towns. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. on MONDAY, Oct. 14, at our salesrooms. For particulars and printed plats, call on the auctioneers at 86 and 88 South Canal-st., or at the store.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

VERY DESIRABLE
Marble Front
Dwelling House
AND LOT,
No. 1106 Prairie-Av.,
At Auction, on Friday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock, on the premises,
Third House South of Twenty-fourth-st.
The house contains two parlors, sitting-room, library, dressing-room, five chambers, bath-room, dining-room, kitchen, wash-room, with pantries and closets, furnace, bronze gas chandeliers and fixtures, hot and cold water on three floors, marble wash basin, marble mantels and grates, large brick stable. The house is elegantly finished, and has every modern convenience. Title perfect and terms liberal.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GRAND AUCTION SALE
OF
CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS
AND
HANDSOME DWELLINGS
AT
HIGHLAND PARK,
TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 15, 1872.
Sale commencing at 11 o'clock, on the grounds.
A special train of cars will leave the Milwaukee Depot, corner of Kinzie and Canal-sts, at 9:45 a. m.
Free passes furnished to all who wish to attend the sale.
TERMS UNUSUALLY EASY.
By order of the
HIGHLAND PARK BUILDING COMPANY.
Wm. A. Butters & Co.,
Auctioneers.

By A. GOLDSMID & Co.,
84 West Madison.
We shall offer at auction, on Thursday, 10th inst., at 9½ a. m., and 7 p. m., an assortment of GUNS, PISTOLS, and REVOLVERS, to close a consignment.
A. J. CHURCH, Auctioneer.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.
Chicago & Alton Railroad.
Illinois Central Railroad.
Chicago, Indianapolis & Cincinnati Through Line, via Kankakee Route.
Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.
Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.
Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads.

[illegible]

FURNITURE, COOKING STOVES AT LEAVENWORTH'S
To be obtained in endless variety at No. 329 W. MADISON-ST.
W. REID.
FAIRBANKS' U. S. STANDARD SCALES, 45 South Desplaines-st.
HATS AND CAPS, GLOVES, CANES & UMBRELLAS, At Low Rates.
Hunt, Barbour & Co., 109 Madison-st.

OUR POPULATION.

Report of the School Agent—Total Population of Chicago, 367,396—Percentage of Increase—Gradual Growth of the City—Valuation of Taxable Property and Income from Taxes.

The footings of the school census, completed on Monday, were printed in yesterday's TRIBUNE; to-day the details are given. The population of the city, according to the report of the School Agent of the Board of Education, is 367,396; of these 153,334 are under 21 years of age, and 65,115 under 5; white, 364,377; colored, 3,019. The population by wards is as follows:

[illegible]

There are only 244 persons between the ages of 12 and 21 who cannot read and write.

PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE.

Statement of the population of the several divisions from Dec. 1, 1853, to Oct. 1, 1872:

[illegible]

The increase in eighteen years and ... months has been, in the South Division, 293¾ per cent; West Division, 1360; North Division, 261½; whole city, 321½ per cent.

FROM 1837 TO 1872.

Population of the city from its incorporation in 1837, to October 1, 1872:

[illegible]

VALUATION.

The following is a statement of the valuation of taxable real estate and personal property, and the income from taxes from 1857 to 1871, inclusive:

[illegible]

ELECTION INSPECTORS.

Adoption of the Majority Report of the Committee on Elections—List of Inspectors Appointed.

A meeting of the Board of County Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, President White in the chair. Present, Commissioners Ashton, Skelly, Sleeman, Lonergan, Jones, Harrison, Crawford, Harris, Herting, and Fuhlmann.

Mr. Ashton moved the adoption of the majority report on elections, and it was adopted as follows: the first name being that of the Democrat.

[illegible]

Board then adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS COUNTY ITEMS.

Gustavus Koerner will address his German ... this evening at ... Hall, corner ... avenue and Church street.

[illegible]

—

...ventions, Mr. Moran, the nominee for State's Attorney, submitted his resignation, which was accepted, but no person was named to fill the place, and there will be another meeting to-day to take action upon that and other matters.

—The following building permits were issued by the Board of Public Works yesterday: T. G. W. Brown, four-story and basement brick building, 26x60 feet, No. 60 Sherman street. To O. A. Burgess, two-story and basement brick building, 60x56, Nos. 1344, 1346, and 1348 Indiana avenue.

—The beautiful Gardner House, true to the promise of its spirited proprietors, Messrs. Gould & Gardner, was opened to the public last evening. It is in superb order, from top to bottom, and has about the same capacity as the old Sherman House. A reception was held last evening, and the house and its appointments greatly admired.

BOARD OF TRADE.

The Reception at the New Hall Yesterday Evening—35,000 Visitors—Programme of To-Day's Exercises.

The public reception by the Chamber of Commerce Association in the new building, yesterday afternoon and evening, was one of those occasions when the people seem to appreciate the event as their own, individually and collectively, and turn out in immense numbers. The hours of reception were announced as from 4 o'clock in the afternoon till 10 o'clock at night. Tickets to the amount of 5,000 had been issued,—and collected at the door by 6 o'clock. They were re-issued at once, and before 8 o'clock these were again collected. During the evening 25,000 additional persons had been admitted, making a total of 35,000 visitors in six hours. Vaas' band was in the gallery, and the hall was crowded the whole time, the visitors admiring immensely all they saw and heard. The class of visitors was the very best that the city could produce.

The programme for to-day is as follows: The members of the Board will meet at the Market street room promptly at noon, and march to the new building in the following order:

Band.
Glee Club.
Invited Guests.
Ex-Presidents of the Board of Trade.
Vice Presidents and Directors.
Members.

The ex-Presidents will take seats on the platform, the invited guests having seats reserved near it, for fifteen minutes only.

Ladies are not invited, and no preparations have been made for them.

Following is the order of exercises:

Prayer by Rev. R. W. Patterson, D. D.
Music by the band.
Song by the Glee Club, "Auld Lang Syne."
Speech by Daniel A. Jones, Esq., President of the Chamber of Commerce.
Delivering the Hall to the Board of Trade.
Response by J. W. Preston, Esq., President of the Board of Trade.
Music by the band.
Song by the Glee Club, "America."
Address by Hon. W. F. Coolbaugh.
Music by the band.
Song by the Glee Club, "Unfurl the Glorious Banner."
Address by Hon. Joseph Medill.
Music by the band.

There seems to be a general impression abroad that there will be a banquet this evening. It is erroneous; nothing of the kind being contemplated.

Trading was inaugurated last evening, in the new hall, by the sale of 10,000 bushels of wheat, seller the month, at $1.11½.

THE LAW COURTS.

THE TRIBUNE Law Record shares the fate of a considerable quantity of the ordinary issue, to-day, and is offered up as a sacrifice on the altar of Celebration. The public generally—barring the lawyers, possibly—will survive it.

In the case of Higgins v. the Bloomington Insurance Company, tried before Judge Rogers and a jury, yesterday, a verdict was returned for $2,602.49, and a motion was made for a new trial.

New suits for the recovery of insurances to the amount of over $20,000,000 are estimated to have been entered at the Superior and Circuit Courts during the past year; and proofs of debt against insurance companies, amounting to over $20,000,000, were filed with Mr. Register Hibbard from Oct. 9 last till last night.

Business is generally suspended in the Courts to-day.

There were entered in the Superior Court, yesterday, the enormous number of 147 new suits, nearly the whole of which were for insurances, and 121 in the Circuit Court.

THE SECOND THOMAS CONCERT.

The second Thomas Concert at Aiken's last evening attracted a large audience. The programme was very varied, the numbers of greatest interest being the selections from Wagner's "Flying Dutchman," and Schubert's posthumous quartette in D minor, the latter of which received an encore, for which the "Traumerei" was given. Mr. Osgood sang the well-known aria from "The Barber" (*Ecco ridente il cielo*) and "Slumber on Gently," one of Franz's ballads. The rendering of the former was quite unsatisfactory, but the latter was well sung. The unusually crowded state of our columns forbids any detailed criticism of the concert or further notice. The third concert takes place this evening, with a superb programme, the chief feature of which is Beethoven's Seventh Symphony.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

At Conlin's saloon, basement, northwest corner of State and Twenty-second streets, there nearly occurred a murder at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A gambler named Pat Ray refused to pay for some drinks which he had guzzled, and when Conlin, the proprietor, attempted to eject him from the house, he drew a revolver and fired, the ball grazing the saloon-keeper's temple, while his cheek was well peppered with powder. Ray was arrested and will have an examination to-day.

Hats, Caps, and Furs Since the Fire.

The first copy of a Chicago paper received in New York City, after the great fire one year ago, was a TRIBUNE, carried thither by Mr. S. W. Stryker, who was offered fabulous sums for it, and was regularly besieged with anxious inquiries after friends in the devastated city. Some time before the fire Mr. Stryker had withdrawn from the firm of Stryker & Barnes, though he had retained a connection with the establishment up to the date of the fire. The second day following the great conflagration he left for New York to purchase a stock of goods, and was successful to a remarkable degree, at a time when the East was overwhelmed with orders for goods to take the place of those burned in this city. His wide acquaintance and sterling credit enabled him to secure his purchases without delay, and he also accomplished the extraordinary feat of shipping by freight two carloads of goods from New York to Chicago in four days. The firm was re-established in business at once, under the name of Stryker & Co., and was the first retail hat and cap store in the city to begin operations on a first-class scale, having secured and fitted up the elegant store at No. 231 West Madison street, and stocked it with a quantity and variety of hats, caps, and fur goods never excelled in ante-fire days. The business of Stryker & Co. during the year past has been by far larger than at any time before the fire, and, in anticipation of a still heavier trade the coming fall and winter, they have brought on an immense stock of hats, caps, and fur goods, including some great attractions in seal and mink sacques, jackets, etc., with a line of children's goods probably never before equalled in the city. A branch store has been opened at No. 114 South Clark street, and a gem of an establishment it is. Fred. Erby will have full charge of this institution, and is "at home" to his hosts of friends.

Ranges, ... Apparatus, Etc.

Among the many houses worthy of special notice none are more desiring than the young and enterprising firm of Heron, Smith & Moore (formerly Lester, Heron, Smith & Co.), agents for Van's celebrated ranges, and manufacturers and dealers in steam heating apparatus, at No. 76 West Washington street. This firm were one of the principal and heaviest losers by the great fire, their business being entirely destroyed. Immediately resuming in their present location they have transacted with unparalleled success a greatly enlarged business; and, notwithstanding the usual and increasing demand, have been and are promptly supplying all orders. The peculiar excellence of the Van's ranges is fully established, and they are now used in nearly all the principal restaurants and leading hotels in the city. Their steam heaters and unsurpassed radiators have been introduced into many of the largest and best hotels and prominent institutions, and their value attested by the Sherman House, Woodruff House, Bishop Court Hotel, Academy of Science, and other large buildings.

The Connecticut Mutual Life.

Chicago owes not a little of its rapid development to the enterprise and sagacity of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, in loaning so much of its funds to aid and hasten the march of improvement in this city. Over ten millions of the Company's assets are to be found in investments of the safest character known to the world,—viz., in loans upon some of the best real estate in Chicago. The conservative manner and safe valuation with which this Company's funds are placed in this market is shown by the fact that of the millions of the Company's funds loaned at the time of the great fire in Chicago, not one dollar has been lost. Added to the great security offered, and advantages derived by the high rates of interest obtained by the Connecticut Mutual, is the important point of economy, for which the management of the Company, since 1846, has become proverbial. To such a Company no mention of good names or further recommendation for the public's patronage is required. Chicago's interest is to get its life insurance where it can be gotten safest and cheapest. Get the best, the Connecticut Mutual.

The First Out of the Fire.

This being an anniversary number, attention is called to the testimonial in another column presented to the "Underwriters' Agency," of New York, complimenting that organization on its prompt and honorable adjustment of all claims resulting from the great fire. As will be remembered, this was the first Insurance Association to complete payment of all losses under their policies. James H. Floyd, their agent, will be found at No. 168 LaSalle street, Bryan Block.

The Land-Owner Anniversary Book.

This magnificent work is now ready. Its publishers desire again to assure the public that it will far exceed their most sanguine expectations. Its 100 full-page engravings of our best buildings are superbly printed, and its title-page alone is worth its price. It is so far ahead of any of the cheap literature of the day, that it has no competition. Its illustrations and letter-...

—

...pers, are not copied from the musty files of its contemporaries. The advance orders from all parts of the country have been so large as to justify its publishers in presenting a splendid volume. Newsmen will supply their customers from the Western News Company. Copies in cases for mailing can be had at the counting room, 58 South Canal street, ground floor. Subscribers will be served promptly on the 9th by carriers.

A Leading Banking House.

The banking house of Lunt, Preston & Kean will be long remembered by the people of Chicago as the first moneyed institution in the city to throw open its doors, and announce its readiness to pay depositors in full. The excellent example thus afforded to other banks, and the feeling of security and quietude thereby created in our financial affairs, were of the utmost value to the city. Since the fire, the banking business of Lunt, Preston & Kean has increased beyond all expectation, their list of deposits and depositors having more than doubled, while their country business has augmented in a corresponding degree. No banking firm in the Northwest can boast of a more enviable reputation for promptness, integrity, and reliability.

Vinegar that Will Keep Pickles.

As the pickling season is now at hand, and many of our readers are concerned about having vinegar that will keep their pickles, it is proper to inform them that Prussing's pure cider vinegar is just the thing for this purpose. It is celebrated for its purity, strength, and flavor, and warranted to keep pickles. His works are the largest of the kind in the United States, yet it is said that he can scarcely supply the demand, as those who once use his vinegar will have no other. Ask your grocer for Prussing's vinegar, every time, if you wish something reliable for pickling purposes, and take no other.

Chicago Musical College.

In noticing the prominent example of Chicago enterprise on this anniversary of our new era, we cannot omit to mention the Chicago Musical College, which, as the Chicago Academy of Music, sustained a most crushing blow from the fire, but which was one of the first to rally and resume its work upon a more extensive scale than before. Under the able management of its President, Dr. George F. Root, and its well-known Director, F. Ziegfeld, the College has now grown to be the most successful and influential musical educational establishment of the West. The college building is No. 487 Wabash avenue.

Buck & Rayner.

The first drug store to spring up in the "burnt district" was the brilliant little palace of Buck & Rayner's, on the corner of State and Madison streets. This looked so similar to their former *bijou* of marble and mirrors, on the same corner, as to cause many a person to doubt his senses. There it stood last October, and there it was again in April, brighter, fresher, and more glittering than ever.

The Clark street mate to this popular pharmacy will be opened by Messrs. Buck & Rayner about New Year's, in the store adjoining the Methodist Church Block.

Handsome Jewelry.

Handsome jewelry is a desideratum, and the place where it can be obtained a spot to be remembered. There is no difficulty in pointing out one such place. At No. 137 Twenty-second street, Mr. Edson H. Goodrich shows a stock which, for beauty of workmanship and elegance of design, is not surpassed by that of any store in the city. His large and fashionable custom trade attests his popularity.

Housekeeping Hardware.

H. C. VanSchaack, Jr., who has been occupying temporary quarters at No. 261 and 263 State street since the fire, is preparing to return to his old location, No. 92 State street, where he will offer a fine stock of cook stoves and heating stoves, housekeeping hardware, kitchen utensils, &c. He makes a specialty of the "Radiant Home" stove, a new thing in heaters, to which he invites especial attention.

One, Two, Three—Sing!

Mr. Dye will commence his Elementary Singing School to-morrow evening in the lecture room of the United Presbyterian Church, corner of Monroe and Paulina streets. The first lesson will be free. All are invited to attend.

Barnett's Kalliston

Removes tan, sunburn, and freckles.

JEWELRY.

THE

JEWELRY HOUSE

OF

Roddin & Hamilton,

Formerly cor. Lake & Clark-sts., will occupy their ELEGANT STORE,

SOUTHEAST COR. STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.,

(Opposite future location of Field, Leiter & Co.), about Dec. 1, and, to reduce stock, offer goods at GREAT BARGAINS.

RODDIN & HAMILTON,

946 STATE, and
269 WEST MADISON-STS.

ROSEBERRY & FALCH,
JEWELLERS

68 MADISON-ST.

Waltham Watches,
Swiss Watches,
Fine Jewelry,
AND
Silver-Plated Ware.

A Large Stock at 20 per cent below regular prices.

LACES, &c.

AT COST!

ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 9,

we will offer our entire stock of

REAL LACES

for the week at cost. The fashion has been rather against us for fine goods, but we are determined to reduce our stock of these goods, and will positively sell all fine laces by the cost mark instead of by the selling mark, and will also include our new and beautiful stock of

HAMBURG EDGINGS.

We have recently opened new designs of point laces, handkerchiefs, collars, barbes, etc. An elegant stock of ... A large and desirable stock of French Guipure laces, and all widths of Val lace edgings, insertings, and trimmings in blacks. A magnificent line of French (Calais) laces, and in fine all the various kinds of imitation laces.

This is a rare chance to obtain new, rich laces, much under value.

Hunt, Barbour & Co.,
109 Madison-st.

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS.

HATS!
FURS! FURS!

STRYKER & CO.,
231 West Madison-st.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in

LADIES' FINE FURS.

A FULL STOCK NOW ON HAND.

(Special attention given to Fur Repairing.)

Children's Furs.

WE SHALL KEEP ALL THE NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

Boys' Hats.

The LARGEST STOCK of FINE DRESS HATS, with School and Play Hats and Caps, ever shown in the city.

Youths' Hats.

A FULL ASSORTMENT of New and Nobby Styles.

Gentlemen's Hats.

Our DRESS SILK HAT is noted for ELEGANCE, LIGHTNESS, and DURABILITY. We sell those made by the best manufacturers in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and, with our own manufacture, making a selection to be found nowhere else in this country.

Business Hats.

Our line comprises EVERY STYLE to be found in the Eastern markets. We keep always on hand the Largest Stock in the West, making FINE GOODS A SPECIALTY. There is nothing in the line of HATS, CAPS, or FURS TOO FINE OR TOO GOOD FOR US TO BUY FOR OUR CUSTOMERS TO WEAR.

Robes.

WOLF, FOX, RACCOON, BEAR, BADGER, LYNX, ANGOLA, and BUFFALO ROBES. Also, a large assortment of BUGGY and CARRIAGE ROBES, LAP BLANKETS, &c.

Fur Trimmings.

We shall cut during the season every kind of Trimmings to be worn by Ladies. Furs Made to Order, Altered, or Repaired in the best manner. Express Orders attended to promptly, and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

HATS & FURS, - - 231 W. Madison-st.
HATS, - - - - 114 South Clark-st.

S. W. STRYKER,
Formerly Stryker & Barnes, cor. Clark and Washington-sts.

BREWSTER,

HATTER AND FURRIER,

Leader of Fashions,

AND INTRODUCER OF STYLES FOR

Gentlemen's Headdress,

38 West Madison-st., 38

OPPOSITE THE

SHERMAN HOUSE.

DEALS IN

HATS & FURS,

THE FINEST IN QUALITY, AND MOST FASHIONABLE IN STYLE, AND OFFERS SUCH

At Fair Prices.

HATS!

Some poets write to win a name
Suppose they do, what matter?
I am content to sing the fame
Of SCOTT, the matchless hatter.

His fame is known the world around;
In this I do not flatter;
For when a stylish hat is found,
It comes from SCOTT, the hatter.

Men save their money and their time;
And that's a weighty matter,—
When trading in the hatters' line,
By knowing SCOTT, the hatter.

His hats are fair when others fade,
They neither break nor batter;
Of perfect shape and glossy shade—
Those hats, from SCOTT, the hatter.

His prices always suit the times,
His hats all heads will flatter—
They speak more plainly than these rhymes
The praise of SCOTT, the hatter.

21 Madison-st., between the Sherman and Briggs Houses.

SCOTT,
"THE HATTER,"
21 Madison-st.,

Between the Sherman and Briggs Houses, Has the Largest and Finest Stock of

GENTS' FALL HATS

And Makes the Lowest Prices.

BARSTOW

HAS THE NEW

DISH BRIM HAT,

And the latest issues of NOBBY STYLES, with which he has just returned from New York. Call and see him.

48 WEST MADISON-ST.

BISHOP & BARNES,

Fashionable Hatters and Fur Manufacturers, will open their new store, 164 State-st., corner Monroe, Saturday, Oct. 12.

MORRIS,
21 & 272 West Madison-st.,
Fashionable
HATS AND CAPS
Ladies' Furs,
GLOVES, CANES & UMBRELLAS
At Low Rates.

FURNITURE.

BUY YOUR

FURNITURE!

DIRECT OF THE

MANUFACTURERS,

THE

WEBER

FURNITURE COMPANY,

Established in Chicago Nov. 1, 1872.

NEW STORE,

220 Wabash-av.

Manufacture the finest quality of all kinds of Furniture, and make a specialty of ORDERED work.

Our Factories at DETROIT, Mich., are the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE of any in the country, and we offer inducements to purchasers that are UNEQUALLED in this market.

Hotel and Office

FURNITURE

A SPECIALTY.

We have in stock a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of all kinds of Furniture.

Furniture Warerooms.

SAMPSON,
GILBERT & CO.,
267 and 269 Wabash-av.,
ARE NOW

Permanently Located,

and have opened the largest and finest stock of Furniture ever exhibited in Chicago, and embracing COMMON, medium, and rich goods of every variety. In our stock can be found a very full assortment of RICH INLAID WORK, all kinds of FANCY CHAIRS, and Ottomans in Gilt, and Ebony and Gilt; also CHAMBER, PARLOR, DRAWING-ROOM, LIBRARY, DINING-ROOM, and OFFICE FURNITURE, in fact, everything in this line that pertains to a

First-Class Furniture House.

SAMPSON, GILBERT & CO.,
267 and 269 Wabash-av.

FURNITURE.

POTTER,
KING
& CO.,

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS

AND DEALERS,

284, 286 and 288 Wabash-av.,

Would invite an inspection of their

Large Stock
and Low Prices,

From all desiring anything in their line, feeling satisfied they can suit all in

STYLES AND PRICES.

FURNITURE!

A. L. HALE & BRO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Furniture

10, 12, 14 & 16 N. Canal-st.

We have the largest stock in the West; use none but the best material, and employ only competent workmen.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & Co.,
6 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FORSYTH'S
U. S. STANDARD SCALES,
FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE,
46 South Desplaines-st.

STOVES.

HOUSEKEEPERS' Emporium.

TILLOTSON BROS.,

183 Michigan-av.,

Before the fire 54 State-st. Exclusive Agents for the celebrated

MAGEE, ADVANCE,
AND
PORTABLE RANGE,
ALSO
THE ILLUMINATOR,

which has NO RIVAL as a Parlor or Hotel Stove.

TILLOTSON BROS.,
183 Michigan-av.

RATHBONE'S
STOVES

Are favorably known all over the United States. Among the most popular patterns are the

FEARLESS
Cooking Stove,
AND
Brilliant Base Burner.

We also manufacture a large variety of good CHEAP STOVES, using the same quality of iron as in the Fearless, which can be bought as low as an inferior Stove. For sale to the trade only by

JOHN F. RATHBONE & CO.,
38 & 40 LAKE-ST.

Above Stoves are for sale at retail by the prominent dealers in city and country.

LIVELY TIMES, SELF-FEEDING
AND
Base-Burning Hot Air

FURNACES,

Surface Burning Cone Furnaces, Mott's New York Cooking Ranges, Superb, All Right, and Other Kinds of Parlor, Office and Store Stoves; the Celebrated Improved

Olive Branch Cooking Stoves.

BOOMER & JENKS,
329 AND 331 STATE-ST.

WHOLESALED AND RETAILED BY
A. WILLEY, 499 West Madison Street,
RETAILED BY
WM. FITZGERALD, 187 Blue Island-av.
W. A. & D. N. MARTIN, 569 West Lake-st.
J. & W. NOWAK, 141 Mil. av. and 286 N. Wells-st.
F. O. ILLSLEY, 18 Third-av.

THE HOT BASE
ANTI-CLINKER
PARLOR STOVES.

NO SLATE! NO CLINKERS!
NO SMOKING THE ISINGLASS!
NO DUMPING THE GRATE FOR THE WINTER.

STOP

and see one in operation. Also, the celebrated Arlington PORTABLE RANGE at

BANGS BROS.,
Corner State and VanBuren-st.

Stewart's New Cook Stove,
Stewart's New Parlor Stoves,
Stewart's New Base Burner,
American Cook Stoves,
Oriental Base Burner,
Richmond Ranges,

FIRE IRON SETS, COAL VASES,
FIRE IRON STANDS, BLOWER HOLDERS,
HEARTH BRUSHES, CARPET SWEEPERS.

And a large variety of new and desirable housekeeping goods.

DALTON'S,
Corner of Wabash-avenue and Twenty-second-street.

GET THE

"SHINING LIGHT."

In operation and for sale at

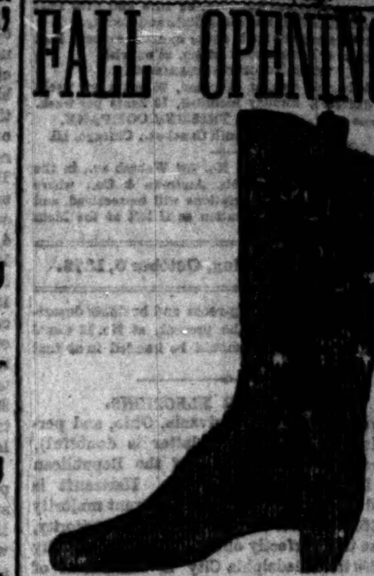
CHURCH'S,
349 State-st., near Harrison.

The Empire
FURNACES & STOVES

Vindicator,
Homestead,
Harmony
COOKING STOVES
AT
LEAVENWORTH'S
102 RANDOLPH-ST.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FALL OPENING!



Selected Styles of Ladies' and Gents'

BOOTS AND SHOES,

THURSDAY, OCT. 10.

J. E. GREENE,
No. 131 Twenty-second-st., Sign of the Boot.

BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

UNION NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO,

AT CHICAGO,

In the State of Illinois, at Close of Business, 3rd October, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Overdrafts ... [illegible]
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation ... [illegible]
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents ... [illegible]
Due from National Banks ... [illegible]
Due from Banks and Bankers ... [illegible]
Real Estate ... [illegible]
Furniture and Fixtures ... [illegible]
Current Expenses ... [illegible]
Premiums ... [illegible]
Cash Items including Stamps ... [illegible]
Exchanges for Clearing House ... [illegible]
Bills of National Banks ... [illegible]
Fractional Currency and Nickels ... [illegible]
Legal Tender Notes ... [illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in ... [illegible]
Surplus Fund ... [illegible]
Discount ... [illegible]
Exchange ... [illegible]
Interest ... [illegible]
Profit and Loss ... [illegible]
National Bank Circulation ... [illegible]
Individual Deposits ... [illegible]
Certified Checks ... [illegible]
Due to National Banks ... [illegible]
Due to Banks and Bankers ... [illegible]

State of Illinois, County of Cook, } ss.
I, George A. Ives, Cashier of the Union National Bank of Chicago, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Signed, GEORGE A. IVES, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this ... day of October, 1872. JOHN L. F. ..., Notary Public.
Correct. Attest: ... Directors.

REPORT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Union Stock Yard NATIONAL BANK,

Of Chicago, at Lake, in the State of Illinois,

At Close of Business, Oct. 3, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts ... [illegible]
[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in ... [illegible]
Surplus fund ... [illegible]
Discount ... [illegible]
Exchange ... [illegible]
Interest ... [illegible]
Profit and loss ... [illegible]
National Bank circulation outstanding ... [illegible]
Individual deposits ... [illegible]
Due to National Banks ... [illegible]
Due to State Banks and bankers ... [illegible]

State of Illinois, County of Cook, } ss.
I, EDWARD S. STICKNEY, Cashier of the Union Stock Yard National Bank, of Chicago, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. S. STICKNEY, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this ... day of October, 1872. GEO. H. CONRAD, Notary Public.
Correct. Attest: ... Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN,

BANKERS,

As made to the Clearing House Association, at the close of business, Oct. 3, 1872.

RESOURCES.

[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock ... [illegible]
Deposits, city ... [illegible]
Deposits, country ... [illegible]
Surplus ... [illegible]

State of Illinois, City of Chicago, County of Cook, ss.
I, F. W. Crosby, of the firm of Lunt, Preston & Kean, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. F. W. CROSBY.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 8th day of October, 1872. (Signed) ALBERT F. SMITH, Notary Public.

LADIES' SUITS.

LADIES' SUITS!

SATISFYING EQUALLY

The Most Fastidious in Style and the Most Economical in Price, can be obtained in endless variety at

No. 329 W. MADISON-ST.

W. REID.

ANNIVERSARY

OF THE

GREAT FIRE.

A Year's History of Chicago.

The City Before, During, and After the Fire.

Losses and Insurance.

The World's Charity.

Operations of the Relief Society.

The Great Rebuilding.

Hotels, Newspaper Offices, Public and Private Buildings.

Trade and Commerce of the Year.

Real Estate and Insurance Interests.

Our Municipal Government.

Amusement Record—The New Theatres.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE FIRE.

... last the revolving seasons have brought ... the anniversary of that day, more memorable than all others in the history of Chicago. ... date of its first settlement, and the time ... it was organized as a city, will be alike ... Its new era begins with the 9th of October, 1871, and the years of its prosperity ... be numbered from the hour when it was believed that it was ruined, that its site was to remain desolate, and its trade and commerce to be parcelled out among the neighboring communities. At the close of this first twelve-month of ... new history, and on this memorial day, ... is wiser, nothing more instructive, and, in ... respects, nothing is pleasanter than to look upon the great disaster and the progress which has been made since then. Sufferings bravely endured, and perils gallantly met, ... more agreeable in the retrospect than at the moment they were encountered. The griefs of the past become the pride of the present. ... too, it is possible to take a better and ... view of the conflagration of last October ... its results than was possible for months after it happened. The smoke rolled away from the ruined city long before it ceased to blind the eyes of men. All was exaggeration for a time, ... men had prophecies to make, which ... has shown will not be fulfilled. But ... when the minds of men have ..., and when all the facts have been obtained ... probably ever will be, it is possible to arrive at ... precise and definite conclusions concerning ... fire and what it did. There was necessarily ... romance written on this subject last November and December; there is no reason why ... should be written now.

... while there is much to be said of the fire ... destroyed, there is much more to be said of the energy which has restored. The old ... belongs to the past. We get only visionary ... of it through rolling clouds of smoke, ... only in photographs. The new one, ... has risen like an exhalation to replace it, ... one in which we should take the greatest ... The other was the slow growth of years. ... present is the result of the concentrated ... of a single year. Last October there was ... melancholy pleasure in pointing to ruins ... miles of houseless streets. This October ... a far livelier pleasure in pointing to ... edifices and to long lines of dwellings. At this distance of time, too, there is no reason for falling into any of the errors which were so prevalent a year ago. After such a disaster, ... demands a scapegoat, and it is very apt to ... upon the wrong individual. It is not satisfied with the verdict that there is nobody to ..., and the faults of long-established systems, and the mistakes for which every citizen ... indirectly responsible, are laid at the doors of a few men. It is also possible now to consider the good resolutions which were made with ... little progress made in carrying them out, ... to see how much has been done to preserve the city from a repetition of the calamity which ...

... along with the erroneous judgments of ... time, let us repeat the history of the good ... of the citizens of Chicago after the fire, ... peace and order which were preserved, not ... but by their natural reverence and ... for law. While the wildest rumors filled the air, and while all were ready to believe anything, they retained unabated, their respect for ... and property. The police ... being insufficient, they supplemented it, and they passed through ... season succeeding the fire without ... riots, and with more peace and quiet ... had during the week preceding it. ... disaster with unshaken composure, ... it down, and strove, not in vain, to ... that Chicago could be as great in ... it had been in doing.

... review the changes in our municipal ... which indirectly grew out of ... point out how abuses which had ... the efforts of partisans to re... which, under ordinary circumstances, have remained untouched for ... at the public demand for a ... efficient City Government. ... of the legislation of the past ... the light of the flames of ... important question is, How soon ... forgotten?

... caused important changes in ... of the city. While the ... for the possession of public ... nothing, yet trade, commerce, ... a time the place it once ... accommodations in hitherto ... is turning gradually to its old ... an expanded one, much yet remains ... on the West and South ... continue to be subordinate ...

... financial and other embarrassments ... of the fire, which ... but which were still ... a passing mention. ... that a renewed acknowledgment ...

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Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE TRIBUNE BUILDINGS.

The three cuts here presented represent 1st, the old TRIBUNE Building; 2d, the new TRIBUNE Building; 3d, the TRIBUNE Building after the Fire.

The present number of THE TRIBUNE is issued from its reconstructed building, the one shown in the largest of the three cuts, situated on the southeast corner of Dearborn and Madison streets—72 by 121 feet. The editorial, composing, stereotyping, and press rooms are now sufficiently advanced for occupancy, though not finished. The building will not be completed in all its parts for perhaps a month to come. We shall therefore postpone a complete description of it until it is ready to be inspected by the public. For the present we will observe that it is intended to be really fire-proof this time. The roof is composed wholly of iron, and all the floors are made of English tiles of ornamental patterns, except those of the basement and the composing-room—the former being of asphalt, and the latter of artificial marble, both incombustible. The only wood-work entering into the construction of the building is in the window frames, doors, and water-closets, the burning of all which could in no wise impair the building in other parts. The building will be provided with a passenger-elevator running from the first to the fifth story, and speaking-tubes communicating with all the rooms. There are also two sets of iron stairways running from bottom to top—the one in the rear being exclusively for the use of printers and other employes of THE TRIBUNE. All the rooms will be heated by steam. The cost of the former TRIBUNE building, exclusive of machinery, was $208,000. It is estimated that $100,000 was saved in the form of interior walls left standing, foundations, excavation, iron beams, columns, and ceilings. The new building has cost $165,000 additional. It is one story higher than the former building, and in most respects superior, and especially so as regards the floors and roof. It will challenge comparison with any building in the United States, public or private, for durability and fire-proof qualities.

The architects of the new building are Burling, Adler & Co. The principal contractors were as follows: The Gindele Stone-Cutting Company, stonework; Carter Bros, mason-work; the Union Foundry Company, iron-work and corrugated ceiling; the Fire Proof Building Company, iron lath and cement flooring; F. A. Doolittle, Agent for Hargreaves & Craven, Jackfield, Shropshire, England, tile floors; N. R. Warwick, carpenter-work; S. I. Russell, doors and window-casings; E. Atwater & Co., Montreal, plate-glass; S. W. Swift, the glazing; the Philadelphia Arch-Iron Company, the roof and cornice; Illinois Paving Company, the paving of the press-room floor; Swiney Bros, the furniture for the counting-room; A. H. Andrews & Co., furniture for the editorial-room; Simons & Co., the composing-room furniture; Hayes Bros, No. 203 LaSalle street, the sky-light; R. & J. Lindsey, of No. 75 Fulton street, New York, the type; H. Watts, the plumbing; Wm. Severin, the fitting up of machinery; Charles Letz, the iron stairways; Otis Bros, New York, the elevators; C. Mason & Co., the boilers and tanks; Baker & Smith, the heating apparatus; W. H. Patterson, the gas-fitting; R. Hoe & Co., the presses; Kavanaugh & Merriam, the sidewalk; Chicago Paving Company, paving alley.

THE FIRE.

...the revolving seasons have brought the anniversary of that day, more memorable than all others in the history of Chicago ... date of its first settlement, and the time it was organized as a city, will be alike ... Its new era begins with the 9th of October, 1871, and the years of its prosperity will be numbered from the hour when it was believed that it was ruined, that its site was to remain desolate, and its trade and commerce to be parcelled out among the neighboring communities. At the close of this first twelve-month of its history, and on this memorial day, there is, clear, nothing more instructive, and, in some respects, nothing is pleasanter, than to look upon the great disaster and the progress which has been made since then. Sufferings endured, and perils gallantly met, are more agreeable in the retrospect than at the time they were encountered. The griefs of the past become the pride of the present. ... it is possible to take a better and truer view of the conflagration of last October and its results than was possible for months after it happened. The smoke rolled away from the ruined city long before it ceased to blind the vision. All was exaggeration for a time, and men had prophecies to make, which have been shown will not be fulfilled. But now that the minds of men have ..., and when all the facts have been obtained ... probably ever will be, it is possible to arrive at true and definite conclusions concerning the fire and what it did. There was necessarily much nonsense written on this subject last November and December; there is no reason why it should be written now.

While there is much to be said of the fire that destroyed, there is much more to be said of the energy which has restored. The old belongs to the past. We get only visionary glimpses of it through rolling clouds of smoke. We see it only in photographs. The new one, which has risen like an exhalation to replace it, is that in which we should take the greatest pride. The other was the slow growth of years. This one is the result of the concentrated effort of a single year. Last October there was a melancholy pleasure in pointing to ruins and to miles of houseless streets. This October there is a livelier pleasure in pointing to new edifices and to long lines of dwellings.

At this distance of time, too, there is no reason for falling into any of the errors which were so common a year ago. After such a disaster, the world demands a scapegoat, and it is very apt to fix upon the wrong individual. It is not satisfied with the verdict that there is nobody to blame, and the faults of long-established systems, and the mistakes for which every citizen is indirectly responsible, are laid at the doors of a few men. It is also possible now to consider the good resolutions which were made with ... the progress made in carrying them out, ... see how much has been done to preserve ... from a repetition of the calamity which ...

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... financial and other embar... of the fire, which ... ed, but which were still ... a passing mention. ... acknowledgment should be made of the thanks of Chicago for that spontaneous generosity of which it was the object, and which burned more brightly than the flames that destroyed the city, and which lasted long after they had died away. Never before had there been so general and so rapid a response to the wants of a distressed community. The sight of so much suffering "made the whole world kin." It created charity where it had not existed before. It gushed forth unexpected, like the waters from the rock at Horeb, and flowed in a constant stream until the necessities of the sufferers were appeased. Rival cities, distant States, communities alien in tongue and separated by broad oceans, all shared in the work of relief. Neither sculptured monuments nor official acknowledgments will sufficiently sing their praises. Their most grateful appreciation is engraved on the hearts of those whom they succored, and from them must come the most earnest and sincere thanks. Nor was the State of Illinois unmindful of her great city. What she could do to relieve it, that she did, feeling that her own prosperity greatly depended upon that of the Metropolis of the Northwest.

This charity, thus promptly and generously bestowed, was wisely and economically administered. Complaints were uttered and charges made, but time has shown their frivolity and untruthfulness, and the history of the work of the Relief and Aid Society will serve as a model worthy of imitation elsewhere, should similar circumstances ever occur.

These are things which never should, and never will be forgotten, but let us hope that with every succeeding 9th of October the memory of the sufferings, the agony, the death, which that day once saw will fade from our memories, and that we will have only to chronicle the annual growth of the city in population and wealth, and that advancement in culture and refinement which should accompany it.

CHICAGO BEFORE THE FIRE.

Chicago, at the beginning of October, 1871, was a city whose rapid growth and commercial importance had attracted the attention of the world. From a frontier post, from a village on an unknown creek, from a bankrupt land-speculating town, it had grown up to be a city which held under its control the commerce of the vast country lying to the north and west of it. It took tithes of the corn, and wheat, and lumber, and other productions of the regions surrounding it. Its railroads, running in all directions, made it the grand central point of the West. Fifty years ago its total obliteration would not have caused a moment's sensation in the outer world. Its partial destruction in 1871 spread terror and ruin throughout the financial centres of the world.

In 1871, Chicago was a city with a population of 334,270, divided among 59,500 buildings, and covering an area of thirty thousand acres, much of which, however, in the western part of the city, had not been improved. Expanding from its starting point on South Water street, business had taken possession of that portion of the South Division north of Adams street, and was gradually moving southward on the principal streets, though private residences still existed on Wabash and Michigan avenues, and dilapidated shanties, used for dwelling houses or a poorer class of stores, filled up much of the western part of that territory. But within that area were the great business houses. There were concentrated the newspaper offices. There stood the theatres and the opera houses, and there were the more important public buildings. There stood, almost side by side, the gigantic blocks which were the pride of our people, and the shabby wooden structures which recalled the earlier days of Chicago. This district, once low and swampy, had been raised up so that it was susceptible of perfect drainage. It had all been paved. Containing all the large hotels, it was that portion of the town of which strangers saw the most, and of which they carried away the most vivid memories. It was a mixture of the great and the mean; a succession of the most striking contrasts. A few steps carried one from the stately row of book-stores on State street to the disreputable rookeries and tumble-down structures upon Fifth avenue, or from the newly-erected building, on Dearborn street to the miserable homes of the dwellers around the Armory. Near massive buildings, towering high overhead, stood one which had never been raised to grade, and whose second story windows were almost level with the sidewalk. Little by little these legacies of another day were disappearing, but enough of them remained to give an idea of what the place had once been. To the east lay the basin between the breakwater and the shore, flanked on one side by a narrow park, and, during the summer season, lively with boats.

If a person went south along State street, he found it lined on both sides by rows of stores, generally of wood, but which were here and there giving place to the more pretentious buildings which the example of Potter Palmer and the widening of the street were inducing people to erect. But if he got off that thoroughfare, or Clark street, and on any of the avenues, he soon found himself in a purely residence quarter. Wabash and Michigan avenues were understood to be devoted to other than business purposes, and any person who attempted to invade them, to start a store, was looked on with disfavor by his neighbors, and was assured that his ill-advised experiment would result in failure. Michigan avenue prided itself on its outlook upon the lake, and its rows of comfortable and fine-looking buildings; Wabash avenue upon its churches and its trees. The latter was especially devoted to religious purposes, and the stranger was called upon to admire its successive churches from Washington street down to Twenty-second street, which was then looked on as almost a suburban part of the city. It was expected, by the more sanguine, that trade would gradually advance southward, but slowly, very slowly, a block in one or two years.

THE NORTH SIDE,

too, had assumed a definite character. It, too, had its attractions, and it, too, its contrasts, though not as vivid as those which existed in the South Division. With the exception of its southern extremity, it was almost exclusively devoted to residence purposes, that portion east of Clark street being occupied by the pleasant and attractive residences of the wealthy, while west of it were the homes of those who were not so well endowed with worldly goods, of those who were poor, and who were in moderate circumstances. After crossing the river and passing through the quiet stores at the eastern end of Kinzie and Michigan streets, we wandered slowly along beneath rows of flourishing trees, past pleasant houses set far back from the street, surrounded with grounds smiling with flowers and flashing with fountains. There the library of the Historical Society and a great Medical College seem to have found their fittest abodes, and it was with a singular sense of incongruity that one found that this quiet section of the city was bounded in its northeastern corner by a colony of immense breweries. To cross Clark street was to become involved in a network of narrow and often unimproved roads, swarming with children, and unsewered and unclean. Here all was Irish and there all was German. The sky of the New World looked down upon the inhabitants of the Old. This portion of the city was in great part conceded to the Germans, and they had given to it many of their characteristics. There was their Turner Hall, and there they held their Sunday afternoon concerts. At the northeastern end of the Division was Lincoln Park, the special pride of the inhabitants, and, to some extent, of all Chicago. It was approached through an abandoned cemetery, whose uncared-for graves and leaning headstones did not, however, incline to solemn and sober reflections those who went to stroll along the wooded paths, or beside the pleasant lakes, or upon the sandy beach of the great lake whose many-hued surface stretched far eastward. As the North Division was in point of population the smallest, it was also, as is the case with little communities, the most patriotic. Its denizens were always prompt to maintain the superiority of that part of the city. The amenity of its climate, and its superiority for residence purposes, were themes which they were never weary of discussing. They looked down upon other Chicagoans as South Carolinians did upon other Southerners, and they pointed proudly to their park, their Water-Works, and their lovely and secluded homes.

THE WEST DIVISION,

largest in population, and in territorial area, contained stores enough to furnish its inhabitants with all the necessaries of life, but it was hardly looked upon as a business portion of the city. Near the river there were numbers of manufactories which were gradually forcing away dwelling houses, but that part of it which was burnt over was chiefly covered by small and crowded buildings. Along the North and South Branches were coal and lumber yards, and here and there the ungainly bulk of an elevator uplifted itself. There were depots filled with flour, meats, pork, and other produce. There were distilleries and packing houses which incidentally corrupted the waters of the two branches, and caused them to offend the smell most grievously.

Scattered through all these divisions were immense school-houses, the pride of the city, though not of the children who dwelt upon their upper floors. There were engine-houses furnished with steamers of all sizes, and of the most approved makes. The force which had charge of them had generally shown itself efficient, and was looked to with confidence and trust. The city had also great faith in its water supply drawn from the lake, through a tunnel which burrowed for a mile beneath its bosom. A few years previous the breaking of a water main across the North Branch had left the West Side nearly waterless for a few days, but measures had been taken to render the recurrence of such mishaps an impossibility. Immense engines, constantly in operation, and whose total and united failure was looked upon as out of the question, forced the water through the city. Looking forward, however, to the requirements of the not distant future, steps had been taken for the erection of supplemental pumping works, in order to better supply remoter portions of the West and South Divisions.

The increasing accumulation of wealth, and the great returns of business, had given an impetus to the erection of more substantial buildings. THE TRIBUNE had, at great expense, erected one which was confidently believed to be fire-proof, and which was looked upon as a model of its kind. An immense stone structure had arisen at the southwest corner of State and Washington streets, which it was also believed needed no insurance to make its owners secure. Other massive edifices of stone and iron also adorned the South Division, and seemed capable of resisting the most destructive of all the elements.

All was animation and prosperity in the Chicago of the 1st of October, 1871. The city had waxed fat, and was proud exceedingly, proud of what it had done and of what it was to do, of its merchant-princes, its tunnels under lake and river, and its deepening of the canal, which was to prove so convenient an investment in its days of trouble and poverty; of its projected parks, its contemplated railroads, its proposed new buildings, and its great and certain future. It boasted of its schools and its churches, and of the enterprise of its inhabitants. It found fault with the Federal census, which robbed it of thousands of people, and was not satisfied with a rate of increase which elsewhere would be considered marvellous.

But the night was coming when no man was to sleep.

CAUSES OF THE FIRE.

But with all these superb buildings, these masses of brick and stone and iron which covered so much of the northern portion of the South Division, the pride of our citizens and the admiration of strangers, with an apparently efficient Fire Department and a supply of water which was looked upon as copious and certain, the construction of the city was in many respects fatally defective, the Fire Department weakened by internal dissensions and discord, and the water supply dependent upon the merest accident. The first difficulty was almost inevitable. It can only be fully appreciated after such a fire as we have had. Even after that, experience has shown that it cannot be cured, and can be but slightly alleviated. The other troubles should not have existed, but they came about so naturally that no one can reasonably blame himself for not having provided for them. In the prairie towns remote from Chicago the cost of transportation by rail greatly enhanced the cost of lumber, while the ground beneath their feet often furnished an abundant supply of material for the manufacture of brick. But Chicago was the great lumber market of the world. The pineries of the Northwest were tributary to her, and she took for her own use tithes of their produce. Lumber was cheaper than brick and was more easily procured and more rapidly handled. In a city where time was everything, and durability was not a matter much considered, street after street was lined with wooden buildings, not with oaken beams and floorings, but an aggregation of flimsily constructed and inflammable pine. All things were tried first in wood. It was a city of experiments, where the first essays were made in the cheapest material. As the sculptor moulds and remoulds his clay before he transfers it into marble, so here we worked in wood, until success seemed certain, and then it was perpetuated in stone. In the course of time, the experience of this and other cities had driven the civic authorities to establish fire limits, which at the time of the fire began on the South Side at the foot of Twenty-second street and ran to State, on State to Twelfth, thence to Clark, thence to Van Buren, thence to LaSalle, thence to Adams, and thence to the South Branch. On the West Side they embraced the territory south of Lake, east of Halsted to Madison, and east of Clinton between Madison and Van Buren. On the North Side they covered all south of Illinois street and one hundred feet on each side of Wells and the streets east of it, nearly or quite up to Chicago avenue. Small in extent as this territory was, it had been secured with difficulty, and against the opposition of those who thought more of immediate profits than of future security. One-half of the buildings within this area were of wood. As Lazarus sat at the gate of Dives, so decaying wooden shanties and tenements, filled with the most degraded and reckless members of the community, stood immediately against iron and marble palaces. Rows of wooden rookeries confronted immense business blocks or lurked in their rear. Coal and lumber yards lined both banks of the river, and frames, either in patches or dotted around like sentinels, and always preserving a means of communicating fire from one side to another of the fire limits abounded. The law was constantly violated, wooden buildings were improved contrary to law, and the cupidity of individuals put at defiance the officers of the law, who in their turn seemed to fear the unpopularity which a strict enforcement of civic regulations might have brought upon them. A man who received a large rent for a frame building was unable to see why he should replace it by a more substantial structure, even though by retaining the old one he menaced the property and even the life of others. Generous to excess in giving, the citizens of Chicago often fought too hard against even salutary measures, when they apparently lessened their receipts.

Even the grander edifices which adorned the chief thoroughfares were, in many instances, a delusion and a snare. Wooden roofs, or roofs covered with compositions, of which tar was a component part, stood ready to burst into flames with the first fire-brand that fell upon them. Immense wooden cornices projected from their fronts. Iron shutters rarely guarded upper windows, and when they did, they were apt to be fitted into wooden window frames. Inside, they were often but vast shells of brick, embracing thousands of feet of lath and planking. The beams were fitted into holes cut in the party-walls, and as they burned through and fell, they dragged the walls down with them, and the flames spread into the adjoining buildings. There were ordinances, but they were not observed. There was much grace and beauty, but little solidity.

Any city built like Chicago must, in time, have its great conflagration. Constant vigilance is not for men, and the destruction comes when no man watches. The peculiar geographical position of Chicago intensified the dangers growing out of its defective construction. It lay upon the flat prairie, open to the winds from whatever quarter they might come. Those which come from the Lake are generally wet, and hardly more than once in the history of Chicago had a fire moved from east to west. Those from the west, and especially the southwest, were hot and dry, and before they reached the substantial buildings within the fire limits, they had extracted all the moisture from acres of frames, and left them as dry as tinder. The business quarter of the city was on the wrong side of the city, if it were to be located with special reference to its protection from fire. But that is a matter which settles itself, and does not depend upon men. The location of the business portion of Chicago, as well as the greatness of the city, arose chiefly from natural causes, and while it is in this one respect unfortunate that the best buildings should be where they are, yet it is inevitable.

Thus these wooden buildings, dried by southwesterly gales, lay on the weak side of the structures embraced in the fire limits, overlapping and outflanking them at both extremities, and penetrating them at all points between those extremities. And even now the state of the case has but slightly altered, so far as the West Side is concerned. The South Side has gained in that there will be no wooden buildings near the river to furnish a foothold to a fire coming from the west bank.

Chicago, then, had for years been exposed to a destructive fire. All that was required was the concurrence of certain circumstances, which, separately, were constantly occurring—a long-continued dry season; a fire starting among the wooden buildings on the West Side; a negligent or worn-out Fire Department, and a gale of wind strong enough to carry the fire-brands across the South Branch and the river. On the 9th of October they happened together.

THE CONFLAGRATION.

Saturday evening, Oct. 7, a fire broke out on the West Side, near the corner of Clinton and Van Buren streets, and fanned by the violent southwest wind spread rapidly toward the north and east, finding in its path wooden dwelling-houses, planing mills, and lumber yards. The Fire Department was soon upon the ground, but not before the flames had obtained a firm foothold. The firemen fought desperately on Clinton and Jackson streets, but the conflagration swept unheeding. The brilliancy of the light attracted people from all directions, and the streets in the vicinity were jammed with people. Violent gusts of wind lifted up blazing shingles and smouldering brands, and carried them for blocks. At the corner of Market and Madison streets the sparks fell almost incessantly. Large pieces of wood, yet red, fell at the eastern end of the Washington street tunnel, and smaller ones were carried as far as Wells street bridge. The sky was alive with sparks. There was an incessant fall of meteors, and from moment to moment all to windward brushed them from clothes or hat with a hurrying hand. The wonder is that a fire did not start somewhere on the South Side that evening. It is true that the current of sparks did not pass to any great extent over the frame buildings near the Armory, but it was the merest accident that the fire was not then communicated to the South Side. No one seemed to fancy it would leap the river, and yet there was great reason for fearing it. Had it happened, the disaster of the following evening would have been anticipated. The engines were far in the rear and could hardly have reached the scene of action in time to do any good. But it is probable that, had the fire crossed then, the destruction would not have been so great. Very little, if any, would have burned below Van Buren street, and the buildings in the northeastern portion of the South Division might have been saved. But it is useless to speculate on such a subject. The fire did not cross, but extended northward on the West Side till it reached the space occupied by the railroad tracks under the viaduct of Adams street bridge, which was badly scorched. An area of eighteen acres was burnt over, and the loss was estimated that evening at a million dollars. The coal heaps on the left bank caught fire, and through the early morning of Sunday, and down to noon of that day, the steamers continued playing upon them.

After the fire of Sunday night, it was questioned whether that which preceded it had been a blessing in disguise or an unmitigated evil. Those who held to the latter opinion thought that, if the firemen had not been wearied by the labors of the previous evening, they would have crushed the conflagration at the outset. But that is hardly to be believed. The trouble with the firemen was not so much that they were tired as that they were badly handled, which would have been the case under any circumstances. On the other hand, but for the fire of Saturday, that of Sunday would not have been checked at Van Buren and Clinton streets, but would have worked up along the west bank of the South Branch, leaving Canal and Clinton streets as bare as Wells, and might, considering the inflammable nature of the buildings, have done still greater injury. It would certainly have cut off all retreat from the South Side across Madison, Randolph, and Lake street bridges, and from the north side across Kinzie, and thus added incalculably to the loss of life.

THE 8TH OF OCTOBER, 1871.

Sunday evening, about a quarter after 9, or a little later, a fire broke out in a barn used as a cow-shed, in the rear of a house near the corner of DeKoven and Jefferson streets and two short blocks north of Twelfth street. The South Branch was two-fifths of a mile distant, and Madison street nearly a mile. DeKoven was a narrow street, lined with wooden buildings and populated almost exclusively by foreigners—Irish, Germans, and Bohemians. It is a commonplace manner for such a conflagration to begin, and does not seem half so credible as the story which was told long after the fire that it was the work of the International Society. But the respectability of a fire depends on itself, and not its parents, and this one was great enough not to be ashamed of its humble origin.

It was Sunday evening, and numbers of neighbors were up. They made no particular effort to fight the fire, but those immediately east of it began to gather up their valuables, while some turned in the alarm. In about ten minutes an engine was on the ground, but by the time it arrived there, a great change had taken place. The fire, instead of being confined to the place where it originated, had extended to the adjoining sheds and buildings to the north and east, and already the swelling wind was carrying burning brands along with it. While the firemen were fighting the fire in these low-lying buildings, they suddenly discovered that it had jumped them, and that Batcham's planing mill, to the east of where they were, was in flames. Other engines soon reached the ground, but the territory between Jefferson and Clinton, for two blocks north of DeKoven, was already in a blaze, and the fury of the fire increased as its circumference was enlarged. The firemen, finding it useless to fight it in rear, left their original positions, and threw themselves in the front of the advancing column. But no sooner had they made their connections and begun working, than the frightful heat drove them from their posts, and they retreated two or three blocks, leaving behind them here some hose and there an engine. It was a retreat from Moscow,—a seven days' fight gone through within as many hours. The fire, for a time, moved northward in two parallel columns, between Jefferson and Clinton and Clinton and Canal, leaving almost untouched the district immediately along the South Branch, and much of which was exceedingly inflammable. It moved on from Ewing to Polk, and from Polk to Mather, sweeping over a territory entirely built of wood and swarming with life. House after house disgorged its screaming and frightened inmates, who, snatching up what they could of their miserable possessions, so poor and yet so precious, for they were their all, scurried westward, till they deposited their loads in what they fancied to be a place of safety. Still the engines toiled, and still the flames advanced; the former gradually forming to the westward with the hope that the fire, prevented from extending in that direction, would die out between the South Branch and the burnt district, commencing at Van Buren street. They did not even then dream of the possibility of the fire crossing to the South Side. It had not done so the evening before, and no one dreamed it would then, not thinking that it had started farther back and had had a longer run.

THE FIRE CROSSES THE RIVER.

The eastern column of the fire, outstripping the other, had nearly reached VanBuren street at about 20 minutes past 12. The wind had been increasing in violence with the fire, and suddenly there came a furious whirlwind, which carried with it masses of burning wood fully a quarter of a mile in a northeasterly direction. One of them lodged against the dry clap-boards of a three-story tenement house, situated near the gas-works, about midway between Adams and Monroe, and Wells and Market streets. That was sufficient, and in a moment the entire side of the house was ablaze. From this building the swift infection passed to the wooden shanties on "Conley's Patch," in the neighborhood of the Armory, and the fate of the South Side was sealed. The messenger, hurrying around to inform the firemen on the West Side, of the changed aspect of affairs, had not reached his destination when the firemen themselves had noticed the leaping blaze and rising smoke on the other side of the South Branch, and the Chief of the Department, already finding himself unable to cope with the perplexities of the situation, ordered what he could across the river. Had they reached their new field of labor earlier they could have done little; as it was they accomplished nothing. From that time on, without a commander, without system, and, soon after, without water, they fought gallantly and stubbornly, but disunitedly and without success. In a minute or two, apparently, after the fire had gotten headway on the South Side, it had reached the southern line of Monroe street, all the way from Wells to Market. Jumping Monroe street, it seized upon the stables of J. V. Farwell & Co., and at the same time it crossed Wells street and continued eastwardly. This neighborhood, thus rapidly burnt over, was thickly settled with disreputable characters, thieves, and prostitutes. The streets were suddenly filled with women, some half crazy with liquor and others with fear. The speed of the flames was such as to leave no time to look after anything but personal safety, and of that many of the creatures were unmindful and became the earlier victims of the disaster. It took this branch of the fire but a short time to dispose of these wooden buildings, and, by a quarter to 1, it had worked as far as Madison and LaSalle streets and the borders of the more substantially-built portion of the South Side.

A little prior to this time, the fire had again crossed the South Branch near Van Buren street, where the rows of wooden buildings on Market street and the remainder of Conley's Patch gave it a sure and easy foothold. Working eastwardly even more rapidly than the other, and completing the destruction of whatever its predecessor had left untouched, it reached LaSalle street about 1 o'clock, and united with the advance column from that point, sweeping everything before it, as it pursued its almost due northeast course. The wind, there as elsewhere, carried the fire far in advance. Buildings a long distance ahead of the main body of the fire were ablaze, and destroyed sooner than those in the rear of them. The Oriental Buildings were kindled, while Wells street, to the immediate southwest, was still untouched. Thus prominent buildings like the Chamber of Commerce and the Court House first received the rain of sparks, borne by the upper current of the air. The Court House, protected by the open ground surrounding it, had been looked upon as fire-proof, but after a hard contest, the wooden roof of the old portion caught fire, the watchmen were driven from the cupola by 2 o'clock, and it was left to its fate. The prisoners in the jail were released when it was seen that they must otherwise perish. The minor offenders were left to take care of themselves, and a few, charged with more serious crimes, were handcuffed and taken off by the police. All the County Records were destroyed, and not an effort was made to save them. The city officials were more prompt, and the Board of Public Works saved a portion of its records.

In the meanwhile, the West Side fire had not extended west of Jefferson street, but had worked slowly backward east of Canal, among the lumber and coal yards of that section, and had again crossed the river near Taylor street, firing the tan-yard of the Chicago Hide and Leather Company. Thence it burned north till it reached the starting point of the earlier South Side fires, and east till it reached the open ground along Pacific avenue, which was the boundary of the conflagration as far north as Harrison street.

MONDAY MORNING.

At 4 o'clock Monday morning the line of ruin in the South Division extended from below Harrison northward to the main river, a distance of a mile. To the eastward it had reached Dearborn street, having disposed of the Michigan Southern Depot, the Ogden and Bigelow Houses, both the Honore Blocks, Lombard and Reynolds Block, Farwell Hall, the Chamber of Commerce and Court House, the Sherman, Briggs, and Tremont Hotels, Crosby's and Hooley's Opera Houses, the Dearborn Theatre, and the Museum, and all the newspaper offices with the exception of THE TRIBUNE. McVicker's was the only theatre left, and the Palmer House the only first-class hotel. It was then hoped that that portion east of Dearborn street would be saved. Everything east of there, which threatened danger, seemed to be disposed of. The walls of Honore's Block were down, and the buildings across the way were untouched. The force of THE TRIBUNE was still at work, though destitute of gas and water. But the fire was still at work on Third and Fourth avenues, six or eight blocks to the southward, and the water was gone. Soon the flames crossed State street and came sweeping northward, taking everything in the business quarter that had been left by the first sweep,—the Palmer House, McVicker's Theatre, the TRIBUNE building and whole acres of massive stores filled with costly goods.

In spite of the wind, the fire worked southward, and in that quarter the citizens and firemen made their last effort to stay its progress. There were a couple of engines there, but they were powerless from a lack of water, and resort was had to gunpowder. The southern line of Harrison, from Pacific avenue to State, was carefully watched, and the wooden buildings on the two northern corners of State and Harrison were blown up, it being too late to save anything north of there. The three-story brick, just east of the northeast corner, was then disposed of, and soon after the small wooden building between it and the Methodist Church, on the corner of Wabash avenue. That clearing away, and the solid walls of the church, formed an effectual barrier to the progress of the flames in that quarter. Between Wabash avenue and the lake, even better success was had, and the fire was partially stopped on Congress street. The east three buildings were protected by vacant ground and did not ignite, and, by blowing up those on the corner of Wabash avenue, the conflagration was fully checked.

THE NORTH SIDE.

Shortly after 2 o'clock, and while the Sherman House and some other buildings in that quarter were yet standing, the conflagration had started at several points on the North Side. There was naturally much nervousness among the people then. Many had gone over to the South Side. Those who remained could see the light and hear the roar of the flames. Still they reposed in fancied security, hoping that the river would prove a barrier. But as they stood and looked, the brands began falling thick and fast among them, and all saw that it was time to leave. The fire, beginning east of Wells street, and west of State, followed, with all the rapidity of the wind, the course is indicated. Many of the residents of the shaded quarter, east of State and south of Chicago avenue, dwelling in houses surrounded with grounds and occasionally flanked by open parks, made a desperate fight for their homes and their churches. Thanks to an abundant supply of cistern-water, Mahlon D. Ogden succeeded; but the moment the Water Works gave out, the others abandoned a fruitless undertaking, and fled for their lives to the narrow sand-beach, or to Lincoln Park. It was 3 o'clock Monday morning when the flames, skipping over a quarter of a mile of territory and the great breweries south of the Water Works, attacked that building, and soon compelled the workmen and engineers to stop, and, with the last throb of the massive engines, the pulsations of hope stopped in many a breast.

On the North, as on the South Side, the fire in its onward course overleaped entire blocks, and then worked backward and destroyed them. At the same time, notwithstanding the wind, it worked steadily westward. Up to 8 o'clock those living north of Chicago avenue and west of LaSalle street had hoped to escape. Deceived by the river, they still put faith in a hundred-foot street. But the flames, running up Clark street and catching Turner Hall and the new building north of it, worked west and got into the brick blocks on the east side of LaSalle street, and then crossed over to the west side at about the same time it crossed Chicago avenue, and seized upon a planing mill a block north of there. So little an appreciation of the situation had the people in the neighborhood, that they carried quantities of articles to a vacant lot at the corner of Franklin and Elm streets; but nearly everything left there was burnt up or stolen. The fire moved steadily westward among the myriad frame buildings of that quarter until it reached the North Branch, and then burnt northward, until, when it reached Blackhawk street, it began to edge toward the east, and finally, by Monday at midnight, stopped near the corner of Fullerton avenue and Clark street. At the southern extremity of the North Side it had extended no further west than Market street, leaving untouched the buildings on Kinzie street, near the river, and the old Iowa elevator, at the junction of the branches. But on Division street it got as far west as Halsted, and stopped there simply because there was nothing left to burn. This may serve as an indication of what would have happened on the West Side if Saturday's fire had not happened, and there had been a line of flame on Jefferson street, from Taylor to the North Branch.

DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

The fire commencing at 9 o'clock Sunday evening, and lasting till Monday at midnight, burned over a territory about four miles in length, and an average of two-thirds of a mile in breadth, and comprising about 1,687.89 acres, the fire moving over an average of sixty-five acres an hour. On the West Side about 500 buildings were destroyed; on the South Side about 3,650, including 1,600 stores; and in the North Division, 13,300, making a total of 17,450. On the West Side 2,250 persons were made homeless; on the South Side over 21,000, and on the North Side over 74,000, making a total of about 98,000. On the South Side, north of Congress, there remained only Lind's Block, at the corner of Randolph and Market streets; and on the North Side, Mr. M. D. Ogden's house, a few buildings at the eastern end of Kinzie street, and some just South of Division, near Halsted. The destruction was radical. There was a remarkable absence of ruins. Everything had been utterly consumed. Marble walls had melted away, and the cellars of immense blocks were too large to hold what remained of the superstructures. On the North Side, the Water Works building and the Water Tower were scorched, but still serviceable. On the South Side, the First National Bank Building, on the corner of State and Washington streets, THE TRIBUNE Building, the east wing of the Court House, and the Post Office building were gutted, but still standing. Portions of the walls of the Farwell Block, and the front and part of the side walls of the Pacific Hotel, stood, and were afterwards used. The sidewalks had vanished; the pavements were in some places mere honeycombed charcoal; eight bridges were destroyed, and thousands of trees had been killed. The rails of the street railways had been twisted from the sleepers. The roads were choked with piles of smoking debris. Water there was none. In estimating the loss, all spoke of hundreds of millions, with the exception of an Iowa editor, who talked of an immense destruction to the amount of half a million. But he lived in a provincial town which would not have brought that amount at a fair sale.

In the first place, the Auditor says: "The amount of risk in the burnt district is $100,225,780. To estimate that the property actually insured was covered by risks, on an average, to the extent of two-thirds of its value, would make the value of the insured property $150,338,670. I estimate that within the limits of the burnt district, there was in round numbers, excluding the land, $50,000,000 in value of property upon which no insurance existed, in which amount I include intangible property which is never insured. This assumes that, excluding the value of land, insurance covered about one-half of the actual value of all property in the burnt district, and that the total of such wealth, in round numbers, was $200,000,000. From this amount deduct the $35,000,000 which I estimate as the value of the tangible and intangible property not destroyed, and it leaves $165,000,000 as the value of property not destroyed."

In the second place, the Auditor takes as a basis the assessed valuation of property for State and county taxation, which had been completed but a short time before the fire. After deducting the value of the land, it amounted to $23,500,000, which was, on an average, one-fourth of the actual value of the property assessed, making the actual value $94,000,000. He estimates further, that one-third of the property in the city does not find a place upon the Assessor's books, religious, charitable, and public property being exempted under the law, and much which should pay taxes escaping the observation of the Assessor entirely. Therefore, he adds $94,000,000 to the preceding amount. He further estimates that the merchandise and other tangible property, and the intangible property in the hands of bankers and others, not destroyed would amount to at least $35,000,000, which, deducted from $188,000,000, leaves an estimated total loss of $153,000,000.

In the third place, Mr. Colbert, in his History of the Fire, gives a very detailed and elaborate estimate of losses, footing up $290,000,000. The discrepancy between this and the preceding estimates is, however, only apparent. Mr. Colbert allows largely for consequential damages which must be deducted from his aggregate. Thus he includes the sum of $88,000,000 for the depreciation of 30 per cent on real estate, a depreciation which we now know has not occurred. He also includes $10,000,000 on account of the interruption of business occasioned by the fire. The amount is doubtless correct, but the item does not find a place in an estimate of property destroyed. Deducting these two sums, his total is reduced to $192,000,000. He includes several legitimate items not thought of by the Auditor. Although this estimate was prepared at a time when all things were exaggerated, and though some of the figures have since been ascertained to be too large, yet it is probably as near the truth as any other calculation that has been made.

The losses in detail were about as follows:

Dry goods	[illegible]
Drugs	[illegible]
Boots, shoes, and leather	[illegible]
Hardware and metals	[illegible]
Groceries and teas	[illegible]
Wholesale clothing	[illegible]
Jewelry, etc.	[illegible]
Musical instruments and books	[illegible]
Books on sale	[illegible]
Millinery	[illegible]
Hats and furs	[illegible]
Wholesale paper stock	[illegible]
Auction goods	[illegible]
Shipping	[illegible]
Banks (excluding buildings)	[illegible]
Furniture of business offices	[illegible]
Manufactories (stock, machinery, and product)	[illegible]
Other stocks	[illegible]
Other publications than daily papers	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Eighty business blocks	[illegible]
Railroads, Chamber of Commerce, and warehouses	[illegible]
Hotels	[illegible]
Theatres	[illegible]
Newspaper offices	[illegible]
One hundred other business buildings	[illegible]
Other taxable buildings	[illegible]
Churches	[illegible]
Public schools	[illegible]
Other untaxed public buildings	[illegible]
Other public property	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Household property	[illegible]
Manuscript work (records, etc.)	[illegible]
Libraries, public and private	[illegible]
Money lost	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Flour	[illegible]
Grain	[illegible]
Provisions	[illegible]
Salt	[illegible]
Wool	[illegible]
Lumber	[illegible]
Coal	[illegible]
Wood	[illegible]
Other produce	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Grand total	[illegible]

Of this amount, the share of the Federal Gov-

amount was $680,000, being the cost of the Post Office and Custom House. There was also destroyed there $2,130,000 in money, on which the Government lost what it cost to make it.

The closely estimated losses of the city of Chicago amount to $2,680,856.26, consisting of the following items:

Public schools and furniture	$ 349,780.00
Police stations, engine houses, machinery, etc.	180,826.00
Board of Health	15,000.00
City Clerk, Collector, etc.	15,092.00
Water Works	248,810.00
City Hall and furniture	470,000.00
Sewerage works	42,000.00
Bridges and viaducts	204,310.00
Street pavements	312,300.00
Sidewalks	961,309.26
Lamp-posts	33,000.00
Docks, tunnels, etc.	19,300.00
Records and maps of Board Public Works	30,380.00
Total	$2,680,856.26

Cook County lost $640,000 by the Court House. The records of land titles were also destroyed. While their value is very great, yet it is impossible to state it. They would not have been parted with for any sum, and yet it is possible that in a few years their absence will not be much missed.

Stated in a different way, the fire destroyed: Eighty business blocks; one hundred business buildings, not in blocks; sixteen thousand other buildings, chiefly residences; thirty-two hotels; forty-seven churches and religious establishments; nine newspaper offices; ten theatres and halls; ten school buildings; five grain elevators; all the public libraries, and three railroad depots. Over six hundred firms, wholesale or retail dealers in the leading trades, were burnt out, and if all the stores, great and small, groceries, saloons, &c., could be added up, the number would amount to thousands. Memory fondly recalls the long and imposing views of marble structures; of the South Division, the vanished glories of Crosby's Opera House, of Bookseller's Row, of Honore's new buildings on Dearborn street, of the superb edifice which Field & Leiter occupied, of THE TRIBUNE Building and McVicker's rejuvenated Theatre, of the noble private residences on Michigan avenue, and the shaded homes on Wabash avenue, of solemn churches, and of quiet and retired haunts of learning.

The accumulations of trade, of science and art, were alike swept away. Vast stocks of goods, the treasures of the Academy of Science, and the pictures of the Academy, were alike destroyed. It is possible to estimate the worth of wood, or stone, or goods, but who can assess the value of the associations of a lifetime, or fitly appraise the consumed relics of the dead, things which, worthless in themselves, were to their possessor articles beyond all price.

INSURANCE.

As a general thing, when the house or store of a Chicagoan had burnt up, he had accepted the situation very good-naturedly. He had insured somewhere, either because he believed in it, or because some agent had seduced him with low rates, or persecuted him with solicitations, and while the smoke was yet curling around his ruins he had rushed off to his insurance office to make proof of losses, and to get the money wherewith to start again. He expected a contest over the amount allowed, and a sudden depreciation in the estimated value of his house and goods, but he knew he should obtain something, and therefore he had hope.

But on the 10th of October, 1871, nobody dreamed of making proof of losses, or of hunting after insurance agents. The first and natural thought was that the tremendous blow would prostrate all the companies, and that none of them would pay more than 50 per cent on their liabilities, an amount so slight, in view of the vast losses of the citizens, as to hardly deserve consideration. The low premiums of some home companies, and the feeling entertained by many that to insure in them was to foster home industry and keep in Chicago money which would otherwise go abroad, had led to the placing of one-third of all the risks in the burnt district in Illinois companies, all but five of which were located in Chicago. Many of the men who had suffered the most were large stockholders in these companies, as well as insurers, and were not only unable to recover their own losses, but were also liable to be called upon to make good the losses of those who had insured in the companies in which they were interested. While this deplorable state of affairs did not apply to the Eastern companies, yet it was generally feared, or rather assumed, that they, too, would go into bankruptcy. Wednesday's TRIBUNE, however, contained a card from the Liverpool and London and Globe, to the effect that they would pay their losses, which amounted to $3,000,000, immediately and in full. This intelligence had been received Tuesday afternoon, but it was then looked upon as almost too good to be true. Thereupon, persons who had insured in that company began to file their claims, and to consider how they would use their money. Then reports began coming in from other companies. Some declared their intention of paying, and some kept their word, while the majority declared that they would do the best they could. On the heels of these reports came a horde of adjusters, who took things easily, after the fashion of their tribe, and who became the theme of many unfavorable comments on the part of sufferers. In another part of this issue will be found a complete review of the insurance interest as regards the fire.

LOSS OF LIFE.

The loss of property can be accurately estimated, and can generally be replaced. That of life cannot be valued, and can never be restored, while the number of persons who died has never been accurately determined, but certainly exceeds that of the bodies found; it is only wonderful that there were not more. The fire, beginning at the hour it did, surprised thousands, many of whom were strangers, ignorant of the city, who were sleeping in upper stories of hotels and in secluded rooms in business blocks. It fell upon men maddened with liquor and blinded to a sense of the peril they were incurring. It burst upon the inmates of inflammable wooden tenements which burst into a blaze before the flames had reached them, and while the inmates were still questioning what they should try to save. Infirm men, helpless women, and uncared-for children suddenly found themselves in streets thronged with fellow-sufferers and with teams. The flames were almost around them, and the very articles they carried in their hands were sometimes blazing. They were trampled under foot by the hoofs of horses, and, when they reached the crowded and narrow bridges over which lay the road to safety, they had to fight in order to avoid being thrust over them into the waves below.

So far as is known, but two persons died in the North Division,—Jacob Wolf and Mary Dealm,—he an old man who lived on Harrison street near Jefferson, and she a girl, on Jackson street near Clinton. On the South Side it is more difficult to state the exact truth. It is possible that the all-consuming heat destroyed the very skeletons of the victims, or that, crushed out of all recognition by infalling walls, the frail relics of mortality were removed unnoticed when the debris was hurriedly carted away, during the winter season. After the fire there were reports in circulation that six men had gone down with one building, and four under another; that one woman had rushed madly into the fire and had found an end there, and that scores of men had been killed on Rush street bridge. For a day or two after the fire, while people were so widely scattered, it was natural to assume that one who could not be found had perished. But day by day the number of missing decreased, and it is probable that the names are known of all of any prominence who died. When the vault of THE TRIBUNE Building was cleared out two bodies were found there, one that of Mr. Stebbe, a reporter for the *Republican*, and the other that of a man who roomed in the neighborhood. Both of them unquestionably believed that the building was fire-proof, and, cut off from retreat, entrusted their lives to its protection. Henry J. Ullmann, a prominent banker, rushed into his office to save a quantity of coin and currency, and was never seen alive again. Some of his friends believe, however, that he made his way out of the building, and was killed and robbed while on the streets. Samuel Shawcross, a merchant tailor, who did business on Washington street, while running to his shop, through the alley by Field & Leiter's store, was crushed by the falling walls of that building. John McDevitt, a well-known billiard player, who was running around near the Post Office, stupefied with liquor, undoubtedly died there, though an attempt was afterwards made by a newspaper to bring him to life at the remote West. E. P. Dewey, an insurance agent, perished in an attempt to escape from the fourth story of Speed's Block. A drunken man, while trying to run south from the base ball grounds on Michigan avenue, was also killed. Four other bodies were also recognized on the South Side, two of them of burglars who were trying to rifle a South Water street store.

It was in the North Division that the fatalities were the most numerous and shocking. There, especially in the quarter adjoining the river and north of Chicago avenue, which was thickly covered with the cottages of the poor, the flames ran along as fast as a man could walk, and what was worse, were constantly leaping to new points, both due forward and laterally, and, propagating itself faster than its victims could possibly flee before it, even if they had not attempted to save any of their goods. Between Townsend and Wesson streets, and within a block of Chicago avenue on an area of not more than forty acres, there were found the bodies of forty-five poor creatures. Mrs. Inness, a Scotch lady, was killed by a falling wall, at Indiana street, after having become separated from her family, and lost in the smoke. Johnny Beart died at Lill's brewery, while attempting to rescue the horses he had been in the habit of driving. Andrew Monahan, a Constable, was suffocated on North Market street, and others, overcome by liquor, or destitute of strength, died upon the streets. One man was found burnt to a cinder in a twenty-four-inch water main, lying on the ground near the Water Works, and which he had doubtless believed would prove an effectual shield against the flames. In one house on Bremer street eight persons, probably composing an entire family, were found dead together. Here, too, there was much romancing. The Librarian of the Historical Society declared that half-a-dozen prominent citizens, whose names he gave, had perished there, and it was not until they all appeared, one by one, to deny the story, that its truth was questioned.

The Coroner extemporized a dead-house in a livery stable on Milwaukee avenue, and the charred fragments of humanity were at first carried there, as they were discovered in various parts of the city. Of seventy taken there at first, but four retained a human form, the others being burned out of all shape. During Monday, about three thousand persons called to look at, and, if possible, to identify, the remains. The total number of deaths caused by the fire has been estimated at a little over three hundred, not including still-born children. In addition to the direct loss of life must be considered the injurious results to many from the exposure and excitement which they were compelled to undergo. They lay out of doors exposed to the chill night winds without sufficient clothing or food, or they were huddled into barracks or unventilated churches. A few died from the hardships they underwent, and a few cases of insanity occurred, of which the fire was undoubtedly the inciting cause.

But for the peculiar topography of Chicago, the loss of life would have been incalculable. Had this city, like many older ones, possessed narrow and winding streets without outlets, hundreds would have died where only one did, and hence it is natural that the greatest number of deaths should have happened just where they did, in that portion of the North Side where the streets are but lanes, and many of them, owing to the hap-hazard way in which subdivisions were formerly made here, were no better than blind alleys. The numerous bridges, too, which connected the South and West Sides, also contributed greatly to the salvation of the refugees from the former Division. Had there been but one, it is more than likely that the scenes of the Beresina would have been renewed.

DISTRESS.

When the sun set on the evening of Monday the degree of distress and despondency which prevailed in the city was immeasurable. Thousands of people, deprived of their homes, were huddled together in churches and school houses, crowded into the abodes of relatives and friends, or encamped upon the wind-swept prairies in the northwestern part of the city, or along the shores of the lake. The contemplation of so much suffering filled all who beheld it with a grief intensified by the thought that they themselves might soon be enduring a similar fate. There was no water, and the engines were helpless, even if they had been in good working order and the force in thorough discipline. A change in the wind might bring back the flames from the North Division to the one in which they had originated. A narrow stream, its eastern bank lined with blazing coal and lumber yards, its western one covered with inflammable material, was not a barrier to be trusted. The explosion of a kerosene lamp, an accidental spark, might start another conflagration on the West Side, which would sweep across the city to unite with its predecessor. The wind, which had never sounded so fearfully before, still blew with unintermitting force. The rain, looked for as eagerly and frantically as by the priests of Baal, did not come. But pity for suffering and the fear of soon sharing it were not the only emotions which excited despondency and despair at that unhappy time. The merchant felt that he was ruined, the workingmen, none too well provided for the approaching winter, that all prospect of labor was gone, the clerk believed that he was thrown out of employment and had nothing better to do than to leave. It was thought that the commercial prosperity of the city was at an end; that the trade which it had so laboriously built up would naturally go to the other places which had facilities for transacting it, and that Western dealers would turn away to St. Louis, and other points, for their stocks of goods. It was asserted that it would be twenty years before the city would recover from the stroke it had received. It was assumed that all the money in the vaults of the banks had been destroyed, and that they were hopelessly gone, and that the savings of the poor, slowly put aside from their wages, were gone also. No one believed that his insurance was worth anything. Nobody seemed to have any money on hand. Many were not paid off on Saturday, and of those who had been, numbers had disposed of what they received. But while those who still had homes were tortured by the gloomy possibilities of the future, those who were camped out upon the prairie had suffered in reality what others were enduring in imagination. Deprived of shelter, with clothing ill-fitted for the advanced season, they lay upon the dusty grass looking eastward where the smoke lay heavy above their once pleasant homes. They had nothing left but memories. The gradual accumulations of years, the thousands of objects to which association had given immeasurable value, had all disappeared. Worse than that, some mourned their dead, and others dreaded the worst for the missing. In the confusion of a hurried flight, families had become widely scattered, and their component parts had drifted in all directions. Some sought the fields, others found their way to friends in different parts of the city, and others had taken the trains and found shelter in the surrounding suburbs, and days were to elapse before they were reunited. But with all these sorrows, and in the presence of a disaster apparently so irremediable, there was very little outward display of emotion. There was little weeping and wringing of hands. The troubles of the hour were borne in silence, at least, if not in resignation. Here and there persons belonging to more impulsive and emotional races loudly bewailed their fate, and volubly told over their losses to those who would listen, and if none would, they told them to the winds. Those who had suffered the most generally had the least to say; the scorched complained more than the burned.

Tuesday brought with it a clearer comprehension of the situation, but not much to cause cheerfulness. The remainder of the city was still safe, but it was destitute of water, not merely for extinguishing fires, but for cooking, and the other ordinary purposes of life. It was one of the absurd results of civilization that 300,000 people, settled on the immediate shore of a great and inexhaustible body of water, should find themselves utterly at a loss how to get that necessary fluid. They had become so accustomed to having a certain thing done for them by the engines at the Water Works that they were unable to return to the primitive ways of 1832, and take pails and go after what they needed. In this dilemma they did the best they knew. Union Park contained some ponds of moderate size and depth, supplied from the Water Works, and which were full at the time of the fire. Thither went at first the people from the immediate vicinity, with their pails, and buckets, and wash boilers. Gradually those living further off became mindful of these fountains in the desert, and came with wheelbarrows and carriages, filled with vessels for the holding of the precious fluid. The park became the rendezvous of all the teamsters. It was more crowded than ever before on the pleasantest of Sunday evenings, and there was an abundance of perambulators, but they held pails, not children. Barrels and water carts were filled there and drove slowly along the streets, greeted at every moment by the head of a household with tub or bucket, which he wanted filled. Gradually the lakes grew shallower, but they held out until the demand upon them was over, proving far better reservoirs than the brick one in the West Division. The ornamental can, upon occasion, become the useful. The various artesian wells supplied many, while others resorted to what rainwater was left in their cisterns. After a time the mains were tapped, and, by the use of locomotives and steamers, water was pumped into them from the South Branch, furnishing a small but welcome supply to the buildings in that neighborhood. The deep-cut of the canal had been completed in July, and the waters of the lake were flowing through it. Done for the purpose of draining the city, it served the incidental purpose of aiding in the water supply. The flow from the sewers leading into the South Branch from the South Side of course stopped with the fire, and contributed greatly to the purity of the water, which was poor stuff enough, but which could still be used. While managing to get along as they best could, the thoughts of all were at the Water Works, where Cregier and his men were toiling, day and night, removing the debris which covered the engines, taking the maimed machines apart, and peering with eager eyes to see whether they could be made serviceable again, now doubting, now hoping, but finally concluding that there was a reasonable possibility of success.

But these physical discomforts could be endured, for they could be turned into a jest. To be penniless can be made a source of amusement, if it is not protracted too long. The fear lest there might be a scarcity of provisions did not last long, and the few retail dealers who attempted to put up the price of their wares met with no countenance, and became unpopular. The nervous condition in which all found themselves caused them to lend an easy ear and perfect faith to the most alarming reports. The thousand-tongued Rumor never had a better field, and never found more willing listeners. It was stated that a man had been caught while in the act of firing a building, and had been hanged on the spot by those who detected him. The exact location was stated, and those who told the story had it from the lips of witnesses. Nothing could be more circumstantially told, and nothing better vouched for. It had all the appearance of truth, but none of the substance. Thus, men were reported to have been lynched on Western avenue, on Twelfth street, and on Douglas place. No one knew when such an occurrence might happen in his own neighborhood, and, as night came, grew more and more nervous at every sound that seemed to be caused by a muffled footstep.

The following paragraphs will give an idea of what the public was fed on, and what they took for gospel:

—Bridget Hickey was arrested for setting fire to a barn in the rear of a house on Burnside street. By some mistaken ideas of clemency, she was not hanged.

—Two men who were caught trying to set fire to the Jesuit Church, on the West Side, were disposed of without ceremony, and the lookers-on were pleased to say, "Served 'em right."

—At about 11 o'clock, yesterday forenoon, a man residing on Fourth avenue caught a man in the basement of his house, number unknown, armed with hay and matches. He gave the alarm and the incendiary was caught, and stoned and battered to death. He lies on the avenue yet, near Fourteenth street.

—A boy attempted to help on the conflagration by igniting a clothesline saturated with kerosene, and throwing it into a building on Thirty-second street. He received his deserts at the hands of the firemen who saw the act, and now "sleeps in the valley."

—A man, name unknown, was shot by a negro at the corner of State and Thirty-second streets. His offence was, that he set fire to a building to obtain better opportunities for pillage.

—A man was seen hanging to a lamp-post on one of the avenues, dead, but not cold.

—A young man stated that a man was caught in the act of setting fire to the room in which he lived. There were no revolvers in the house, and the ruffian has escaped.

True or false, and most of them certainly were the latter, these things kept alive a feeling of terror and distrust. It was ill for the man who got in the lee of a barn or fence to strike a light for his cigar.

During the days immediately following the fire, there was a regular exodus from the city, and it is believed that as many as forty thousand persons took their departure. Some were clerks and workingmen, who were utterly cleaned out, and had no place to stay and nothing to do. Men sent their families to relatives or friends in the country, there to remain till homes could be secured for them. Numbers went East in order to attend to their business. The railroads for a few days gave free transportation to all who were in any way vouched for by the different Relief Committees, and numbers who might otherwise have staid found it an excellent opportunity for leaving the city for nothing. Chicagoans who happened to be away from home hurried back at full speed, and crowded the incoming trains, but they did not equal those who loaded down the outgoing ones.

This intense nervousness and apprehension showed itself most strikingly whenever the fire bells were heard. Ordinarily nothing had been more unconcerned than the manner in which people listened to them. They would count the strokes, find that the alarm did not come from their immediate neighborhoods, and then give the matter no further thought, certain to find all the information they wanted in the morning papers. But all that was changed. No matter whence the alarm was given, it became a matter of general concern. All left their houses, and looked to see if they could observe either smoke or flame. A fire broke out in the evening at the foot of Madison street. Usually no one would have paid any attention to it, but the entire population of that street came out upon the sidewalk, and asked the driver of each western-bound car what the news was concerning the fire, and he, transformed for the moment from the mere subordinate of a railroad company to a messenger of good tidings, informed them again and again, and square after square, that the conflagration was under control. The burning of a shanty upon the prairie west of the city, raised a general turmoil. One result of this dread of fire was that no time was lost in putting it out, wherever detected. Both firemen and citizens worked with desperate energy. Nor did the latter wait as usual for the arrival of engines. They worked themselves, and frequently were through with their work before the firemen reached the spot. There was no insurance to induce one of them to remain quiet.

During all these despondent days the quiet and good order of the city were remarkable. There was far less drunkenness than usual, for very few sought consolation in that way. There were few offenses against person or property, and the criminal classes seemed, for the moment, to have become orderly citizens.

CHEERING UP.

But this period of manifest despondency and gloom was not of long duration. The majority, instead of weeping over their losses, set to work to repair them. They took for their motto Kerfoot's sign, "All gone but wife, children, and energy," and acted up to it. There were numberless sore hearts, but those who possessed them were too proud to show it, or were ashamed to be thought less plucky than their fellow-sufferers. It was not fashionable to cry. The proper thing to do was to jest at losses and shame those who had not suffered. In the presence of so much good-nature, a person who had not been burned out felt himself an inferior being. This philosophical acceptance of the situation showed itself in the notices painted on bits of board and stuck up among the ruins. This one "removed on account of the heat;" that one, "owing to circumstances over which he had no control." Homes were transformed into stores, and signs stuck up at the late location told the inquirer where to go. New trades sprang into existence. A man went around with a wagon and painted side-boards from block to block. Others, provided with crowbars and chains, went into the safe-raising business. Never was there such a lottery, with so much excitement and so many blanks. Of the hundreds and hundreds of safes few went through the trial unscathed. The owner of one stood by when it was extricated, yet smoking, from the ruins. He waited for it to cool. He leaned over as it was opened. Instead of his books, his precious bonds, his valued jewelry, he found only charred paper and formless metal, and then he cursed the manufacturer of that safe, and turned away. The business of selling relics, from a piece of the Court House bell to a pack of charred cards, or a paper of melted tacks, sprang into being. The length of Randolph street, from the bridge to State street, was devoted to this industry. Man and boys "jumped a claim" or took possession of the cellar of a hardware or crockery store, and displayed their treasures upon improvised counters or prostrate stoves. Contractors for the removal of debris began to announce themselves. Wooden shanties began going up on the foundation walls which had upheld marble structures. The empty West and South Side stores were rented, and merchants telegraphed East for new stocks of goods, and West to tell their customers when to look for them.

Tuesday, a meeting of the Board of Trade was held in some rooms secured on Canal street, where, after a Committee had been appointed to co-operate with the municipal authorities in the distribution of relief, a resolution was adopted that all contracts, not settled on the preceding Saturday, be cancelled. This unwise proposition was, however, reconsidered, on the motion of Mr. J. P. Rumsey, and, at a meeting held on Saturday, it was decided that all engagements should be honored. Wednesday, the Directors of the Chamber of Commerce decided to rebuild on the old site, and on that same day a meeting of the bankers was held, at which Mr. Coolbaugh presided, and where it was determined to continue business. By evening, twelve of the banks had found temporary offices, many of them in the private residences of their officers, and declared their intention of beginning so soon as their new homes were in order. Though it was not known what they could do, yet their action naturally inspired great confidence. It was understood that the vaults of the banks were perfectly safe. Thursday they decided that they would begin at once to pay out 15 per cent to depositors, and the savings banks announced that they would pay $20 to persons having that sum or more in their hands, and to pay in full those having less. This action on the part of the banks was criticised at the time, but their policy is now admitted to have been wise. They were all sound, but much of their assets was in the form of commercial paper, and they also wished to keep on hand money enough to aid the shipment of produce eastward. Nearly all the banks found no difficulty in resuming on the following Tuesday, and found that the sums offered for deposit amounted to more than those withdrawn.

The assurance that something, at least, would be obtained from the insurance companies, added to the increasing hopefulness. Then, too, the contributions of sister States were fast pouring in. There was food for the hungry and clothing for the naked. Eastern creditors sent words of cheer and encouragement. Fears of arson and robbery were dying out. The restoration of the water supply was daily expected, and the contract had been let for the erection of the first brick building in the South Division.

Thursday the wholesale grocers had their meeting, and passed resolutions to the effect that they asked no compromise with their creditors. They only wanted time, and were determined to pay one hundred cents on the dollar. On the same day the Board of Supervisors met, and adopted a resolution that when the Court House was rebuilt it should be on the same ground. A Bar meeting was held on the same day at Rice & Jackson's Hall, and preparations were made for a speedy opening of the Courts. Owing to the difficulty of finding rooms, little business of importance was transacted until they were established in the High School, whence they were subsequently removed to the new City Hall. The United States Courts found quarters on Congress street, and remained there until their transfer to their present location in Farwell Block.

The newspapers, too, after stating at length what had been destroyed, turned the bright side of the picture to the light. They pointed to the fact that Chicago still retained the geographical position which had made it, and the railroads which centred there. Of the 334,270 persons in the city, 235,770 had saved their homes, though many of them were temporarily without occupation. The number of buildings burnt was 17,450, but 42,000, or 70 per cent, remained. Of lumber and grain, 74 per cent was saved, and of fuel, 80. The street pavements, which had been laid at great expense, were damaged only to the amount of a quarter of a million, and the vast system of sewers and water pipes was substantially uninjured. The Water Works were damaged, but the lake tunnel remained. Beyond all that, the credit, reputation, and energy of the business men of Chicago remained intact, and with that "unconquerable will" which had done so much in the past, what could not be accomplished in the future? It was apparent that in November, 1871, the city was fully as well off, fully as rich, though not quite as able to do business, as in 1868.

Those who had prophesied that half a century would be required to build the city changed their tune, and lowered the number of years to a dozen. Those who had fled from the city in dismay gradually began to return. All the teams and teamsters of the vicinity poured in. Laborers and workmen, scenting constant employment and high wages, came from all quarters. The street railroads were repaired; the streets were filled with bustle and animation, and day by day faith and confidence returned to the sorely tried inhabitants of Chicago.

There remained for a time a feeling of uncertainty and distrust, especially among real estate owners, growing out of the questions raised as to the location of the Court House and the Custom House. The latter, used also as a Post Office and Federal Court-room, had become too small to answer the purposes for which it was intended, and, though the walls of the old structure still stood, it would have been useless to have tried to do anything with them. The Court House was evidently a hopeless wreck, and would have to be pulled down sooner or later. The Federal Government disposed of its share of the business by declaring that it would keep as close to the old location as possible, and the Council, after one or two heated debates at meetings held in the Union Street Police Station, did the wisest thing it could by determining to return to the South Side. At first it thought of constructing temporary buildings on the Court House Square, but subsequently decided to take the old reservoir on Adams street as a centre, and erect a brick building around that, using it for vaults. The work was pushed forward by the Board of Public Works, and quarters were provided for the City Government, which it will not abandon for many months.

THE NEWSPAPERS.

All the great newspaper offices had been destroyed. THE TRIBUNE, *Times*, *Staats-Zeitung*, *Republican*, *Journal*, and *Post* had been deprived of presses and material, and compositors and employes were scattered in all directions. But Monday afternoon the *Journal* issued a small extra, in hand-bill form, and on the following day a paper of half the usual size, printed at its present quarters. Tuesday morning Mr. Medill, of THE TRIBUNE, had leased rooms at No. 15 Canal street, purchased a lot of job-office type, and made an arrangement for the use of the press secured by the *Journal*, and Wednesday morning a two-page, eight-column sheet was published, giving as detailed an account as possible of the fire. The *Post*, *Staats-Zeitung*, *Republican*, and *Mail* resumed almost immediately, the *Times* waiting for a couple of weeks.

At that critical moment, when everything tended to discourage men, and when it was so easy to have given way to despondency, the newspapers spoke out with no uncertain tone, and their words of encouragement and hope, read by all, contributed powerfully to revive confidence, and to incite people to exertion. They did not attempt to understate or belittle losses, but they called attention to the brighter side and to the future, rather than to the past. The leading editorial of Wednesday's TRIBUNE said:

CHEER UP.

In the midst of a calamity without parallel in the world's history, looking upon the ashes of thirty years' accumulations, the people of this once beautiful city have resolved that

CHICAGO SHALL RISE AGAIN.

With woe on every hand, with death in many strange places, with two or three hundred millions of our hard-earned property swept away in a few hours, the hearts of our men and women are still brave, and they look into the future with undaunted hearts. As there has never been such a calamity, so has there never been such cheerful fortitude in the face of desolation and ruin.

Thanks to the blessed charity of the good people of the United States, we shall not suffer from hunger or nakedness in this trying time. Hundreds of train-loads of provisions are coming forward to us with all speed from every quarter, from Maine to Omaha. Some have already arrived—more will reach us before these words are printed. Three-fourths of our inhabited area is still saved. The water-supply will be speedily renewed. Steam fire-engines from a dozen neighboring cities have already arrived, and more are on their way. It seems impossible that any further progress should be made by the flames, or that any new fire should break out that would not be instantly extinguished.

Already contracts have been made for rebuilding some of the burned blocks, and the clearing away of the debris will begin to-day, if the heat is so far subdued that the charred material can be handled. Field, Leiter & Co. will recommence business to-day. The money and securities in all the banks are safe. The railroads are working with all their energies to bring us out of our affliction. The three hundred millions of capital invested in these roads is bound to see us through. They have been built with special reference to a great commercial mart at this place, and they cannot fail to sustain us. Chicago must rise again.

We do not belittle the calamity that has befallen us. The world has probably never seen the like of it—certainly not since Moscow burned. But the forces of nature, no less than the forces of reason, require that the exchanges of a great region should be conducted here. Ten, twenty years, may be required to reconstruct our fair city, but the capital to rebuild it fire-proof will be forthcoming. The losses we have suffered must be borne, but the place, the time, and the men are here, to commence at the bottom and work up again; not at the bottom, neither, for we have credit in every land, and the experience of one upbuilding of Chicago to help us. Let us all cheer up, save what is left, and we shall come out all right. The Christian world is coming to our relief. The worst is already over. In a few days more all the dangers will be past, and we can resume the battle of life with Christian faith and Western grit. Let us all cheer up!

These are words deserving of republication, for they were the immediate cause of much of the energy displayed last year. They were the trumpet calls which rallied and invigorated a scattered and disheartened host.

For a time, the papers preaching the gospel of hope and faith performed the functions of a directory and an intelligence office. No one knew where anything was,—municipal or Federal offices, banks or stores. Merchants desired to reach their customers. Scattered families, desirous of coming together, found it profitable to do so only through the papers, and the "personals" and "losts" rivaled one another in length and in curiosity. Some of them were as follows, beginning with Wednesday's paper:

LOST.

A little boy aged about 10 years, taken from Lincoln Park on Monday, by a gentleman and lady in a carriage; lady dressed in mourning. Any one knowing of such a boy please address 96 Polk street.

PERSONAL.

Clara W. Adams, leave word at Tribune office, 15 South Canal street, where you are.—J. Adams.

Will Mr. Chas. Hitchcock please return watch given him by a lady on Sunday night, to 418 Wabash avenue.

Mr. Wells, 345 North LaSalle street—Please let me know, at 12 South Halsted street, where you are stopping, that I may get my trunk, as I need it very much.

Mrs. H. R. Holt and family can be found at the American Reformed Church, corner of Ann and Washington streets.

Our delivery wagon was last seen going south, full of goods, hauled by hand power, on Michigan avenue. Our name in full is on the wagon. Finder will be well rewarded on reporting to Armstrong, 384 State street.

Mrs. Matilda Brown, lost early Monday morning with a load of furniture from the residence of A. B. Fenton. Will the two men having charge of the lady and load report at corner of Fulton and Jefferson streets?

A common trunk, left just west of Chicago avenue bridge, with a groceryman, on Monday afternoon.

If Miss Smith, of 184 North Dearborn street, or any one knowing of trunks marked M. E. Brookings, report to 696 Wabash avenue.

The lady who gave a little property to a gentleman at the corner of Erie and LaSalle streets on Sunday night, will please call at 768 Wabash avenue.

Please meet me at the north end of LaSalle street tunnel, or at my house on Clark street, near Fullerton avenue.

In addition to these advertisements, day by day long statements of the whereabouts of the refugees were published, which saved these sufferers many a weary search, and hours of uneasiness.

Wednesday's paper had but three columns of advertisements, it not being generally known on the preceding day where the office of publication was; but the next day they began to come in such quantities as to make it almost impossible to handle them. It became necessary to set them in as compact a form as possible, and even then it was impossible to find room for them all. Among these were many of businesses which sprung into existence with the fire. There were offers of services to remove safes from the ruins, and to decipher charred books and papers, while soon afterward lawyers, deprived of their ordinary business, offered their services to make out proofs of loss against insurance companies, and men declared their willingness to buy up, at an alarming discount, claims against Chicago organizations.

The value of the papers was attested by the eagerness shown to possess them. All through the morning hours a long line of people blockaded Canal street in front of THE TRIBUNE office—waiting patiently, five cents in hand, for their turn to come. Newsboys passed along, offering papers for ten or fifteen cents; but, so great seemed the poverty of the crowd, or so excessive their economy, that they preferred to wait fifteen minutes rather than pay five cents extra. The price of the papers, sold out over the counter at five cents, was twenty-five cents a mile away, and seventy-five cents in the remoter part of the city. Men bought a paper, read it, and then sold it for ten times what it cost them. It was the golden hour for the newsboys. They fought for places around the door, and rushed off with their papers to make more in a day than they had been in the habit of doing in a week. The thirst for news was amazing, not so much for information concerning the outer world as for something in relation to the fire. The October elections went by unheeded. Nobody heard from without, and nobody cared to hear, but anything in relation to the fire, no matter how often it might have been said, was read with avidity. Away from the city a copy of a Chicago paper was still more in demand. It was some days before any were sent out to subscribers, and one which found its way outside the city limits was a curiosity, to be slowly read and then carefully preserved.

THE POST OFFICE.

It must be remembered that the Post Office had been burned and the Postmaster driven into the inconvenient quarters at Burlington Hall. The carriers had been scattered and the force of clerks diminished, some of them having been made homeless. It was difficult to send out letters, and almost impossible to receive them. The wires were so burdened with messages going and coming that it took days for one to get through, and, after it had arrived, it was a matter of great difficulty to find the person to whom it was addressed, and in this perplexity the newspapers became the sole resort of all.

The literature of the fire was not confined to the Chicago papers. The leading publications of the country, at the East and the West, sent their correspondents here, to exert to the utmost their powers of describing ruin and the ruins. The accounts sent off by them, though often rather highly colored, were yet more sober than many of the statements which had at first appeared in outside papers where the hanging of thieves during the night of the fire, the burning up of prisoners in the remote Bridewell, the destruction of thousands by the flames, the deaths from exposure upon the prairies, and the homeless condition of two hundred thousand people, were dilated upon. Nor were the book-publishers unmindful of so interesting a subject. Arrangements were at once made with various prominent Chicago journalists, and, in a very brief time, two excellent and comprehensive accounts were issued from the press. In addition to these, numerous pamphlets were issued, in the fiery covers and startling title-pages, which appeared for a long time in the hands of train-boys, but are now to be found only in country homes, where they are still given full belief. The photographers also set to work so soon as the smoke cleared away, and have, by their art, given a better idea of the ruins than all the labored descriptions of all the writers.

REVIVING BUSINESS.

After the first stunning force of the blow was spent, all business men who had either capital or credit determined to resume operations as speedily as possible. To many, their private houses furnished the cheapest and speediest means of doing that. The result was, on the South Side, the sudden metamorphosis of Wabash avenue from a residence into a business street. The wives gave up their parlors and retreated up stairs. The names which had appeared modestly on door-plates became conspicuous upon signs. The buildings became too valuable for residence purposes. Many who lived there leased their premises for treble the former rental, and moved south. Twenty-second street, paved, and rejoicing in several substantial brick buildings, suddenly became a business centre. On the West Side, there were on Canal, and the eastern end of Lake street, many good buildings, but plain and unattractive, and numbers of which were empty. That portion of the city had always been dull. Nothing could have been quieter than Canal street prior to the fire. Hardly a team drove along it, and no men walked there. But as the Sleeping Beauty wakened at the touch of the Fairy Prince, so did these desolate portions of the West Side, a day or two after the fire. All the vacant buildings there were taken in a moment. Two newspaper offices established themselves there, and Canal became the leading business street of Chicago,—the pavement blocked with carriages, and the sidewalks thronged with men. Buildings on Madison street, which had been empty since they were erected, were snapped up at once. Seduced by the high rents offered, some of the small retailers gave up their stores to the large South Side firms. Other small dealers wished to hold on, but were unable to stand the competition with these prominent houses, and sold out and moved yet further west. An old church, an elephant for its possessor, was converted into stores, and proved a good investment for him. Theatrical managers fought for the possession of a half-finished barn of a theatre. Whatever rent was asked was paid, and that without question. Men struggled for a place to do business as they would for a plank on the ocean. Then when a man had hired a place, he was very apt to send for a carpenter, have a partition put up, and then sublet a half for what the whole cost him. The leading dry goods firms established West and South Side stores, and did well at both.

It was soon generally admitted that the northern extremity of the South Division must continue to be the great business quarter, but it was very plain that little building could be done there during the winter. The most that could be accomplished was to remove the debris and get ready for operations in the following spring. A few had the means and determination, and they built at once, to reap an abundant harvest in the following year. But those who could not do this, looking around for a place upon which to erect temporary structures, bethought themselves of the Lake Park, that narrow strip of land fronting on Michigan avenue, and extending from Madison street nearly to Twelfth. It had been laid out as a park, but had became useless as such, for the time being at least. So the permission asked for was granted, and a row of wooden buildings, some used for storehouses and some for stores, was rapidly run up all along that part of the avenue, where they still remain, to be removed, however, in a few days. At about the same time, the old market space on Randolph street, between Halsted and Desplaines, was given over to the meat dealers, who had been established on East Kenzie street previous to the fire, and they had soon covered with sheds the ground allotted to them.

Almost before the ashes were cold, one-story wooden shanties began springing up in the South Division, chiefly used for saloons or offices, but they have nearly all disappeared, with the exception of those on LaSalle and Adams streets near the temporary City Hall. They were erected at a time when the fire limits ordinance was in abeyance, and shabby as they were, still served, last October, as an indication that that part of the city was not to be abandoned. Early in spring the work of rebuilding commenced, as is related elsewhere, and generally the buildings found occupants so soon as they were completed. Still a person attempting to do business there labored under many disadvantages. The streets were obstructed with building material, and were by turns muddy and dusty. The sidewalks were often wanting, and frequently blocked up when they existed, and constant accidents from falling derricks deterred those who would not have cared for lesser incumbrances. The boldest shoppers saw little to induce them to make pilgrimages down town when they could get what they wanted nearer home, and it will be next summer before the stores in the burnt district of the South Division get their fair share of custom.

Those who had nothing else to give last October, were profuse in advice to the way in which the city should be built. Among other suggestions, thus kindly tendered, was one to the effect that all the grocers should congregate on one street, or block, the dry goods men on another, so as to systematize matters, and not have the eye offended by placing a millinery and a book-store side by side. But this advice has not been followed, and the various branches of trade are locating themselves very much as they please, and without any attempt at arrangement. At an early day, Field & Leiter built on the corner of Market and Madison, and were followed by J. V. Farwell & Co., on the corner of Market and Monroe streets. The value of property in that part of the city rose considerably, and it was thought for a moment that the course of those two prominent firms would make it the business centre; but that point will doubtless have to be looked for farther east. The fire, however, has doubtless permanently expanded the area occupied for business purposes, and has precipitated the creation of business centres in the West and the lower part of the South Division,—a state of affairs desirable, for many reasons. All that portion of the South Division north of Harrison street will be given up to business, and the buildings now occupied as stores on Wabash avenue, between that point and Twenty-second street, will return to their old uses. The latter street, east of State, will remain what it is now, and will supply the demands of the increasing population living south of there. On the West Side few things have been more noticeable than the number of fine buildings which have been erected on Madison street, near Halsted. The former street, which has outstripped all others on the West Side, is hereafter to be entirely devoted to business of a better class than ever appeared on it before. Just after the fire some West Side patriots conceived the idea of transferring the location of the city buildings to their side of the river, and leaving the South Side to take care of itself as best it might. This plan of profiting by the misfortunes of others was very speedily abandoned, and the West Side has gained by the fire only high rents for all the vacant buildings it had, and a great amount of business which will never leave it. Many of the stores on Washington street may move off, and Canal street may come to look almost as dull as before, but there are other streets which will remain as animated as they are to-day.

CITY GOVERNMENT AFTER THE FIRE.

Early on Monday the Mayor issued a proclamation to the effect that the faith and credit of the city were pledged for the necessary expenses for the relief of the suffering; that public order would be preserved, and that the police and special police being appointed would be responsible for the maintenance of peace and the protection of property. The headquarters of the City Government were established in the Congregational Church, at the corner of Washington and Ann streets. All persons were warned against any acts tending to endanger property, and it was further stated that all engaged in any depredation would be immediately arrested. Later in the day, the Mayor issued another proclamation, requesting all citizens to exercise caution in the use of fire in their dwellings, and not to use kerosene lights, since there would not be a sufficient water supply for several days. All good citizens who were willing to serve were requested to report at the city headquarters, to be sworn in as special policemen, and citizens were requested to organize a police for each block, and send their report to Police Headquarters. The saloons were also ordered to be closed at 8 o'clock. This was supplemented by another to the effect that the Sergeants of districts would be appointed by the Police Superintendent, and that 500 citizens would be sworn in as specials from each district, who would be furnished with rations and supplies from headquarters. The military were also declared invested with police powers, and it was stated that they would co-operate with the city authorities in the preservation of order.

These suggestions relative to organizing were very generally acted upon. Nearly all were temporarily out of work, and there was no lack of volunteers for day and night duty. Quite a number were given badges during Tuesday and Wednesday, and patrolled the streets, but this organization was soon discontinued, being replaced by more effective agencies. The residents of numerous blocks united, however, in watching their respective premises, and this was kept up for some time. Owing to the destruction of the South Side gas works, that division was left entirely in the dark, and its inhabitants, deprived of that sense of security which gas-lamps give at night, were specially and naturally nervous. The gas works on the West Side had not been injured, and that division was lit up as usual, but the police force, never large enough to protect the more thinly-settled districts in the more remote parts of that Division, had been temporarily reduced by the fire, which had swept away the homes of so many of its members. The wind still blew. No heavy rains had fallen. Water was not to be had, and the necessity of special vigilance to prevent the breaking out of a fire in that portion of the city, and the possible destruction of most of the remaining buildings, was felt by all. These impromptu watchmen certainly did no harm, and probably much good. They served to allay fear, and to arrest a few persons who either had evil designs or who acted as if they had. They stopped a few incipient fires, but they caught no thieves and no one attempting to set fire to any building. Little by little, with the return of gas and water, these organizations melted away.

Monday morning, Major Alstrop, commanding a Norwegian battalion, most of whose members lived upon the West Side, tendered it to the Police authorities, with whom it performed special police duty for a couple of weeks.

On Tuesday evening, the Council, in order to prevent an apprehended extortion, passed an ordinance establishing the price of bread at 8 cents a loaf, and imposing a penalty on all violating or attempting to violate the regulation.

Wednesday, the Mayor issued another order, stating that on the following day his office would be removed to the South Side, to the church at the corner of Wabash avenue and Hubbard court; and there several other branches of the City Government also found accommodation. On the same day was published another proclamation, entrusting the preservation of the peace and good order of the city to General P. H. Sheridan, commanding the Military Division of the Missouri, and whose headquarters were in Chicago; and the police were required to act with the Lieutenant General in the preservation of order. This announcement was received with general satisfaction. The wildest stories were abroad. There were reports that persons had been caught setting fire to houses, and hanged on the spot. The thieves of the East were reported to be on their way to take what was left in the city. The bank vaults would soon be accessible, and bankers and depositors were alike uneasy. For these reasons, which did not, however, turn out to be very good ones, all hailed with gratification the substitution of military for civil power. They wanted a strong Government and a one-man power.

Tuesday afternoon Governor Palmer had telegraphed Mayor Mason, asking if he thought the presence of organized forces necessary for the preservation of property and order, and, being requested to send on troops, gave the necessary orders to Adjutant General Dilger, who reached Chicago Wednesday morning, with two hundred armed men, and who, by the afternoon, had five hundred and sixteen, composed of three Springfield Companies, a Bloomington Company, the Champaign Cadets, a Sterling and a Rock Fall Company, and the Rock Island Light Artillery. They remained on duty in various parts of the city till Friday, when they were ordered to their homes.

General Dilger, found on his arrival some United States troops who had been ordered to the city by General Sheridan, and, on the following day, others arrived, making a total of about seven hundred, drawn from Omaha, Leavenworth, and Louisville. They were at once assigned to guard duty in the burnt portion of the South Division, where guards were chiefly needed. At the same time General Sheridan directed General F. T. Sherman to organize a regiment of infantry, numbering 600 men, to serve as guards for the protection of the remaining portion of the city for twenty days. This was done, and the men were assigned to duty in various parts of the city, especially the southern portion of the South Side.

On Thursday and the following Tuesday General Sheridan informed the Mayor officially that no cases of outbreak or disorder had been reported. No authenticated attempts at incendiarism had reached him, and the people were calm, quiet, and well disposed. It afforded him pleasure to call attention to the cheerful spirit with which the people of the city met their losses and sufferings. The city remained under the charge of General Sheridan until the 23d of October. On the preceding day, the Mayor tendered him the thanks of Chicago and its people for the very efficient aid he had rendered in protecting the lives and property of the citizens, and inquired whether there was any longer a necessity for the continued aid of the military. To that, General Sheridan replied that, if deemed best, he would disband the First Regiment of Chicago Volunteers, and consider himself relieved from the responsibility of the Mayor's proclamation of the 11th. The Mayor thereupon fixed the hour of 6 p. m. that day as the one at which the aid requested of General Sheridan should cease. This return to the natural condition of affairs was somewhat precipitated by the accidental shooting of Colonel Thomas W. Grosvenor, a well-known citizen, by a member of one of the companies of General Sherman's regiment, on the night of the 20th of October,—an unfortunate occurrence, which was the immediate cause of a protest by the Governor of the State against the action of the Mayor and General Sheridan. On the 24th of October, therefore, the United States soldiers were ordered to their posts, and the regiment of Chicago volunteers was mustered out of the service. On the 29th of October, however, at the request of several citizens, General Sheridan asked the military authorities at Washington to order four companies of infantry to the city, in order to guard the various supply depots, there being apprehensions that lawless persons would attempt to seize the stores deposited in them. The troops were sent, but no occasion for their use presented itself, and the disturbing influences of the fire, so far as the City Government was concerned, ended on the 23d of October.

STATE AID.

On the evening of the 10th of October Governor Palmer issued a call for a special session of the Legislature, in order to consider what could be best done for the relief of Chicago. They assembled on the 13th, and after visiting Chicago in order to see for themselves the damage done, and to consult with citizens as to what they desired, returned to the Capital. Committees appointed by the authorities of Chicago asked, on behalf of that city, that the State pay to it the sum of $3,000,000 advanced to make the deep-cut, and which was to be repaid out of the revenues of the canal; that they be relieved for the time being of the payment of State and county taxes; and that the State take charge of the poor and the criminals of the county. The great want of the moment was money. The city was utterly destitute of funds that it could use. It had not a dollar with which to meet the interest on its bonds or to pay policemen. The Board of Police Commissioners were anxious to have some badges manufactured to be issued to special policemen, but they had not a dollar, and were compelled to give up the idea. At the outset, it had been proposed by some that the city borrow a hundred million or so from the National Government, but that was soon abandoned. The Legislature, nearly a third of whose members were absent, finally passed a bill, which went into immediate operation, providing for the payment to the city, on account of the canal, of $2,955,340. It was ordered that 6 per cent bonds, payable in ten years, be issued for that amount; that not less than one-fifth nor more than one-third should be applied to the construction of bridges and public buildings upon their original sites, and that the remainder should be applied to the payment of interest on the bonded debt of the city and the maintenance of the Fire and Police Departments. Some of the money was paid over by the close of the year, and was at once devoted to the payment of the police, and to the other most urgent wants of the city. At the same time a bill was passed to enable warehousemen to deliver gain where the receipts had been destroyed by the fire, and that was all the legislation which was passed for the benefit of Chicago for several months.

When the Legislature reassembled in November, time had shown that there were two matters growing out of the fire which were deserving of the most serious consideration—land-titles and taxation. The records of conveyances of lands in Cook County had been destroyed along with the Court House. A general feeling of insecurity prevailed upon the subject of real estate. It was believed by some that all transfers, all loans based upon real estate, would come to an end,—that there would be neither buying nor borrowing. It was asserted that possession was the only proof of ownership, and that the vacant lots would be seized by squatters, who could not be ejected, since they would have more title than any adverse claimant. The papers teemed with communications from lawyers and real estate men. The Judges prepared a bill on the subject, and others were drafted by lawyers of prominence. Owing to the superior energy and ability which men will bring to bear to save their own property, the members of the three abstract firms of the city had succeeded in saving nearly all their records, while those of the county had been suffered to burn up uncared for. These books saved, many of them at the peril of life, contained a vast amount of information relative to deeds and other instruments concerning land in this county, and the purchase of these volumes and the making them evidence was a prominent feature of nearly all the bills prepared on this subject. In addition to this, it was proposed to provide for a simple proceeding in chancery by which the cloud that rested upon every piece of land in Cook County would be removed, or for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners whose duty it should be to examine, and report to the Court, the person in whom it found the title to each piece was vested. Numerous bills were introduced in the Legislature, and the subject led to wearisome discussions and heated debates. Finally one was passed providing for the purchase of the abstract books by the conjoint action of the Cook County Commissioners and Judges, and also furnishing a simple chancery proceeding to establish title. It further regulated the prices, and, to a slight extent, the manner of doing business of the abstract men. Under the first part of it, nothing has yet been done. The abstract men, who began by demanding a million and a quarter for their books, have lowered their price about two-thirds, but no conclusion has yet been arrived at. There has been no wholesale resort to the Courts to establish title, and the abstract firms objecting to the provisions of the bill concerning them have changed their method of doing business, and no longer give abstracts, but simply opinions as to titles. Transfers have been made, and loans have been negotiated to no inconsiderable extent, and time has shown that much of the apprehension entertained on the subject of land titles was without sufficient cause. The loss of the records has been a great inconvenience, and may yet be the source of difficulty; but many of the letters written on this subject last October and November would read rather curiously in the light of a year's experience.

The assessment for State purposes for the taxes of the year 1871 had been burnt up, and some steps had to be taken to restore it. Until this was done, neither State nor county could get a farthing from that quarter, and the latter was greatly in need of money. It was also hoped that steps might be taken to avoid the payment of the State tax on property which had been destroyed. This, however, it was found, could not be constitutionally done. The city tax books had been saved, but it was deemed eminently proper and just not to attempt to collect the entire tax imposed of those whose houses or stores had been destroyed, and a bill was, therefore, introduced and passed to allow of a rebate in such cases. After various unsuccessful attempts, a bill was passed providing for a reassessment in Cook County, and under its provisions the taxes of 1871 are now collecting. By another bill, the county was allowed to issue bonds to the amount of $1,500,000, for the rebuilding of the Court House and jail, which bonds have been put upon the market.

Other bills were passed, providing for the restoration of Court records and also for the removal of the children from the Cook County Reform School to the State Institution at Pontiac, which, though resulting from the fire, would have been a wise thing to have done if it had never happened. A bill was introduced which, it was hoped, would make it easy to obtain foreign capital, secured by mortgages on real estate, and which would doubtless have been beneficial in its results, but the opposition to it among country members was so formidable that it could not be passed.

FEDERAL AID.

At some of the first meetings held after the fire it was suggested that the Federal Government be called upon to loan the city $100,000,000 at 5 per cent, the money to be used in rebuilding. But the press and citizens generally saw the impracticability of the proposition, but instead of it, called on Congress to do what had been previously done in the case of Portland, and remit the duties on imported articles intended to be used in the reconstruction of the city, the principal ones being iron, lumber, glass, and lead. Such a measure was introduced, and passed the House without difficulty. In the Senate, however, it met the organized opposition of the lumber interest of Wisconsin and Michigan, headed by Senators Ferry and Chandler, an opposition based on the assumption that the free admission of Canada lumber would be specially injurious to districts which had themselves been devastated by fire. Defeated once in the Senate, it was resuscitated, so amended as to lose much of its efficiency, and returned to the House for concurrence in the amendment. There, on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Farwell, in order, as he alleged, to save the bill from a defeat which he alone was able to foresee, the section in relation to lumber was stricken out, and the bill became a law in that mutilated condition. Owing to the late day at which it passed, its limited scope, and the cumbersome regulations of the Treasury Department, this measure has not afforded Chicago a tithe of the relief expected from it, and has proved to be hardly worth the time spent in discussing it.

Congress also passed a bill appropriating for the purchase of ground for a new Custom House, and for the erection of the building. Unable, on account of the excessive prices asked, to obtain the block, on one corner of which the old one stood, it took what is known as the Bigelow Block. It was then suggested, since the city would have to give to the National Government a portion of Quincy street, that the latter should turn over to the city the remains of the old Custom House, to be used for the housing of the Free Library, which grew out of the fire. Nothing was ever done concerning this, except to make the suggestion, and the Rebate bill was all Chicago got from Congress.

THE RELIEF.

Scarcely less than one hundred thousand people were rendered homeless by the conflagration. Of these, about sixty-five thousand lived upon the North Side, and the remainder were equally divided between the two remaining divisions of the city. Those on the North Side found a temporary resting-place in Lincoln Park, and on the open prairie northwest of the city. The rest were driven to the lake shore, and fled southward until they reached places opposite portions of the city untouched by the flames. It is probable that, on Monday night, more than half of these slept in the open air, with nothing but the sky to cover them. After the first excess of terror and exhaustion, nature reasserted its claims for food and shelter. A hegira from the city immediately commenced. Single persons, and even families, who were able so as to have a small amount of ready money, went to find friends or occupation in villages and cities remote from Chicago. A large number of the homeless were at once taken into the households of friends and acquaintances in the city. Perhaps twenty thousand persons were provided for by their own exertions, leaving not far from seventy thousand in utter destitution, and needing immediate aid to save them from death by starvation and exposure.

THE FIRST RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

Although all were participants in the great calamity, either directly or indirectly, there were not wanting those who realized the need of the hour. On Monday, Oct. 9, while the fire was still burning, a call was issued for a relief meeting, to be held at the corner of Washington and Ann streets, at 3 o'clock in the evening. At that hour the basement of the church was filled. Among those present were Hon. R. B. Mason, then Mayor; General John McArthur, President of the Board of Public Works; T. B. Brown and Mark Sheridan, Commissioners of the Board of Police and Fire Department; C. N. Holden, Esq., Tax Commissioner; General I. N. Stiles, City Attorney; General C. T. Hotchkiss, City Clerk, and the Aldermen, whose names follow: Thomas Wilce, W. B. Bateham, Samuel McCotter, Peter Daggy, H. M. Thompson, M. B. Bailey, [illegible] Gardner, J. L. Campbell, Theodore Schintz, [illegible] Witbeck, B. G. Gill, James Walsh, and H. [illegible].

Mayor Mason presided over the meeting, stating in his remarks on taking the chair, that the object of the assembly was to bring about a concert of action between the authorities and citizens in regard to the protection of the city, and providing for the destitute. General Hotchkiss was made Secretary of the meeting. On motion of Ald. H. M. Thompson, a committee of [illegible] persons were named by the Mayor—two from each division—to act as a Relief Committee. It was constituted as follows: South Division—J. H. [illegible] and N. K. Fairbank; West Division—W. [illegible] and Orrin E. Moore; North Division—[illegible] and John Herting. The Mayor was afterward added to the Committee. The object of the meeting was extensively discussed, but no definite action was taken before adjournment.

ORGANIZATION.

On Tuesday morning the Relief Committee again met at the same place and organized by electing O. E. Moore, Chairman, C. T. Hotchkiss, Secretary, and C. C. P. Holden, Treasurer, and afterward appointed the following committees:

J. W. Preston, Esq., President of the Board of Trade, in charge of receiving supplies at the railroad depots and sending the same to the depots for storage and distribution.

Hon. R. P. Derickson in charge of transportation and distribution of supplies from depots to churches, school buildings, and convents.

O. C. Gibbs, Esq., of Chicago Aid and Relief Society, in charge of distribution of relief.

G. W. Stamford and Clark Gieb in charge of supplying water to Church and Building Committee.

A. G. Law and G. DeClercque in charge of passes.

Drs. C. H. Eddy and J. E. Gilman in charge of hospital and medical supplies.

Alderman Thomas Wilce in charge of providing barracks for shelter.

The headquarters of the General Relief Committee, as it was called, were fixed at the Ann Street Congregational Church, where all sub-committees were also required to meet. The General Committee remained in constant session. All orders issued for supplies were signed by the Chairman and Secretary. A printed order was at once issued informing the homeless that all the churches and school buildings had been thrown open for their accommodation, and if food and clothing could not be obtained at any of these points the Committee would take immediate measures to see that they were supplied.

FIRST EFFORTS AT RELIEF.

As soon as it became known that the churches and school-houses were thrown open for the accommodation of the destitute, they were filled with the thousands who were without shelter, and who had spent Monday night in the open air. The General Relief Committee made every exertion to gather them in. All persons who had vehicles were invited to use them in transferring the unsheltered from the prairies, parks, or wherever they might be, to the public buildings devoted to their use. So great was the diligence, that it is thought few were exposed to the weather after Tuesday night. Before Thursday all were provided for, either as stated, or taken into private families for temporary accommodation. The Committee remained day and night at the churches, where they were assisted in the ministrations of charity by citizens of all classes, and especially by the ladies of the West Division, who were unremitting in their efforts to relieve the sufferings of those impoverished by the fire.

SCENES AT THE CHURCHES.

The churches were the principal centres of misery and affliction of Chicago. The scenes there witnessed were unique and curious, but almost too sad for contemplation. Persons who had never known what it was to want even for the luxuries of life, were obliged to accept as a charity food to allay their hunger, and a hard floor to sleep on instead of the soft bed to which in happier times they had been accustomed. It was heart-rending to listen to the sad tales of woe, or see the motley crowds distributed about the sacred buildings in all the attitudes of picturesque despair. Here a mother who had been separated from her children in the confusion, sat, like Niobe, all tears. There a lady—a real heiress—driven from a beautiful home at midnight, was now scantily attired but with some relic, or her finest riches about her person contrasting strangely with the shabbier garments. Old and young, coarse and refined, intelligent and ignorant were for the time inextricably mixed and confused together. It was strange to note the different manner in which the terrible grief was borne. Some wept without restraint, some assumed an air of patient fortitude or of sullen resignation, while others were querulous in regard to their fearful situation, or garrulous in respect to their special grief. Sympathetic assistance was rendered by the ladies and gentlemen at the various centres of shelter and relief, who could not themselves refrain from tears as they relieved, as far as in their power, the distresses of the multitude.

FIRST CONTRIBUTIONS FROM ABROAD.

It is not necessary to speak at length in this place of the intensity of feeling excited in other cities by the news of the misfortunes of Chicago. There was not a city or hamlet in the country where our calamity did not find sympathy. Before the fire ceased burning meetings of citizens and municipal legislatures were held, and vast sums of money contributed by subscription or by legislative action, for the relief of the desolated city. The country towns contributed largely in kind; the cities, as a general thing, gave money, and purchased such things as they deemed needful in the exigency. The first supplies arrived, and were distributed on Wednesday. It would be now impossible to tell to what city is due the credit of having first ministered to our necessities. Food, clothing, and other necessary articles arrived from Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Louisville almost simultaneously with the supplies from the interior towns of Illinois. Cincinnati contributed bounteously from the purses of her private citizens and from the public treasury. St. Louis and Louisville did the same. Special trains were run from each of these cities, the railroads generously furnishing the means free of charge. Inspired by feelings of the truest humanity, distinguished citizens of other municipalities came with their goods to see that they were equitably distributed, and neglected business at home remained for days co-operating with the relief authorities. Supplies from the smaller towns of the West followed in profusion, speedily supplemented by the contributions of Eastern municipalities and the towns of the Pacific slope. The whole country played the *rôle* of the Good Samaritan most admirably, pouring oil and wine lavishly, and supplying liberally all needs. The charity which began at home soon extended abroad. An electric chord of sympathy was touched which ran around the whole world, evoking not mere abstract phrases of good will, but concrete expressions of love and kindness. A more accurate account of what was done by aliens for Chicago belongs to a later period of our story.

MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION.

At a meeting of the General Relief Committee on Wednesday, Oct. 11, his Honor, Mayor Mason, submitted the following proclamation, which was approved:

1. All supplies of provisions and clothing will be received and distributed by the General Relief Committee, of which O. E. Moore is Chairman, and C. T. Hotchkiss, Secretary.

2. All contributions of money will be delivered to the City Treasurer, David A. Gage, who will receipt for and keep the funds as a special relief fund.

3. All moneys deposited at other places for the relief of this city will be drawn for only by the Mayor of the city.

4. No moneys will be paid out of the special relief fund except upon the order of the Auditing Committee—George Taylor, City Comptroller; Manuel Talcott, Esq., of the West Division, and Brock McVicker, of the South Division, are hereby appointed such Auditing Committee.

5. Railroad passes from the city will be issued under the direction of the General Relief Committee, corner of Ann and Washington streets.

INTERVENTION OF THE RELIEF AND AID SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the General Relief Society at headquarters, on Thursday morning, it was reported that as near as could be ascertained from the data in possession of the society, 70,000 people had been furnished with food and shelter by its aid,—also that provisions and food were arriving in sufficient quantities to supply the immediate necessities of all the destitute. At this same meeting a proposition from the Chicago Relief and Aid Society was submitted through Wirt Dexter, N. K. Fairbank, and O. C. Gibbs, offering to take charge in future of all future receipts in money or in kind, and distribute the same in the manner which said Society may think best for the relief of the poor and homeless in the entire city. The proposition was fully discussed, and the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that the organization of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society be adopted as the means of distributing the food and supplies received for the suffering, and that the present Relief Committee, appointed Monday night last, together with the Mayor, Comptroller, City Treasurer, and two other Aldermen from each Division of the city, to be selected by the Mayor and President of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, be added to the Direction of said Society.

It will be observed that the resolution contemplated a compromise between the two societies, and an arrangement by which the officials of both should unite in the control and distribution of contributions of money and goods from other places. No further official action was taken in the matter, and the General Relief Society were a little surprised to read, on the morning of Saturday, the 14th of October, the following pronunciamento by the Mayor, published in the journals of that date:

PROCLAMATION.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13, 1871.

I have deemed it best for the interests of the city to turn over to the Chicago Relief and Aid Society all contributions for the suffering people of our city. This Society is an incorporated and old-established organization, having possessed for many years the entire confidence of our community, and is familiar with the work to be done. The regular force of this Society is inadequate to this immense work, but they will rapidly enlarge and extend the same by adding prominent citizens to the respective committees, and I call upon all citizens to aid this organization in every possible way.

I also confer upon them a continuance of the same power heretofore exercised by the Citizens' Committee, namely, the power to impress teams and labor, and procure quarters, so far as may be necessary

... reception and distribution of con... the care of the sick and disabled. Others ... this arrangement, and has prom... ...tion with the association. It will be see... of the work that is detailed below, that ... plan has been taken in regard to the dis... contributions. R. B. MASON.

PLAN OF WORK OF THE CHICAGO RELIEF AND AID SOCIETY.

Committee No. 1. On receiving, storing, and ... supplies, and dealing out upon requisitions ... Committees. Chairman, Murry Nelson, aide... ...ral Hardee.

No. 2. Committee on Shelter, to provide barracks. Chairman, T. M. Avery.

No. 3. Committee on Employment, to provide for able-bodied applicants. Chairman, N. ...

No. 4. Committee on Transportation, to ... passes for persons, and freight accommodation for supplies. Chairman, Geo. M. Pullman.

No. 5. Committee on Reception and Correspondence, to receive visitors and answer all despatches and letters. Chairman, Wirt Dexter.

No. 6. Committee on Distribution of food, clothing, and fuel. Chairman, O. C. Gibbs, Superintendent Relief and Aid Society.

No. 7. Committee on Sick, Sanitary and Hospital Measures. Chairman, Dr. H. A. Johnson.

No. 8. Executive Committee, consisting of the Mayor, and the City Comptroller, and the President and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, together with the Chairman of each of the foregoing Committees, shall constitute an Auditing Committee, and have control of all contributions. No bills to be paid except upon checks or drafts signed by the President and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Relief and Aid Society, countersigned by R. B. Mason, Mayor.

The Chairman of each Committee will fill up ... citizens who shall tender their services, his committee, making it as large as the magnitude of the work may require, and be responsible for its doings.

The clergymen of the city are requested to form an Associate Board of Directors to that of the Relief and Aid Society, and, through an Executive Committee of their own appointment, communicate with ... Committees.

We recommend the formation of local societies of citizens, and request them, through their officers, to communicate with the Chairmen of the foregoing Committees on all matters falling under the respective work of said Committees.

The work of distribution as now proceeding ... on until our Committees are supplied with force. We leave the present workers, but we request all engaged in the work to stop hasty distribution, and give applications as much examination as possible, to the end that we may not waste the generous gifts ... ing in, as the work of relief is not for a week or a month, but for the whole of the coming winter, and to a great extent for even a longer period.

The business offices of all the Committees except the Executive Committee and Committees of Reception and Correspondence and Transportation, will be at ... West Washington street, just west of Elizabeth. Relief will be administered at these offices, the ... solely for the transaction of Committee business.

Applications for passes on railroads will be ... upon at one or more places to be designated by the Chairman of that Committee.

The offices of the Executive Committee and the Committee on Reception and Correspondence, and the business of the Committee on Transportation, will be at Standard Hall, corner Thirteenth street and Michigan avenue. Home contributions of money will be receipted for at Standard Hall.

Chicago Relief and Aid Society.
HENRY W. KING, President.
WIRT DEXTER, Cha'n Ex. Com.

TRANSFER OF THE RELIEF WORK.

The Relief and Aid Society had expressed no previous intention of taking immediate charge of the work, nor did they at once enter upon the task of self-imposed duties. In the meantime the General Relief Society continued its general and special work as usual. Any discussion growing out of the ... questions involved in the transfer of the ... would be manifestly out of place here. ... feeling resulted from the manner in which the ... was effected, which time has, in a measure, ... and allayed. The following letter shows wh... Relief Committee ended, and the Aid Society began its work:

CHICAGO, Oct. 17, ...

Wirt Dexter, Esq., Chairman Executive Committee Chicago Relief and Aid Society:

SIR: The General Relief Committee, of which we were Chairman and Secretary respectively, with quarters at the corner of Washington and Ann streets, discontinued all official action as a Committee on ... day evening last (the 14th), and have since referred all official matters coming to us to your Committee. ... posed that this fact was generally known, and ... make this formal statement, that you may be ... that there has not been, nor can be, any conflict ... part to possibly embarrass your Committee in ... control and direction of all matters pertaining to ... relief of the destitute in our midst. Respectfully, ...

ORRIN E. MOORE, Chairman.
C. T. HOTCHKISS, Secretary.

WHAT THE GENERAL RELIEF COMMITTEE ACCOMPLISHED.

The promptness and energy of the gentlemen connected with the General Relief Committee cannot be too highly commended. They tided over the critical period of the relief work. They furnished shelter and distributed food to sixty or seventy thousand people who would otherwise have gone unsheltered and to a great extent unfed. It is ... likely that their quick appropriation and immediate ... of the hastily-formed Committee saved ... lives, prevented much sickness, and forestalled ... amount of suffering. Its period of existence was brief, and the sub-committees so busily occupied ... they had no time to make formal reports of their labors. We can, therefore, judge of what it accomplished only in the aggregate, but we may be ... that that aggregate of good done will seem even ... in the future than at present.

CHICAGO RELIEF AND AID SOCIETY.

The Chicago Relief and Aid Society was incorporated in 1857 by a special act of the Legislature of Illinois. The first section of the act of incorporation reads as follows: "SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That Edwin C. Larned, Mark Sk..., Edwin I. Tinkham, Joseph D. Webster, Joseph Ryerson, Isaac N. Arnold, Norman B. Judd, John Dunham, A. H. Mueller, Samuel S. Greeley, B. F. ..., N. S. Davis, George W. Dole, George W. Higg..., John H. Kinzie, John Woodbridge, Jr., ... Williams, Philo Carpenter, Geo. W. Gage, ..., Henry Farnham, William H. Brown, Philip J. ...ner, and their associates and successors, be and are hereby created a body politic and corporate, under the name of the *Chicago Relief and Aid Society*, and by that name to remain in perpetual succession, with power to contract and be contracted with, to sue and be sued, to acquire, hold and convey property, real, personal, or mixed, to have and use a common seal, and to alter the same at pleasure, to make and alter by-laws for the government of the corporation, its officers, agents, and servants." The act further provided that its objects should be "strictly eleemosynary," that its mission should be to distribute the contributions of private charity, and to devise means for the amelioration of pauperism; it should have the usual corporate powers, be managed by a Board of Directors, and hold its property free from taxes and assessments, should be qualified to receive appropriations made by the City Council, should establish all necessary depots and stations, report regularly to Council, have the power to admit honorary members, and ... its members as it seemed fit to the directing Board. It was further provided by the act that the Mayor of Chicago should be *ex officio* an acting member of the Board of Directors.

ENTERING UPON ITS LABORS.

The Relief and Aid Society really entered upon its duties about the 13th of October. It required a little time to arrange its machinery for operating on so large a scale, and to find suitable plans for the transaction of its immense daily business. The original plan having been found in some respects inconvenient, a slight change was made in the working plan published above. An Executive Committee was chosen by the Board from among themselves, invested with power to transact all business, subject to the supervision of the Board. The committee was composed of the heads of all the committees of departments, and although all the time on duty, its members received no compensation for their services. The Executive Committee has been a sort of Mayor of the palace, while the King—that is, the Board of Directors—... lying perdu.

SHELTER.

After the first necessity of providing food and clothing, came the equally imperative demand for shelter. As already stated, all the houseless had been placed under cover of some kind by the thoughtful care of the Citizens' Committee. Most of them were in churches and school-houses, where they had been brought by that committee, and a few in barracks at the corner of Ann and Madison streets, and other places which had been devised by its executive officers. There were many reasons why the indiscriminate herding of people in barracks was inadvisable, and these became specially apparent. The first and most important duty of the Aid and Relief Society was to prepare permanent homes for the thousands already temporarily sheltered. The great fire at Portland occurred on the 4th of July, when outdoor life and exposure to the elements were attended with few disadvantages. But the situation was entirely different. Chicago is situated in a Northern region, and especially exposed to the blasts of winter. The season was late, and the winter was close at hand.

PLANS OF THE SHELTER COMMITTEE.

It was decided to put into barracks the minimum number who could not otherwise be provided for, and to provide small and comfortable homes for the remainder, much the larger proportion—who had families, who had owned or who had leases of the lots where they had previously resided. The plan also comprehended the erection of houses upon lots afterwards leased in the outskirts of the city. Messrs. T. M. Avery and T. W. Harvey, members of the Board of Directors of this Society, were at once put at the head of the Shelter Committee, and the result proved the wisdom of the plan which they had devised.

ISOLATED HOUSES.

The Bureau of the Shelter Committee was very thoroughly organized with an efficient corps of clerks and examiners, through whom the claim of the applicant went for a careful and thorough examination, with all possible checks to detect imposition, while ... were listened to with the utmost sympathy and ... The houses given were of two sizes; one 20x16 feet for families of more than three persons, the other of 12x16 feet for families of three only. The floor joists were of 2x6 inches timber, covered with a flooring of planed and matched boards; the studding was of 2x4 inches, covered with inch boards and battened on the outside; the inside walls were lined with thick felt paper; and each house had a double chimney, two panelled doors, three windows, and a partition to be put up where the occupant pleased. The establishment was completed in a simple but sufficient way for comfortable living by the addition of a cooking stove and utensils, several chairs, a table, bedsteads, bedding, and sufficient crockery for the use of the family, and the total cost of each house when thus furnished was $125. The majority of those who received the prepared material for their houses were mechanics enough to put them together for themselves, or had the means to hire builders; for the large class of widows, infirm or otherwise incapable persons, the house was built and put in complete readiness for the proposed tenant by the Committee. There were, on Saturday, the 18th of December, 5,497 of these houses put up or in process of erection, ... of which were completed and occupied; the applications for them, at the same date, numbered 7,...

...and distribution of contributions. ...sick and disabled. General Sheridan ...to this arrangement, and has promised to co-...with the association. It will be seen from the ...of the work that is described in this circular ...has been taken in regard to the disposition of ...

R. B. MASON, Mayor.

...ROLL OF THE CHICAGO RELIEF AND AID SOCIETY.

Committee No. 1. On receiving, storing, and sorting ...ions, and dealing out upon requisitions from other ...mittees. Chairman, Murry Nelson, aided by Gen...ral Sheridan.

THE RELIEF AND AID SOCIETY.

No. 2. Committee on Shelter, to provide tents and ...Chairman, T. M. Avery.

No. 3. Committee on Employment, to provide labor ...skilled applicants. Chairman, N. K. Fairbank.

No. 4. Committee on Transportation, to provide ...ans for rescuing, and freight accommodations for ...ns. Chairman, Geo. M. Pullman.

No. 5. Committee on Reception and and Correspond-...to General John McArthur, President of ...Public Works; T. B. Brown, and Hon. ... Commissioners of the Board of Police and ...ue; C. N. Holden, Esq., Tax Commissioner; ...N. Shiley, City Attorney; General C. ..., City Clerk, and the Aldermen, whose ... Thomas Wilce, W. B. Bilsland, Samuel Mc-...Dagsy, H. N. Thompson, M. B. Beebe, C. ... Campbell, Theodore Schintz, Rob-...E. G. Gill, James Walsh, and H. O. Stone ...been presided over the meeting, and is ... in taking the chair, that the other ... are to bring about a concert of action ... and citizens in regard to the ... and providing for the destitute. ... was made Secretary of the meeting. ... Ald. H. M. Thompson, a committee of ... were named by the Mayor—two from ... to act as a Relief Committee, it was ... as follows: South Division—J. H. ... Fairbank; West Division—W. J. ... E. Moore; North Division—M. ... morning. The Mayor was afterward ... that the object of the meeting was ... passed, but no definite action was taken ... organization.

ORGANIZATION.

...day morning the Relief Committee ... session and organized by electing Gen... Chairman, C. T. Hotchkiss, Secretary, ... olden, Treasurer, and afterward appo... ...ing committees:

...ing, Esq., President of the Board of Trade ... of receiving supplies at the railroad sta... ...the same to the depots for storage ...

P. Derickson in charge of transportation ... ...ution of supplies from depots to churches, ...lings, and convents.

...bs, Esq., of Chicago Aid and Relief Society, ... of distribution of relief.

...nsfoot and Clark Gisb in charge of supplies ... Church and Buffering Committee.

... and G. Dellerquin in charge of raising ...

... Eddy and J. R. Gilman in charge of ... supplies.

... Thomas Wilce in charge of providing ... shelter.

...quarters of the General Relief Committee ... ...ted, were fixed at the Ann Street Congre... ...ch subsequent committees were also to ... ...fter. The General Committee remained in ...sion. All orders issued for supplies ... the Chairman and Secretary. A printed ... once issued informing the homeless that ...ches and school buildings had been thrown ... ...r accommodation, and if food and shelter ... be obtained at any of these points the ...ssible immediate measures to see that ... supplied.

FIRST EFFORTS AT RELIEF.

...It became known that the churches and ... were thrown open for the accommoda... ...ose who were driven from their homes ... were without shelter, and who had ... in the open air. The General Relief ... made every exertion to gather them in. ... and willing workers were invited to use ... ...ing the unsheltered from the inclemency ... ...wherever they might be, to the public halls, ... to their use. So great was the difficulty ... might few were exposed to the weather after ... ...before. Provision was provided for ... ...ther as stated, or taken in private ... ...ordinary accommodation. The Committee ... and night at the churches, where they ... in the ministrations of charity by cl... ...ing those presented themselves. Many ... ...ent even for the luxuries of life, were ... ...kept as a charity to the sufferers. ... a hard floor to sleep on instead of the ... ...hich in happier times they had been ac... ...e heart-rending to listen to the varied ... ...ities and citizens in regard to the ... ...ed buildings in all the additions ... ...epair. Here a mother who had ... ...on her children in the confusion, ...ness. There a lady—a real lady—... ...beautiful home the night before, was ... ...d but with some rolls of her own ... ...her person contrasting strangely with ... ...rments. Old and young, coarse and re... ...nt and ignorant were for the time put ... ...ality and condition. It was a study to ... ...pose the different manner in which the ... ...ne was borne. Some wept without re... ...assumed an air of patient fortitude ... ...e magnitude of their misfortune was ... ...regard to their fanatical notions, or ... ...respect to their special grief. Sympa... ...e was rendered by the ladies and gen... ...various centres of shelter and relief, who ...selves relieving the wants and sufferings ... ...in their power, the distresses of the ...

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM ABROAD.

...ecessary to speak at length in ... ...of the liberality displayed in other ... ...fortunes of Chicago. There is ... ...in the country where our calamity did ...tify. Before the fire ceased burning ... ...ns and municipal legislatures were ... ...ir relief of the sufferers. Without ... ...ective action, for the relief of the ... ...e country towns contributed largely ... ...as a general thing, gave money, and ... things as they deemed needful in ... The first supplies arrived, from Cincinnati, ...esday. It would be now impossible ... ...ist city is due the credit of having first ... ...ur necessities. Food, clothing, and ... ...ssels arrived from Cincinnati, Louis... ...ville almost simultaneously with the ... ...the interior towns of Illinois. Chicago ...d bounteously from the purses of her ... ...and from the public treasury. ... ...ions came in large parties, and ... ...of these cities, the railroads generally ... ...reasons free of charges. Inspired by ... ...great humanity, distinguished citizens ...alities came with their goods to ... ...charity—churchmanship, sectarianism, ... remained for days cooperating with ... ...orities. Supplies from the smaller ... ...at followed in profusion, speedily ex... ...e contributions of Eastern municipal... ...es of the Queen City of the Lakes, ...the role of the Good Samaritan most ... ...ld and wise lavishly, and supplying ... ...ds. The charity which began at home ...ground. An electric cloud of sympathy ...ch ran around the world, and in the ... ...ntract phrase of good will, took on ... ...period of love and kindness. A more sim... ...that was done by aliens for Chicago ...d of our story.

MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION.

...of the General Relief Committee on ... 11, his Honor, Mayor Mason, sub... ...lowing proclamation, which ...

...of provisions and clothing will be re... ...buted by the General Relief Committee ... E. Moore is Chairman, and C. T. ...

...ions of money will be delivered to the ... David A. Gage, who will receipt for ...ds as a special relief fund.

...deposited at other places for the relief ... drawn for only by the Mayor or his ...

...will be paid out of the special relief ... the order of the Auditing Committee, ... City Comptroller; Manuel Talcott, ... Division, and Brock McVicker, of the ...

...are hereby appointed such Auditing ...

...es from the city will be issued on the ... the General Relief Committee, cor... ...ing to the relief and aid society.

...OF THE RELIEF AND AID SOCIETY.

...the General Relief Society is held ... ...rday morning, it was reported that, ... necessitated from the data in pos... ...ty, 70,000 people had been provided ... ...ter its aid—either by furnishing ... ...iving in sufficient quantities to sup... ...se, necessities of all the destitute. ... one meeting a proposition ... Relief and Aid Society was ... Wirt Dexter, W. H. Fairbank, and ... ...ing to take charge in future of all do... ...ney or in kind, and distribute the ... ...er which said Society may think best ... ...e poor and homeless in the entire ... ...n was fully discussed, and the ... ...n was adopted:

...sense of this meeting, that the ex... ...Chicago Relief and Aid Society is ... ...ns of distributing the food and cloth... ...ity suffering, and that the present ... appointed Monday night last, to ... ...ayor, Comptroller, City Treasurer, ...ermen from each Division of the ... by the Mayor and President of the ... Aid Society, be added to the Direc...

...ed that the resolution contemplated ...ween the two societies, and at an ... the office of both should cease ... distribution of contributions of ... from other places. No further offi... in the matter, and the General ... a little surprised to read, on Wed... ...ay, the 14th of October, the follow... ...by the Mayor, published in the ...

PROCLAMATION.

...CHAGO, Oct. 13, 1871. ...best for the interests of the city ... Chicago Relief and Aid Society all ... the suffering people of our city, ... incorporated and old-established ... possessed for many years the ... ...ence, and is familiar with ... The regular forces of the Society ... immense work, but they will reju... ...ed the same by adding promiscuous ... committees, and I call upon the ... organization in every possible ...

...them a continuance of the same ... exercised by the Citizens' Committee ...er to improve means and labor, ...e, so far as may be necessary for ...

...ing was calculated that the demand for them which ...means at their disposal, would be about 5,000. ...provided, at the usual estimate of 5 to a family, and as the houses chosen were almost entirely of the larger size, respectable and comfortable homes for from 25,000 to 40,000 persons. Where the Committee thought that the circumstances justified it, the house and its furnishings were given outright gift. In the majority of applications this was the case. But where the Committee had reason to know or to believe that the applicant had means that would become available or that he would soon be able to command, he was requested to give an obligation to repay in one year, but without interest, three-fourths of the value advanced him. So far was this from being considered a hardship, the applicant, in most cases, preferred to accept the obligation to return the money that it might again be used to aid others who might be in need; as it freed him from being the recipient of public bounty, and allowed him to retain an honorable feeling of independence. He could refund the amount before the year expired, if it should suit his convenience; but if it should appear at the end of that time, upon a re-investigation of the case, that he was still unable to refund it, he was simply considered by the Committee as belonging to that class from which no return could be expected for bounty bestowed.

The annual rental of the houses built was estimated at $10 per month, and was based upon what the Society was paying for similar accommodations to prevent people from being turned out of doors. The price of lumber was raised by the fire to $26 per thousand, but the forethought of the committee provided enough for the winter's uses at the very low and reasonable rate of $16.50 per thousand. The barracks were in four divisions, situated respectively at the corner of Washington and Elizabeth streets, at the corner of Harrison street and Centre avenue, at the corner of Division and Cleveland streets, and at the corner of Halsted street and North avenue. They were less and less used during the winter and early spring, and by the first day of May the last tenant had left them, and they were soon after removed.

AT SHELTER HEADQUARTERS.

The office of the Shelter Committee was at 409 West Washington street; the whole of a large private house was used for its various needs. Here the Shelter Committee remained on duty from morning till night, laboriously engaged in their humane occupation. The clerical force assisting was large, and was just as busily occupied as their principals. So numerous were the applicants that a large detachment of policemen were constantly on the ground to preserve order. The forms observed in giving assistance were rigorous, but justice was always tempered with mercy. Every applicant was required to answer certain set questions in regard to age, occupation, former residence, &c., before help was granted. Few deserving persons ever had reason to complain that aid was refused them. There was a good deal of imposition practiced, although not more than might have been reasonably expected. The oversleeves were principally in stoves and bedding, especially the first. Some persons by means of aliases, and the renting of rooms in several places, succeeded in accumulating five or six goodly sets of stoves and bed-clothing to supply amply the wants of several large families. The pressure upon the office for the first month was excessive. The applicants were wont to fill the house and form lines extending a long way in either direction from the gate, where due order of precedence was enforced by the attendant policemen.

TABULATED STATEMENT OF THE SHELTER COMMITTEE'S WORK.

The Shelter Committee had charge of building houses, barracks, hospitals, supply-depots, and of supplying families with furniture, bedding, stoves, &c. The following is a full resume of its work, and its expenditures to date, in tabulated form, convenient for reference:

Whole number of houses issued from Oct. 12, 1871, to June 1, 1872.....3,039
Whole number of barracks constructed.....1,320
Whole number of supply depots built or enlarged.....16
Whole number of hospitals.....6

Of the houses issued, 2,171 were built and furnished by the Committee for widows, families, and those that were sick and disabled.

The expenditures of the Committee during this time were as follows:

For lumber and shingles.....$616,886.01
Sash, doors, and frames.....74,794.20
Labor (building houses, barracks, hospitals, and supply depots).....109,589.89
Prepared plastering paper.....36,113.75
Hardware, nails, etc.....22,006.45
Chimneys, stove pipe, and stove repairs.....17,804.04
Transportation.....15,586.69
Cash donations.....5,246.17
Rents paid for families.....2,554.25
Tents.....236.00
Freights on lumber.....1,534.01
Beds and bedding.....6,151.71
Sewing machine.....60.00
Fire Extinguishers for barracks.....288.00
Furniture not in general report.....3,650.80
Bills receivable deposited with Treasurer.....2,382.00
Running expenses, office, barracks, and furniture department.....18,977.93

Total.....$925,063.80

The average cost of the houses was $128 each; the various sizes were 12x16, 16x24, and 18x24.

VISITATION.

At the same time, with the division of the city into districts, the plan of registration was adopted, as a precaution against imposition, no person being allowed to take goods from the various depots without the entry of name, residence, condition, and other circumstances which would serve to identify the applicant. The system of visitation was constantly busy visiting those whose names appeared on the registers, for the purpose of detecting fraud, and also searching for sufferers who needed aid but knew not where to obtain it. The visitors learned by observation and inquiry the exact condition of the registered, whether they were idle or industrious, and whether they were in need of temporary or only partial support. In case any were found voluntarily idle they were peremptorily cut off from aid. At the various stations a ledger account was opened with each of the persons asking relief, on which appeared the returns of the visitors, the orders given, with their dates, and when cut off, if discontinued, and the reasons why.

Where cause also another reform,—the distribution of fixed rations instead of uncertain quantities as had been the custom up to that time. It was found to be not only a great economy, but a great convenience to the applicants who received their food in just the quantities they wished, and thus had not the trouble of having to lug home a large and larger unfinished quantity. Other conveniences therefore, at first, bread or crackers was given instead of flour, but as shelter and conveniences for cooking were obtained flour was distributed at a saving of 42 cents per ration. The following ration for a family of five persons was found sufficient for a week:

EXHIBIT OF THE AMOUNT AND COST OF ONE WEEK'S RATIONS FOR TWO ADULTS AND THREE CHILDREN.

3 lbs pork, at 8¼ cents	16½
3 lbs beef, at 6 cents	18
14 lbs flour, at 3 cents	42
1½ peck potatoes, at 20 cents	25
½ lb tea, at 80 cents	20
1½ lbs sugar, at 11 cents	16½
1 lb rice, at 6 cents, by the beans, at 3½	13
1½ lbs soap, at 7 cents	9
1½ lbs dried apples, at 8 cents	12
½ lb fresh beef, at 5 cents	15
Total	$1.98

If bread, at 4 cents per pound, is used instead of flour, the cost is increased.....42
If crackers, at 7 cents per lb.....1.05
If 1½ lbs coffee instead of tea.....19
One ton of

THE FUEL

was allowed a month, or a quarter of a ton a week. A contract was made with the Wilmington Coal Company for the delivery of bituminous coal from the mines in Will County, at the door of the applicants for $4.50 per ton. This brought the cost of the weekly ration of fuel and food for a family of five up to $5.10½.

CLOTHING.

was one of the most pressing wants the society had to meet. Most of that contributed from abroad was summer wear, and as colder weather approached, this had to be supplemented by warmer garments. Consequently ready-made clothing had to be purchased from the supply proved insufficient; piece goods were obtained and given to the applicants to make up, or were worked into the required articles by the sewing women employed by the Ladies' Relief and Aid Society, the Ladies Industrial Aid Society of St. John's Church, the Ladies' Christian Union, the Ladies' Society of Park Avenue Church, and the Home for the Friendless. The Societies kept a large number, who had been thrown out of employment by the fire, at work all winter making up garments, bed ticks, and other articles from piece goods supplied by the Relief Committee.

A WEEK'S WORK.

The following articles were distributed in one week ending November 25:

District.	Mattresses.	Blankets.	Tons Coal.	Stoves.
No. 1.....	709	667	414	190
No. 2.....	628	894	251	165
No. 3.....	270	1,245	433	42
No. 4.....	93	658	152	51
No. 5.....	304	1,173	244	109
No. 6.....	37	36	28	17
Previously reported	9,331	4,615	1,899	684
	8,606	20,724	5,131	3,755
Total.....	10,767	25,339	4,653	4,459

District.	Shoes.	Men's Wear.	Women's Wear.	Children's Wear.
No. 1.....	5,582	1,908	1,434	3,768
No. 2.....	3,506	1,977	2,423	649
No. 3.....	1,068	1,093	2,420	1,264
No. 4.....	1,700	760	1,504	1,504
No. 5.....	4,257	1,454	1,767	1,736
No. 6.....	60	457	81	73
Previously reported	22,531	8,866	8,926	8,994
		45,889	67,091	35,653
Total.....	27,531	54,729	65,986	44,987

The above table does not include the stoves and mattresses given out by the Shelter Committee, who furnished both articles to the large proportion of their houses and the barracks. Neither does it include the furniture and crockery, both large items of expenditure, the aggregate of which is not yet reached.

TABULATED STATEMENT OF THE GENERAL DISBURSEMENT.

The following table represents the total of disbursements between the months of October, 1871, and September, 1872. The annexed amount represents the entire value:

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS DISBURSED.

Flour, 1,926,480 pounds; meal, 6,004 pounds; pork, 467,614 pounds; beef, 556,240 pounds; bread, 635,228 pounds; crackers, 151,655 pounds; fish, 21,270 pounds; soap, 214,314 pounds; candles, 98,356 pounds; cheese, 3,460 pounds; tea, 36,4184 pounds; coffee, 61,808½ pounds; sugar, 264,744 pounds; bacon, 68,939 pounds; hams, 6,464 pounds; butter, 573 pounds; fruit, 171, 594½ pounds; salt, 7,125 pounds; rice, 58,766 pounds; fresh beef, 988,450 pounds; mutton, 10,116 pounds; lard, 1,623 pounds; potatoes, 92,84 bushels; beans, 7,964 bushels; onions, 7,627 bushels; turnips, 42 bushels; vinegar, 647 gallons; syrup, 1,293 gallons; corn starch, 54 packages; farina, 51 packages; extract of beef, 81 dozen; eggs, 22 dozen; lemons, 36 dozen; jelly, 181 jars; wine, 88 bottles; canned fruits, number, 301; canned oysters, number, 41; canned vegetables, number, 49. Total cost, $462,917.61.

FURNITURE.

Tables, number, 4,964; bedsteads, number, 15,928; chairs, number, 33,946; wash-stands, number, 5,446; washboards, number, 3,000.

STOVES AND FURNITURE.

Stoves, number, 12,941; stove pipes, pieces, 47,617; tin ware, pieces, 98. Total cost, $626,086.56.

BEDDING.

Mattresses, number, 24,797; bed and pillow ticks, number, 1,865; sheets, number, 3,031; blankets, pairs, 64,879; comforts, number, 6,180; pillows, number, 1,253. Total cost, $321,707.75.

CLOTHING.

Articles, men's clothing, number, 26,073; articles, women's clothing, 113,877; articles, children's clothing number, 80,860; men's boots, 18,044; women's boots, pairs, 24,082. Total cost, $409,060.78.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Boots and shoes, pairs, 64,082. Total cost, $166,-610.25.

PIECE GOODS.

Wool flannel, yards, 96,704; cotton flannel, yards, 71,240; water proof, yards, 3,154; prints, yards, 185,-436; sheeting, yards, 134,049; jeans, yards, 43,887; ticking, yards, 385; toweling, yards, 4,127; crash, yards, 200. Total cost, $83,789.41.

COAL.

Coal, tons, 26,664½. Total cost, $136,260.76.

WOOD.

Wood, cords, 103½. Total cost, $823.

HOUSE AND ROOM RENT.

Rent, $20,420.25.

GRAND TOTAL.

Groceries and provisions	$462,917.61
Furniture	85,041.05
Stoves and furniture	209,560.05
Bedding	321,707.75
Clothing	409,060.78
Boots and shoes	166,620.25
Piece goods	83,789.67
Tons coal	136,288.75
Cords wood	823.00
Rent paid	20,423.25
Grand total	$2,070,966.15

METHOD OF PURCHASE.

As soon as the contributions of clothing and food became exhausted (and that was soon after the Relief Society took hold of the work), purchases of those articles had to be made. This rendered the appointment of a Purchasing Committee necessary. J. McGregor Adams was made Chairman, and with him were associated a number of responsible merchants. Their operations extended to all parts of this country and England, and their purchases embraced nearly every article of household use. The supply of many articles in our markets was found to be insufficient for the sudden demand. All the stoves, blankets, boots and shoes, mattresses, and furniture of various kinds that the Committee could get hold of was obtained, and large quantities more contracted for in advance to meet the coming demand. The onerous duty of the Purchasing Committee required the assistance of a large clerical force, and a thorough organization to meet the constant demands.

TRANSPORTATION.

figured as a heavy expense in the weekly pay-roll. It was found advisable to put this also under the supervision of a special Committee, with Colonel Charles G. Hammond at its head. The Committee had also the annoying task of providing passes for the unfortunate sufferers to leave the city. Telegraphic communications were established between headquarters and all the warehouses and stations, and the business of the city was greatly expedited thereby.

Notwithstanding all precautions, many delays occurred in the shipment, or, rather, in the receipt, of goods. This was unavoidable. All railroads leading into Chicago were crowded with freight, and in some instances goods of which the Society was in great need lay blockaded by cars only a few miles out of the city. Subsequently this trouble was removed.

AMOUNT PAID EMPLOYES.

The following is a transcript of the pay-roll for the week ending Nov. 18, 1871:

Districts.	Persons employed.	Amount.
No. 1	149	$1,259.87
No. 2	116	1,190.19
No. 3	106	1,347.75
No. 4	75	851.98
No. 5	75	855.66
Special Bureau	9	118.50
Superintendents' salaries		225.00
Warehousemen, receiving, storing and delivering supplies	111	1,259.87
Transportation		2,148.87
Total for distribution	2	$9,956.64
Employment Bureau		35.00
Clerks, Disbursing Officers and Auditor, Transportation Committee, Purchasing Committee, and Executive Committee	32	466.34
Total, general business		$9,758.98

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

The gigantic work of the society would have been incomplete without the organization of an efficient bureau for providing employment. The mechanics, citizens, and laborers who lost their situations through the destruction of the city were supported by the thousands. Such an event at any other season than upon the threshhold of winter would have been less calamitous. Common laborers, with developed muscles and brawny arms, could be employed to the clearing away of *debris* and otherwise preparing for the rebuilding of the city, or could emigrate to the lumber regions, coal mines, stone quarries, and other places requiring their services, but the thousands who had never acted in any other capacity than that which they possessed, clerks, physicians, lawyers, &c., must depend for a season upon other sources for employment. Neighboring cities, recognizing the condition, opened their doors to a respectable number of sufferers, and forwarded letters to the Employment Bureau. When necessary, transportation was furnished to places where positions had been secured. Machines whose tools were destroyed by the fire, and who were otherwise impoverished, were supplied with a sufficient number from the Bureau to enable them to labors, and in this way hundreds otherwise dependent were rendered self-supporting. The Bureau was under the competent management of Mr. W. K. Fairbank, and the Clerical Office, and General Superintendent also had their headquarters.

CHANGES AND COMPLETION OF ITS LABORS.

Soon after this Mr. Larned resigned, and Latrd Collier was appointed Chairman, and E. H. Sutchard Secretary, and the following were added to this Committee: Louis Wahl, Orrington Lunt, E. K. Hubbard, A. Keith, Wm. E. Doggett, and N. S. Bouton.

This Committee was in session almost constantly, and received over 500 applications daily, mostly in person.

April 1 this Committee closed their work, and the offices were all removed to their present location, 215 and 217 Randolph street, and the entire work consolidated with the Clothing Department. Gibbs, General Superintendent, and C. G. Trusdell, "who had been connected with Mr. Collier's Committee nearly all winter," was appointed Superintendent of Special Relief.

ITS DISBURSEMENTS.

The total disbursements of the Special Relief from October, 1871 to September, 1872, were as follows:

Cash	$376,721.59
Sewing machines in full 4,380, at an average cost of $37.50	164,587.50
Sewing machines in part, 1,127, at an average cost of $25	45,925.00
	$586,234.29

STEWART FUND.

In addition to the above, E. S. Bouton was appointed to disburse the Stewart fund of $50,000, designated exclusively for widows and single women, and he appropriated to this class of persons not only the original sum of $50,000, but about $45,000 in excess, making total cash appropriations by Mr. Bouton, $95,000.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The Committee on Aid to Charitable and Benevolent Institutions report in detail the aid afforded the various institutions of the city whose objects placed them under the immediate care of Charlotte or Bonfield.

In the distress of these institutions caused by the fire they applied to the society soon after the 15th of Oct. 1871, for such temporary aid as would enable them to continue their work. A large number were burned entirely out, and others were left without the means of support. The Society at once provided for those who were burned out temporary shelter, beds and blankets, and for ALL supplies of food and fuel. Upon the organization of this Committee all were visited, their wants carefully examined into, and a weekly supply for hospitals a monthly allowance of money was paid them in lieu of general supplies. This allowance was made to all alike, based upon the number of inmates of each and the expenses for the previous year.

MONTHLY ALLOWANCES.

The hospitals being filled mainly by those suffering directly from injuries and sickness incident to the fire, were under the especial charge of the Committee on Sick and Hospitals. The institutions thus receiving a monthly allowance, which was continued for six (6) months, were:

Names.	Amount paid monthly.
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum	$500, 6 months.
Half Orphan Nursery and Asylum	400, 6 months.
Ulrich Orphan Asylum	125, 3 months.
Home for the Friendless	200, 6 months.
Protestant Orphan Asylum	400, 6 months.
House of the Good Shepherd	150, 6 months.
The Foundlings' Home	150, 6 months.
The Old Ladies' Home	175, 6 months.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENTS.

And then steps were taken looking to the placing of all of these institutions, together with the hospitals, upon a more permanent basis, by means of which they would be able to relieve the Society of the direct responsibility for the care of a large number of homeless and destitute persons. A circular was issued and sent to them asking information as follows:

1. Where located. How long established. Whether chartered or not.
2. Objects.
3. What means of support. Whether any income.
4. What property. How held and valued. Whether incumbered.
5. What debts, and amount. When contracted. When due.
6. Amount of current expenses exclusive of interest.
7. Number of inmates exclusive of employes.
8. Number of employes and amount of salaries.
9. Give detailed statements, monthly for last three months, of receipts and expenditures. Number of inmates and employes.
10. Whether institution is filled and whether the work could be enlarged if means were to be had.
11. Names of officers and annual report.

While this work was being prepared the following resolution was adopted by the Executive Committee and made a condition to the giving of funds for purposes indicated above, March 20, 1872:

Resolved, That any appropriation of money by this Society for the aid of charitable institutions be made upon condition that the managers of such institutions, in the admission of applicants to the benefits of the same, shall not make any discrimination on account of race, nationality or religious belief.

It was also made a condition by this Committee, that in care of hospitals it should be agreed that every $7,000 given should be a perpetual endowment of one bed, with necessary medical attention and care for such patients as should in the future be sent them by the C. R. and A. Society.

AMOUNT GIVEN TO THE HOSPITALS.

Upon the return of the circular issued, with the information asked for, the Committee visited again all the hospitals and charitable institutions, and made their recommendations to the Executive Committee; these were by them approved, with instructions. Subject to the conditions above, the appropriations made were as follows:

St. Luke's Hospital	$28,000.00
Mercy Hospital	40,000.00
Swanmon Hospital	15,000.00
Providence or St. Joseph's Hospital	30,000.00
Woman's and Children's Hospital (subject to conditions)	25,000.00
Hebrew Hospital	15,000.00
Alexian Brothers' Hospital	15,000.00
Eye and Ear Infirmary of State of Illinois	20,000.00
Passavant Hospital	25,000.00
House of the Friendless	7,000.00
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum	30,000.00
Half Orphan Asylum	35,000.00
Foundlings' Home	10,000.00
Protestant Orphan Asylum	10,000.00
Ulrich Orphan Asylum	10,000.00
House of the Good Shepherd	15,000.00
Sown boys' Home	12,000.00
Total	$354,000.00

PROVISIONS FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM.

During the winter and spring application was made in behalf of a considerable number of aged and infirm persons who, if it was soon apparent, would not be reached by the established method of relief, but who were the cases accustomed to deprivation and hardship. They shrank from an exposure of their poverty, though it was no fault of their own, and, though sufferers in common with tens of thousands of others, from a great public calamity, they would perish rather than appear as the recipients of public bounty. If they were to be helped at all, they must be helped in some special way. It was no time to stop and consider whether the feeling was altogether reasonable or not. It was painfully evident that a want existed, growing out of previous conditions in life of the sufferers, and public opinion, as well as private feeling, made it necessary to devise some way to meet it. It was believed that the personal and confidential relations between pastor and people, and between the officers and members of benevolent and fraternal societies, would reveal a great many cases of this sort; and many, it was thought, would ask aid for themselves, if encouraged to do so by being permitted to seek relief where publicity could be avoided, and the shock be lessened to their consitiveness and reserve.

Moved by these considerations, the Committee invoked the aid and counsel of clergymen and the representatives of the society just referred to. By the establishment of a Bureau, to be devoted exclusively to special relief, and to be under the control of a Committee appointed by this body of our fellow-citizens, it was proposed to bring into line all effort on behalf of the unfortunate, that none should be left to perish for the want of sympathy and help. Most of those whose aid was invoked, entered heartily into the work, and with a sincere desire to lighten the general labors of the Society. Perhaps it was too much to expect, even in a cause involving only the single purpose of feeding the hungry and clothing the naked, that the plan should succeed in satisfying all those who sought to make use of the means in the hands of the Society. It is by no means easy to say always where the obligations of those entrusted with the delicate task of deciding between the claims of different classes begin or where they end; and the most careful judgment and the most even justice will not save their decisions from sometimes seeming invidious. But, however this may be, since the Special Bureau, E. S. Larned, Chairman, was opened at the Church of the Messiah, its usefulness has become daily more manifest, and more and more appreciated. Mr. Larned has been assisted by Rev. Leird Collier, D. G. Caulfield, John P. Goodwin, Louis Wahl, G. R. Chittenden, Orrington Lunt, Mrs. Joseph Medill, Mrs. David A. Gage and Mrs. J. E. Tyler, all of whom give their time without compensation.

Up to the 26th inst. aid had been given to 1,535 families. Very few, if any, of these had previously sought for relief through the ordinary channels, and would, no doubt, some from pride and some from inability through sickness or infirmity, have suffered in the receipt of goods. This was unavoidable. All railroads leading into Chicago were crowded with freight, and in some instances goods of which the Society was in great need lay blockaded by cars only a few miles out of the city. Subsequently this trouble was removed.

BUREAU OF SPECIAL RELIEF.

The Board of Directors say in their printed report: "No branch of the work has given the Committee so much anxiety and perplexity as that which has come to be known as the Bureau of Special Relief. Among the sufferers by the fire is a large class of persons who, it was soon apparent, would not be reached by the established method of relief, but who were the cases accustomed to deprivation and hardship. They shrank from an exposure of their poverty, though it was no fault of their own, and, though sufferers in common with tens of thousands of others, from a great public calamity, they would perish rather than appear as the recipients of public bounty. If they were to be helped at all, they must be helped in some special way. It was no time to stop and consider whether the feeling was altogether reasonable or not. It was painfully evident that a want existed, growing out of previous conditions in life of the sufferers, and public opinion, as well as private feeling, made it necessary to devise some way to meet it. It was believed that the personal and confidential relations between pastor and people, and between the officers and members of benevolent and fraternal societies, would reveal a great many cases of this sort; and many, it was thought, would ask aid for themselves, if encouraged to do so by being permitted to seek relief where publicity could be avoided, and the shock be lessened to their consitiveness and reserve.

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"The limits of this report precludes reference to numerous instances of good result from employment furnished applicants.

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"This department was organized at the beginning of the work with Hon. E. C. Larned, Chairman, and Rev. R. Laird Collier, D. D., Secretary, and the following named gentlemen and ladies as a Committee of Consultation: E. C. Larned, Rev. Laird Collier, Rev. F. P. Goodwin, B. G. Caulfield, Louis Wahl, George B. Chittenden, Mrs. Joseph Medill, Mrs. David A. Gage, Mrs. J. Mason Loomis, and Mrs. J. E. Tyler.

ITS DUTIES.

"The Committee had their headquarters at the Church of the Messiah, on Wabash avenue, and disbursed immense quantities of clothing and piece goods, besides appropriations of cash in sums of $25 and upwards; also furnished sewing-machines and tools in certain cases not embraced by the Employment Bureau. In some instances orders were given on well-known firms for tools, but in most cases the cash was given directly to mechanics for this purpose. Sewing-machines were furnished in the form of tools for the purpose of aiding sewing women and girls, and at first an appropriation of about one-half the price was given, requiring the applicant to pay balance to the machine company in easy instalments; but finding so many unable to do this, after the fair trial, it was decided to give machines in full if at all. The sewing-machine companies deserve great credit for their liberality in furnishing all machines required by this society, at half the usual price, and the above arrangement was effected with nearly every maker, so that applicants had their choice of machines.

"About Jan. 1 this department moved to Standard Hall, corner Thirteenth street and Michigan avenue, where the Executive Committee, Medical Department, Transportation Office, and General Superintendent also had their headquarters.

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operation of Lodge Committees, fraud and imposture were, after a few days, almost impossible, and while the needy and deserving were encouraged and kindly cared for, none others could hope successfully to deceive.

The Committee gave notice that all members of the order would be taken care of, and the General Relief Committee of the city were requested not to furnish to Odd Fellows any relief which the order was able to furnish. The history of the herculean work of the long and dreary winter can never be written.

The world will never know the anxious care, the weight of responsibility, the exhausting trial, of those who were almoners of the world's bounty.

The general distribution by the Odd Fellows ceased on the 1st of April. On the 1st of May the Committee requested the appointment of an Auditing Committee by the M. W. Grand Master of Illinois, and thereupon the following distinguished members of the order were selected as such Auditing Committee:

Thomas Underwood, P. G. M. and P. G. Rep. of Indiana, Chairman; Samuel Willard, P. G. R. and P. G. Sec. of Illinois, Secretary; L. B. Hills, R. W. G. Sec. and P. G. R. of Wisconsin; Thos. B. Needles, P. G. M. and G. R. of Illinois; A. S. Barry, R. W. S. T. and P. G. R. of Illinois; Louis Furst, P. G. P. and P. G. R. of Illinois; John P. Foss, P. G. R. of Illinois.

These gentlemen met, instituted a careful examination of the methods of distribution of the Committee, and made their reports to J. C. Smith, M. W. Grand Master of Illinois, from which the following extracts are made:

The books of the Committee show the following facts and figures:

Total amount received by the Committee and retained for distribution, including money and supplies	$123,774.39
Amount received by Committee and returned to donors after March 25	6,644.79
Total amount received	$130,419.18
Amount received to date	118,754.39
Balance in hands of the Relief Committee	$5,020.00

Quite a large amount was sent by lodges directly to the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, and which, consequently, never came into the hands of the Odd Fellows' Committee.

The admirable manner in which the Relief Committee executed their trust is perhaps best shown by the following extract from the letter of M. W. Grand Master of Illinois, J. C. Smith, to the gentlemen comprising the Relief Committee, after the Auditing Committee had concluded their labors:

"I cannot permit this opportunity to pass without congratulating you upon the very satisfactory manner in which you have performed the arduous duty imposed upon you by the Grand Lodge of Illinois. During the long and dreary winter you have toiled night and day to relieve the suffering Odd-Fellows and their families. Your work has been done promptly, fearlessly, faithfully, correctly, and without favor or partiality. You have counted no sacrifice too great, no labor too exhausting but have displayed energy, fortitude, and ability equal to the terrible emergency which called for your appointment. I am pleased to be able to assure you that the report of the Auditing Board and my own sentiments accord fully with the views of the many eminent brothers who have visited your city during the winter, and witnessed your admirable method of distributing the benefactions committed to your trust. I know the M. W. Grand Sire, were he present, would cordially unite with me in tendering you the grateful thanks of this great brotherhood, and in assuring you of their high appreciation of your sacrifices for the interests of humanity. The fervent blessings of the destitute brother and his family, the widow and the orphan, whose desolate homes you have brightened, and whose sorrowing hearts you have cheered, will be a rich heritage, and will be more enduring than resolutions, memorials, or monuments."

THE MASONS.

A little band of faithful Masons formed themselves into a Relief Committee, and secured a room in West Masonic Temple, where they disbursed stores sent them from the Louisville Relief Committee, also from the General Relief and Aid Society. This was the commencement of their labors merely. It was but a short time that they had to receive assistance from these quarters, for as quickly as steam and electricity could bring it, assistance was hastening here in quantities sufficient to meet all demands. As the highest officer of the order in Illinois, most of the goods and money were sent directly to G. M. DeWitt C. Cregier, who turned it over at once to the Relief Committee appointed by the several lodges.

Soon afterward a Board of Relief was organized, comprising the following members: H. F. Holcomb, W. M. Egan, H. Duval, E. J. Hill, J. Merrison, T. T. Gurney, G. B. McClellan, D. J. Avery, C. J. Frank, J. Feldkamp, J. H. Miles, E. Powell, J. Sutton, D. J. Kilmore, J. R. Church, A. M. Thompson, J. W. Congdon, E. Bonayne, of which G. M. DeWitt C. Cregier assumed the Presidency. During eight months Mr. C. was in daily attendance at the relief with some of the above-named gentlemen.

The distribution of the funds so generously contributed was confined to those who were suffering by the fire; and it was limited to the relieving of their personal wants, all applications to be set up in business again being promptly denied.

As spring approached, and the application for relief decreased, it was deemed best to do away with the Board of Relief, and transfer the care of the needy poor to the several lodges. The lodges were, however, in no condition to receive this responsibility. Eighteen of them had been burnt out, and lost their halls, paraphernalia, etc.; and it was accordingly decided to allot each burned-out lodge from $6 to $12 *per capita* among its members. This was done, and now the several lodges are on a working basis again as before the fire, and each has a permanent Board of Relief.

The following tabulated statement will show briefly the disposition made of the fund so generously contributed by the craft for the relief of the sufferers by the fire:

The entire amount of cash donations received was	$83,098.05
In addition to which supplies of goods were sent valued at	7,546.44
Total	$90,634.50

DISBURSEMENT.

For relief of brethren and their families	$35,592.04
Divided among city lodges	25,412.00
For establishment of a permanent Masonic Board of Relief	6,500.00
Returned to lodges that sent more than one donation	2,205.89
Returned to grand charity fund of those jurisdictions that sent $400 and upward	18,109.64
Returned to particular lodges that donated $400 and over	1,510.36
Reserved for printing report and expenses incident to mailing, &c.	1,304.75
Total	$90,634.54

The special work contingent to the fire having been completed, Grand Master Cregier, a few weeks since invited Samuel C. Perkins, Grand Master of Pennsylvania; Charles F. Stansbury, Grand Master of District of Columbia, and G. P. Waters, Grand Master of Iowa, to act as a Commission to examine and report upon the account and proceedings of the Masonic Board of Relief, charged with administering the funds contributed by the Masonic fraternity for the benefit of the sufferers of the fire. The gentlemen named met at the Masonic Temple on the 18th and 19th of September ult., and proceeded to carefully scan all the books, papers, and vouchers of the Board of Relief. At the conclusion of their examinations they issued an address to the contributors of the Relief Fund from which the following extract is taken:

"It would be impossible to speak too highly of the character of the record which has been preserved of transactions so multifarious and minute, and the undersigned would do injustice to the impression made upon them by this examination should they fail to express their unqualified approbation of the manner in which the Board have administered the trust confided to them by the fraternity."

The Board has now in press a voluminous report of their doings, giving all their work to the minutest detail.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

Immediately after the fire a Committee was appointed to look after the interests of Knights Templar and the Scottish Rite Masons. It consisted of V. L. Hurlbut, George R. Chittenden, E. B. Meyers, G. R. Smith, and H. C. Ramsey, to whom were subsequently added W. M. Eagan and James H. Miles. They organized on the 11th of October by electing V. L. Hurlbut Chairman, George R. Chittenden Secretary, and Gilbert R. Smith Treasurer.

An appeal was sent abroad for aid, and the result was the bestowal on the unfortunate Knights of Chicago by various individuals, commanderies, etc., the sum of $30,677.78. This was all disbursed, a portion of the same being divided among the various city commanderies. The Committee also received from Burlington, N. J., several packages of clothing; and from Louisville, Ky., six barrels of sugar and thirty-five boxes of cheese, all of which were distributed according to instructions.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

The fraternity abroad contributed about $11,000 to the scorched members of the Order in Chicago. In the absence of Grand Chancellor Cashman, immediately after the fire, Grand Scribe Berry got the fragments of the several lodges together, and had a Committee appointed to take charge of the relief contributions which were telegraphed on their way. On the return of Mr. Cashman this plan of distribution was discontinued. Mr. C. took charge of the funds himself, and disbursed to each lodge sums proportionate to their wants, permitting each lodge to apportion the same among its unfortunate members. A little more than one-half the contributions were disposed of in that manner. The balance will doubtless be used in the provision of a suitable hall in which to hold the Grand Lodge next winter. No detailed report of the relief work of the Order has, as yet, been published, and will not be until after the session of the Grand Lodge, to which all accounts and vouchers will be submitted for examination.

THE AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION

of Illinois received $3,400.50 from sympathizing lodges elsewhere. One-half this sum was appropriated for re-equipping the lodges burned out. One-fourth was disbursed for the relief of members, and the balance is held in bank for future disposition. Mr. William Curran, Grand Master of Illinois, and Isaac Walker, W. G. Secretary, were instrumental in relieving the wants of very many needy members of their order.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

About $3,000 were sent by the Grand Lodges of the East to the Sons of Temperance of Chicago burnt-out divisions. Considerable dissatisfaction exists in the order concerning the distribution, or more properly the non-distribution of the same. It went into the possession of G. N. Jones, the Grand Scribe of Illinois, who, it is claimed, still retains a portion of the same. The amount disbursed was $160, $80 each to the Star and Sheet Anchor divisions. In justice to Mr. Jones, it is no more than fair to give his defence, which is that the sum he retains is in payment of indebtedness due him from the Grand Lodge.

FRENCH SOCIETIES

were very active in assisting the afflicted, and many who must otherwise have gone unaided were thus relieved from want and made comfortable. The benevolence of France to Chicago has made the people of that sunny country the creditors of our gratitude, and added another bond of sympathy to those which bind the two representative republics; for their charity was shown less in the gifts to their own national societies than to the general fund which went to assuage the suffering of us all. Neither were their contributions circumscribed by sect, but went to their recent enemies, the Germans, as well as to their own needy Gauls; and the sum of their charities was larger than that of any other foreign nation, if England be excepted. An item of their beneficence that should be mentioned is their noble gift of their artists to their brethren of the pencil and brush.

SOCIETE ST. JEAN BAPTISTE

distributed of its funds $100, and $500 contributed by societies abroad, making in all $600. Provisions, clothing, etc., to the amount of about $700 were also received from other French societies in the east and turned over to the French church congregation, corner of Halsted and Tyler streets, by whom it was distributed to all the needy, regardless of nationality. The relief work was done under the superintendence of an executive committee composed of Alex. Bengley, President; Charles Huat, Vice President; D. Halle, Secretary; J. B. Belanger, Treasurer; and L. Emons and L. Lobe, added. The society is composed of 250 regular members.

SOCIETE SECOUR MUTUELLE,

numbering 225 members, received about $850, which was all distributed by the officers to its members sufferer by the fire. The officers are Th. E. Guervault, President; Joseph Labe, Vice President; L. Lebrun, Secretary and J. Chapin, Treasurer.

THE SOCIETE BIENFAISANCE DE ILLINOIS

received $700 from abroad and donated $500 of its own funds, making $1,200, which it disbursed to the needy. Its officers are Dr. E. Marguerat, President; Professor Demars, Secretary; Th. E. Guervault, Treasurer; Alex. Bengley, Chas. Andrieux, Victor Girardinand, Joseph Labe, Executive Committee.

GERMAN AID SOCIETY.

This Society expended during the winter months immediately following the great fire the sum of $64,146.80. The annual report of the Society estimates the number of Germans rendered homeless at 50,000. This figure, apparently out of proportion to the population of the city, and those who suffered by the conflagration, is probably very nearly correct, since the larger part of our German population inhabited the North Division, which contained two-thirds of the actual sufferers. The following gentlemen are the officers of the Society: President, Francis Lackner; Vice President, H. Claussenius; Treasurer, Henry Greenebaum; Secretary, C. Knobelsdorff; Superintendent, Joseph Kauffmon. The Society, during the dark days immediately following the fire, did a noble work, and relieved untold suffering. The officers placed themselves in immediate correspondence with their friends in all parts of the United States and the fatherland, and the following figures show that their appeals were not made in vain. The following sums were received as indicated:

From Chicago, $3,384; from other parts of the State, $251.45; from Missouri, $65; from New York, $18,559.41; from Iowa, $145; from District of Columbia, $41.50; from Ohio, 99.25; from Maryland, $552; from Indiana, $30; from Nebraska, $147.60; from Virginia, $44; from New Jersey, $1,441.42; from Kansas, $64.25; from Pennsylvania, $234.15; from Delaware, $50; from Louisiana, $5; from Wisconsin, $3; from Mexico, $557; from Germany, $40,926.73; from France, $109.

Besides the sum here mentioned, Germany contributed the sum of $69,708.49 to the general relief fund.

The following is a summary of the work done, and the relief afforded during the year:

Secured work for 282 persons; applications for direct money aid, 6,063; permits issued for building material, furniture, etc., to the general distributing depots, 13,000; sewing machines and larger sums distributed through the Special Committee of the Aid Society, to 1,200; 3,491 persons received cash assistance to the amount of $44,995.21; 1,097 persons received clothing to the value of $7,658; 353 persons received tools to the value of $3,471; 13 received travelling tickets to the value of $429; 70 received fuel to the value of $716; 7 received the amounts of rent due, $180; 16 received general articles to the value of $54.

The following sums were expended, to-wit:

For medicines, $334; for stoves, $60; for furniture, $31; burial costs, $24; taxes and freight, $72; salaries, $3,819; rent, $328; printing and advertising, $622; bureau material, $32. Further, 19 persons received tools that had been donated, to the value of $200; 21 persons received donated furniture to the value of $150; 3 received donated meat to the value of $4; 300 received donated clothing to the value of $3,000.

THE GERMAN SOCIETY,

organized to aid emigrants from the Fatherland on the inhospitable shores of a strange land, also gave its mite toward alleviating the sufferings of the unfortunate. Their expenditures amounted to about $600, which sum was very judiciously expended, and did probably as much real good as any similar amount paid out during the city's dire necessity. The quarters of the Society, at present in the Globe Theatre Building, will remove to Metropolitan Block in a few weeks. Mr. George Schneider is President, and Mr. H. Enderis the acting Agent.

B'NAI B'RITH.

No order was more prompt or more energetic in the work of charity than the B'nai B'rith Lodges of this city. Soon after the great catastrophe there was a meeting of the various Lodges, and the following-named gentlemen were appointed a Central Committee on Relief: Dr. B. Felsenthal, Chairman; J. L. Gatzert, Superintendent; and Messrs. Henry Greenebaum, Charles Kozminski, B. H. Seligman, H. Felsenthal, A. Moses, and J. L. Unna.

The following summary will show how ably and conscientiously the Committee did its work:

CONTRIBUTIONS.

From Lodges of the I. O. B. B.	$19,195.12
From other societies	3,952.73
From individuals and firms	2,335.60
Total receipts	$25,483.45

DISBURSEMENTS.

To 37 members of Ramah Lodge	$4,565.00
To 23 members of Hillel Lodge	2,525.00
To 41 members of Jonathan Lodge	4,540.00
To 19 members of Maurice Mayer Lodge	1,940.00
To 49 members of Sovereignty Lodge	4,275.00
To 13 non-resident members	1,386.00
To non-members of the order	1,739.75
Through the United Hebrew Relief Association	2,949.25
For expenses of the Committee, salaries, &c.	698.65
Total disbursements	$24,618.65
Balance in bank	864.80
	$25,483.45

There were also received 32 cases of clothing, blankets, bedding, etc., which were distributed under the kind and efficient management of Mrs. Henry Greenebaum, Mrs. Charles Kozminski, and Mrs. Adolph Moses.

THE UNITED HEBREW RELIEF ASSOCIATION,

took an active part in relieving the wants among the sufferers of its own nationality. The sum total of its receipts and disbursements is $18,000 in money, and about $5,000 worth of clothing contributed by the Hebrews of Cincinnati. The larger portion of the money came from generous people of other cities, in sums of from $10 to $200; but a portion was contributed by the different Hebrew societies composing the Association. The St. Joseph Hospital, on North LaSalle street, which was destroyed by the fire, belonged to the United Hebrews. It will shortly be rebuilt. An active part was performed in distributing the relief, by J. Rosenthal, Esq.; also, by Abraham Hart, President of the Association; Philip Stein, its Secretary, and Nelson Morris, its Treasurer.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

This Society is more a social than a benevolent one, but every year does a little in the way of charity among the Scottish residents of Chicago. The fire was a serious blow to the St. Andrew's, but it rallied from its afflictions, and did a great deal during the winter toward assisting the burned-out people from the land o' cakes. The charity fund, amounting to $1,097 80, was disbursed by the Managing Committee, composed of George Anderson, D. C. McKinnon, and James Hamilton, to the entire satisfaction of everybody. It was nearly all derived from individual contributions, except $200, which was donated by the Caledonian Society.

DOMINION BENEVOLENT SOCIETY,

formed for the purpose of relieving the wants of indigent Canadians, disbursed about $1,000 worth of clothing, etc., received from generous friends in the Old Dominion. One lot, however, came from Annapolis, Md. It should not be thought that this is the total of contributions. On the contrary it is but a mere fraction, the greater portion having been sent to the Relief Society, and by them distributed. Dr. A. C. Savage, Secretary of the Dominion Society, himself a loser by the fire to the amount of about $10,000, took an active part in the relief of his countrymen, and it was by him that the contributions were chiefly distributed.

THE FIREMEN.

The Fire Departments of other cities responded liberally in aid of their burned-out brethren. The following sums were received: From Boston, $3,000; from New York, $2,650; from St. Louis, $1,095; from Cincinnati, $1,000; from Memphis, $1,000; from Buffalo, $5,000; from Silsbee Manufacturing Company, $500; from Cleveland, $250; from Concord, N. H., $256; from Council Bluffs, Iowa, $105; from Portsmouth, O., $100; from Montreal, $98; from other cities, $300; making a total of $30,919. These funds were placed in the hands of a Committee, appointed from the members of the department, consisting of Commissioners J. K. Chadwick, Charles S. Petrie, Thomas Barry, and David B. Kenyon, who disbursed the fund to those most deserving, and with entire satisfaction of the whole department.

THE POLICE FUND.

The following sums were received from the sources named for the relief of the Police Department: Boston, $1,384; St. Louis, $1,000; Worcester, $165; Baltimore, $926; Cleveland, $2,000; Buffalo, $500; Milwaukee, $209; Memphis, $189; Sullivan & Blanchard, Detroit, $25; Louisville, $300; Quebec, $40; Brooklyn, $3,047.17; Massachusetts Constabulary, $212; New Orleans, $56.70, making a total of $10,044.66. This was disbursed to those of the Police Department who were burnt out.

THE SCANDINAVIANS

formed a Relief Society which did considerable work among the burnt-out Northmen. The several Scandinavian churches united in these charitable labors, Mr. O. C. Birkland being elected President. Assistance was also lent by Rev. Mr. Krohn, Rev. C. P. Petersen, and Rev. Z. V. Torgeson. About $2,000 were disbursed.

THE ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY

confined its labors exclusively to the assistance of its own members. Probably $1,000 or $1,500 was disbursed.

CITY CONTRIBUTIONS.

The Common Council of Cincinnati voted an appropriation of "$100,000, if so much shall be needed." The citizens of that city raised $111,473 more, according to their report. None of these were sent to the General Relief Fund, but were disbursed by a Committee sent here for that purpose. Several soup houses were established, but, as they were not popular with the sufferers, they were finally discontinued, and a portion of the amount contributed by the Cincinnatians was returned by their Committee.

Pittsburgh contributed a large amount, some $90,000 direct, and perhaps as much more was disbursed by individuals to whom it was sent.

Milwaukee sent some $5,000 worth of stoves, nails, food, clothing, etc., directly after the fire, of which the Relief Society has no account.

Louisville is reported as contributing some $171,000 in money and goods, but this was all disbursed outside the main Society.

St. Louis disbursed its own charity by a committee sent from that city. The exact amount is not known.

Indianapolis claims to have sent $87,000 worth of goods and money. But $30,000 was received by the Relief Society.

Buffalo sent a large amount of supplies immediately after the fire, and, in addition, contributed $100,000, which was received by the Relief Society.

The gifts of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Washington, New Orleans, and San Francisco came through the Relief Society, and have been heretofore publicly acknowledged.

OTHER DISTRIBUTIONS.

It is simply impossible to include in this report the the names of all the societies that entered into the great work of charity. Good actions were contagious. Societies for the relief their fellow men sprang up all over the city. Nearly every church society did something for charity's sake either formally or informally, as did almost all [illegible] wise. Every prominent gentleman was likewise the almoner of some trust fund sent him by benevolent friends who wished to know that their gifts were justly distributed. There was a physicians' fund, disbursed by Dr. Blaney; a jewelers' fund, disbursed by Messrs. Giles Bros. and N. Matson; a shoemakers' fund, disbursed by Dogget, Bassett & Hills; a Rhode Island fund, for the relief of former residents of little Rhody, disbursed by E. C. Larned; a newspaper fund of $5,000 contributed by Robert Bonner, of the New York *Ledger*, and disbursed by John R. Walsh principally to news dealers. There were besides a photographers' fund, a druggists' fund, and an artists' fund. The latter amounted to $40,000, the proceeds of a collection of paintings, contributed by French and German artists, and sold in New York. The contribution of law books to the members of that profession amounted to a sum up among the thousands. The gift of books by foreign and home authors for the formation of a public library is a matter of great future importance to Chicago. The total amount of the miscellaneous contributions of this kind, not included in the work of the Chicago Relief and Aid Societies, or of the other societies above mentioned, can be safely estimated at not less than $500,000. This includes the many thousand individual contributions by gentlemen living abroad to their burnt-out friends in the city.

The contributions aside from those of the Relief Society amounted, perhaps, to half a million dollars. Special contributions of cities distributed by their own citizens, amounted probably to as much more. The aggregate of all moneys and goods given to aid Chicago would thus reach about $7,000,000.

THE GREAT REBUILDING.

The wonderful activity of the citizens of Chicago, their energy and enterprise, like the fire and its incidents, cannot be exaggerated. Never before has the world seen, and never again in ages will it see, such a marvel of growth as the New Chicago of to-day can boastfully point to. Eastern papers, in speaking of the city before the fire, said it "rose like an exhalation from the morass upon it was built." What simile can be found equal to the present emergency?

The total number of buildings erected during the past year it is impossible to estimate. Hundreds and thousands of wooden buildings rose in a couple of months on the North Side and on the West Side. Hundreds of brick buildings shot upwards like grass after warm spring rains, and no count was had of them. The subjoined table contains nearly all the buildings of any importance, a few only having been omitted, and that unfortunately. But the fraction of omitted buildings is comparatively insignificant, and estimates have been made on various streets where the exact frontage and cost has been known.

The record of buildings kept by the Board of Public Works is not a very accurate index to the amount of building that has been done. But from it the following

INTERESTING SUMMARY

may be gathered. Since October last, there have been three eight-story stone front buildings, one seven-story stone building, 7 six-story stone buildings, 42 five story stone, 98 four story stone, 23 three story stone, 46 five story brick, 142 four story brick, 164 three story brick, 6 five story iron, 3 four story iron, and 6 five story cement. The figures are actually larger than this would indicate, as the following table shows.

In judging of buildings, too, great allowance must be made for the difference in frontage. Some, many in fact, of the buildings erected since the fire cover

NEARLY HALF A SQUARE,

as, for instance Bryan, Otis and Major Blocks, on LaSalle street. Honore's buildings on Dearborn street, and the various hotels so lavishly scattered around. To arrive at a proper idea of the magnitude of our triumph, then, it is safer to measure the frontage, and the aggregate given below, 51,619 feet, or nearly eight miles of solidly standing magnificent buildings is the correct way of viewing the reconstruction. In estimating corner buildings, both fronts have been occasionally given. A large number of corners, however, have but one front given, and the amount of frontage is therefore considerably greater than we have given. The cost may also exceed our total of $40,133,600, but not more than a few thousand dollars.

The names of several gentlemen, owners of buildings, have been omitted, not intentionally, but inevitably. While we regret that they should not be included in the roll of honor, we must point them to their architects (fortunately there are only one or two of them) who have refused to give us the assistance which the great majority of these gentlemen have so warmly and gracefully accorded. We take this opportunity of acknowledging the obligation.

In the list of architects given below, a wide difference is perceptible between the amounts of work performed by each. It must be borne in mind that only work in the city, and generally in the burnt district, has been admitted into these columns, and a large number of architects have five and six times the amount of country work above what they have in Chicago.

Mr. Van Osdel, the architect, declines to publish the list of buildings in his charge.

Following are the lists:

SOUTH SIDE.

Owner.	Dimensions.	Stories.	Cost.
MARKET STREET. Brick.			
Wadsworth Brothers	150x165	2	$ 30,000
James D. Cleveland	50x 90	5	60,000
J. Ullman	60x 75	3	20,000
M. McNeil	49x 90	5	25,000
W. W. Farwell & J. S. Wilson	190x160	6	165,000
W. W. Farwell & J. S. Wilson	45x 70	4	18,000
W. F. Coolbaugh	200 ft front	3	130,000
John Garvin	40 ft front	4	18,000
General Jos. Stockton	50 ft front	2	18,000
T. B. Weber & Co.	40 ft front	5	35,000
Robert Law and Henry Corwett	200x100	5	100,000
Total	804 ft front	..	$ 609,000
FRANKLIN STREET. Stone.			
Fire Insurance Patrol	20x 60	4	$ 12,000
Elijah Peacock	20x 90	4	25,000
J. Woodbridge	40x 80	4	40,000
J. E. Kent	40x 80	4	25,000
Total	120 ft front		$ 102,000
Brick.			
Joseph Peacock	45x 80	2	$ 8,000
Alexander White's estate	40x 80	4	15,000
William Bross	100x120	4	60,000
R. M. Outhet	50x 90	4	25,000
Moritz Hoffmann	25x 75	4	15,000
L. Barber & Son	23x 80	4	20,000
Total	283 ft front		$ 133,000
Total on Franklin street	403 ft front		$235,000
FIFTH AVENUE. Stone.			
J. A. French & Bro.	35x 80	4	$60,000
S. M. Moore	20x 67	4	10,000
Mrs. E. Cunningham	50x 80	4	35,000
Henry Greenebaum	80x 80	5	85,000
A. White's estate	60x111	5	80,000
H. S. McLean & Co.	64x 90	4	75,000
A. C. Prout	47x101	4	35,000
Tree, Moore & Co.	60x 90	4	30,000
Iver Lawson	25x 80	4	16,000
Chicago *Times* Building	81x 81	5	60,000
W. D. & C. Kerfoot	60 ft front	4	30,000
Total	582 ft front		$526,000
Brick.			
E. P. and J. Casey	25x100	3	$10,000
E. S. Isham	20x 60	3	9,000
James Ahern	40x150	3	27,000
Smith & Morris	20x 90	4	15,000
Thomas Bassett	25x 90	4	20,000
Thomas Bassett	20x 90	4	20,000
G. I. Bacheldar	30x 90	5	12,000
Edward McConnell	110 ft front	4	....
Mr. Young	23x100	3	18,000
Mrs. C. J. Wright	30x 65	4	14,000
Fred. Litz	60x 70	4	25,000
Baker, Smith & Co.	50x 80	4	25,000
H. H. Honore	181 ft front	4	115,000
F. Krisling	20 ft front	3	12,000
L. Wunderle	20 ft front	4	14,000
F. A. Jaensh	20 ft front	4	14,000
Briggs House	142x 81	6	....
Total	856 ft front		$350,000
Total on Fifth avenue	1,438 ft front		876,000
LA SALLE STREET—SOUTH. Stone.			
James & L. B. Otis	200x 50	4	$ 1,00,000
J. V. Farwell	119x 80	5	85,000
Mutual Life Ins. Building	80x 90	4	45,000
Martin Andrews	83x 60	4	50,000
R. Schlasser	76x130	4	130,000
Releif & Aid Society	30x 70	4	20,000
Open Board Building	29x101	4	40,000
Mrs. W. Munger	181 ft front	4	165,000
F. A. Bryan	191 ft front	4	140,000
Total	911 ft front		$775,000
Brick			
Hartford Fire Ins. Co.	25x 75	3	$ 16,000
Boone Block	55x 95	4	70,000
City Hall Building	180 ft front	2	....
Pacific Hotel	180 ft front	8	....
E. B. McCagg	40x 85	4	25,000
Baird, Brady & Hoyne, iron front	42x160	4	75,000
M. Beck	45x 60	4	20,000
Miscellaneous	80	..	60,000
Total	607 ft front	..	$ 260,000
Total on LaSalleStreet	1,518 ft front	..	1,031,000
PACIFIC AVENUE.			
Field Leiter & Co.	40x100	4	$ 51,000
Michigan Southern Depot	601 ft front	5	....
Total on Pacific Ave	641 ft front		$51,000
SHERMAN STREET.			
Michigan Southern depot	601 ft front	5	....
John Keller	125 ft front	5	$ 55,000
Total on Sherman street	726 ft front		$55,000
CLARK STREET. Stone.			
Ezekiel Morrison	100x120	4	$ 80,000
James Campbell	30x100	4	20,000
E. W. Morrison	48x 60	4	70,000
E. W. Morrison	40x100	4	20,000
Mrs. O. Morrison	100x 90	4	85,000
Hoyne, Rubel & Co.	190x120	5	165,000
T. McMahon	24x 70	2	5,000
J. A. Hamlin & Bro	40x 80	4	45,000
Bachelor & Clark	30x 70	4	30,000
Mrs. E. Cunningham	25x 80	4	30,000
Sherman House	181 ft front	8	....
O'Callahan Brothers	20 ft front	4	19,000
Sidney Myers	40 ft front	4	23,000
M. McNeil	30 ft front	4	20,000
Dr. E. Ingalls	40 ft front	4	27,000
Fowler, Goodell & Walter	67 ft front	5	175,000
Quinlan Brothers	44 ft front	4	60,000
Pacific Hotel	180 ft front	8	1,000,000
Shrieve's estate	40 ft front	4	24,000
William B. Ogden	80x 40	4	75,000
Kingsbury estate	42x 80	5	45,000
M. E. Church Block	131x 80	5	120,000
Shreve estate	110x 40	4	75,000
H. G. Loomis	70x 23	4	50,000
M. McNeil & A. S. Seeley	40 ft front	4	30,000
J. H. & M. G. Knight, & M. McNeil	90x190	4	100,000
Philo B. King	60x 75	4	30,000
[illegible] & Reynolds, Stiliman estate	[illegible]	4	120,000
H. N. Magie	100x 96	4	80,000
S. B. Buckner	140 ft front	6	185,000
T. D. Crocker	50x 80	4	30,000
W. Sowerby	40x115	4	25,000
Miscellaneous	150 ft front	..	100,000
Total	2,535 ft front		$2,848,000
Brick.			
Becker & Koppell	50x 80	2	$ 6,500
John A. Huck	25x 85	3	25,000
H. Fienty	24x 70	3	15,000
A. Spohrer	24x 70	3	10,000
Thomas Lonargan	28x 80	3	10,000
Captain Thom	100x100	3	75,000
C. H. Harrison	45x 50	5	20,000
J. A. Hamlin & Bro.	80x100	5	50,000
R. Hinckley	20x 90	4	15,000
Jarvis Block	45x 80	4	50,000
James Lee, Jr.	20 ft front	3	14,000
W. S. Carver	38 ft front	4	52,000
Ewing estate	140x 80	4	75,000
T. Taylor	60x 80	4	45,000
Beck & Wirth	50x100	4	25,000
L. Lamparter	25x 75	4	25,000
T. Wheeler	70 ft front	4	28,000
Miscellaneous	100 ft front		75,000
Total	923 ft front		$601,000
Total on Clark street	3,458 ft front		$3,449,000
DEARBORN STREET. Stone.			
H. N. Fullerton	74 ft front	4	$ 85,000
Tuthill King	60 ft front	4	....
E. Manierre	21x 80	5	12,000
H. T. Dickey	37x 80	5	22,000
G. & W. R. Manierre	40x 80	5	70,000
TRIBUNE Building	72x120	5	200,000
H. H. Honore	190x114	6	400,000
H. H. Honore	190x 47	5	250,000
Henning & Speed	78x 80	5	90,000
Evening Journal	40x120	5	60,000
John Williams	60x 80	4	60,000
A. B. Smith	50 ft front	4	30,000
Chicago Law Institute	20 ft front	4	30,000
J. S. Kendall	50x 40	4	100,000
J. McCarthy	36x 80	4	60,000
Total	1,046 ft front		$1,454,000
Brick.			
Thomas Mackin	75x120	4	$40,000
Portland Block	93x120	9	200,000
E. K. Rogers	40 ft front	4	20,000
H. N. Fullerton	20 ft front	4	12,000
C. H. Beckwith	40 ft front	4	....
J. B. Rice	80x110	4	90,000
A. Rawson	90 ft front	4	38,000
H. T. Dickey	41 ft front	4	28,000
Manniere estate	41 ft front	4	28,000
J. F. Patterson	20x 42	3	10,000
Miscellaneous	150 ft front	..	100,000
Total	690 ft front		$576,000
Total on Dearborn street	1,736 ft front		$2,030,000
THIRD AVENUE. Brick.			
S. Harris	25x 80	3	$10,000
A. Louis	25x 80	3	10,000
N. Lancaster	100 ft front	4	50,000
A. Miller (dwelling)	25x 70	3	5,000
T. O. Ilsley	25x 60	3	5,000
Total	200 ft front		$80,000
Stone.			
C. W. Junge	25 ft front	3	$12,000
Total on Third avenue	225 ft front		$92,000
STATE STREET. Stone.			
W. A. Robeson	20x 95	4	$16,000
Joseph Matteson	37x 95	4	30,000
George A. Springer	107x 95	4	70,000
Starkweather estate	80x 90	4	40,000
H. Enas	20x 75	4	15,000
J. Traner and P. Palmer, iron fronts	60x 90	5	100,000
Palmer's Grand Hotel	254x318	8	2,500,000
Potter Palmer	128x165	6	250,000
Edwin Kimball	45x115	4	50,000
Potter Palmer	25x115	5	30,000
Potter Palmer	27x160	7	35,000
Bowen Brothers	60 ft front	5	....
Boyce Brothers	58 ft front	5	....
C. Busley	100x 80	4	65,000
First National Bank	55x 80	4	65,000
C. W. & E. Pardridge	46x136	5	50,000
Mandel Brothers	50x100	4	20,000
Williams & Ferry	48x150	5	75,000
Peter Page	48x150	5	75,000
Dr. Judson (iron front)	26x150	5	50,000
H. Rawson	25x170	5	75,000
H. O. Stone	20x 80	3	20,000
Hale & Fisher	60 ft front	5	75,000
Hale, Emerson & Co.	130 ft front	5	130,000
Singer Sewing Machine Co.	311 ft front	5	500,000
Hugh S. Spear	40 ft front	5	55,000
Manufacturers' Nat. Bank	38x106	4	95,000
L. B. Otis	96x120	4	75,000
O. Smith & Bro.	40x 90	4	25,000
P. I. Almini	25x 65	2	11,000
Reed & Bushnell	40 ft front	4	25,000
Colonel J. J. Schwarz	24 ft front	4	22,000
C. H. McCormick	45x103	5	60,000
Charles Tobey	45x145	5	100,000
Keep & Pease	96x114	4	60,000
E. S. Pike	80x121	5	175,000
E. S. Pike	40x115	4	35,000
Miscellaneous	300 ft front		250,000
Total	2,812 ft front		$5,354,000
Brick.			
Ætna Sewing Machine Co.	24x120	3	$ 10,000
J. E. Otis	48x100	4	25,000
W. H. O'Donoghue	20x100	4	15,000
Mrs. B. Cavana	24x 90	4	15,000
Charles G. Prussing	60x 85	4	40,000
P. O'Neill	40x140	4	70,000
A. Cushing	30x 90	3	10,000
M. Laflin	80 ft front	4	60,000
D. W. Jenkinson	20 ft front	4	18,000
J. N. Drummond (iron front)	100 ft front	4	....
E. H. Hadduck	140x 66	4	50,000
Mrs. Hubbard	24x 95	4	15,000
Roddin & Hamilton	50x 90	4	5,000
Thos Mackin	75x 80	4	50,000
Samuel Bogardus	20x 95	4	18,000
Samuel P. Parmly	21x 96	4	16,000
F. H. Winston	22 ft front	4	12,000
B. F. Sherman	20 ft front	4	10,000
W. H. Ferry	40x100	5	10,000
Augustus Russ	20x 88	4	14,000
Augustus Russ	20x 45	3	6,000
N. P. Wildes	50x114	5	30,000
Miscellaneus	100 ft front		75,000
Total	1,052 ft front		$579,000
Total on State street	3,874 ft front		$5,933,000
WABASH AVENUE. Stone.			
C. M. Hawley	34x150	4	$35,000
McGennis & Hess	80x 50	4	45,000
C. G. Prussing	40x160	5	60,000
F. & E. Jaeger	26x150	5	35,000
J. E. & F. R. Otis	100x 80	5	65,000
H. M. Wilmarth & Bro., remodeling Church of Messiah			7,000
Day's Building	30x110	5	60,000
T. Wright's Hotel	97x163	8	250,000
Durand Brothers	60x120	5	75,000
Addition to Avenue House	50x120	4	45,000
James Odell	46x135	5	100,000
Palmer's Grand Hotel	248x132½	8	....
Academy of Science	55 ft front	4	75,000
S. J. & estate of W. S. McCormick	145 ft front	5	....
C. H. Thompson	48 ft front	3	30,000
W. B. Pierce (iron front)	48 ft front	4	37,000
R. E. Goodell	48 ft front	3	15,000
H. H. Miller	50 ft front	6	80,000
C. Busby	72x150	5	85,000
G. E. Purington	80x160	4	85,000
Giles Brothers	52x172	4	75,000
Leander Reed	70x170	5	75,000
Rev. W. H. Ryder	45x161	4	60,000
W. N. Woodruff	70x120	5	110,000
J. M. Gillespie	25x 80	3	30,000
Burdick & Meade	80x172	5	150,000
Mr. Lawrence	....	2	8,000
Matteson House	100x170	6	200,000
R. L. Rea	40 ft front	5	54,000
Charles H. Rowe	40 ft front	5	54,000
Charles Broachvogel	25 ft front	4	26,000
Rice & Thompson	25 ft front	4	26,000
Henry Horner	28 ft front	4	35,000
Messrs. Hall, Ferry, McCormick & Boone	90x 90	5	75,000
Mrs. Sandford	22x 90	5	20,000
Asahel Pierce	49x 90	5	60,000
Miscellaneous	160 ft front	..	200,000
Total	2,075 ft front		$2,442,000
Brick.			
Doggett, Bassett & Hills	40x100	5	$38,000
E. G. L. Faxon estate	30x175	3	7,000
Aiken's Theatre	80x140	3	100,000
Mr. Schaaf	48x 45	2	16,000
A. Ballard	40x100	5	60,000
James McNair	....	5	45,000
C. H Bissell	80x 90	5	40,000
Prairie Farmer office	25x 50	3	6,000
M. Laflin	150 ft front	4	80,000
Mckey & Brother	85 ft front	5	....
J. P. Willard	108 ft front	4	....
Sisters of Mercy Hospital	130 ft front	4	140,000
A. J. Averill	100x110	4	75,000
J. Y. Scammon	80x110	4	45,000
J. Y. Scammon	105x125	5	90,000
J. Morgan	30x170	4	25,000
J. H. Reed	140x 48	5	120,000
E. M. Phelps	40x 90	4	30,000
G. T. Abbey	40x150	4	70,000
A. Granis (iron front)	48 ft front	5	40,000
J. W. Doane	115x170	5	125,000
E. C. Cleaver	....	..	10,000
A. Ballard (iron front)	53x 86	5	50,000
High estate	50x165	5	65,000
Lord & Smith (iron front)	24x190	5	35,000
F. W. Peck (dwelling)	....	..	10,000
W. H. Emerson	20x 30	1	2,000
W. H. Emerson	25x 75	3	6,500
J. K. Sterns	28x 30	2	4,000
Miscellaneous	150 ft front		100,000
Total	1,761 ft front		$1,469,500
Total on Wabash avenue	3,836 ft front		$3,911,500
RIVER STREET. Brick.			
A. V. Brown		5	$ 20,000
M. Laflin	192 ft front	4	100,000
M. Laflin	72 ft front	5	32,300
Malters & Rogers	160 ft front	5	122,500
G. Armour	36x125	4	22,000
E. Hempsted	36x140	4	24,000
C. & A. Price	25x100	4	8,000
Rea & Coates	46x100	5	20,000
Total on River street	567 ft front		$348,000
MICHIGAN AVENUE. Stone.			
St. Paul's Church	92x130		$150,000
Peck Estate (dwelling)	40x 70	3	65,000
Church of the Messiah	....		77,000
N. T. Gassette (dwelling)	22 ft front	3	15,000
E. F. Dore	75 ft front	3	27,000
Total	229 ft front		$334,000
Brick.			
Matteson estate	45x 87	6	$ 40,000
Bowen Brothers	66x 90	3	15,000
F. B. Gardner (Gardner Hotel)	120 ft front	7	....
Hascall & Barker	60x124	4	66,000
T. Allen	26x121	4	28,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	4	20,000
G. Busby	78x 73	4	60,000
J. H. McVicker	24x125	4	30,000
F. D. Cossitt	44x170	3	15,000
A. G. Sanford (dwelling)	30x 60	3	15,000
A. B. Smith	130 ft front	4	45,000
George Armour	90 ft front	5	100,000
E. C. Scranton	26 ft front	4	25,000
N. Tuttle	39 ft front	4	35,000
F. Tuttle	39 ft front	4	35,000
H. H. Honore	52 ft front	4	50,000
Charles St. Clair	25x 60	2	12,000
Miscellaneous	90 ft front	..	80,000
Total	1,059 ft front		$744,000
Total on Michigan avenue	1,288 ft front		$1,078,000
SOUTH WATER STREET. Stone.			
L. J. McCormick	73 ft front	5	$45,000
H. N. Fullerton	90 ft front	4	24,000
M. C. R. R. Freight offices	52x116	3	50,000
Miscellaneous	100 ft front	.	90,000
Total	315 ft front		$209,000
Brick.			
P. W. & E. W. Gillett	48x 80	5	25,000
C. Price	25x125	4	10,000
C. & A. Price	25x100	4	7,000
Wadsworth Brothers	140x221	4	120,000
Judge Lindsey	25x140	4	20,000
Charles Cleaver	24x140	4	15,000
M. Laflin	90 ft front	4	80,000
Parker & Forsyth	72 ft front	5	40,000
Henry S. Chase	22 ft front	4	18,000
C. H. Beckwith	53 ft front	4	23,000
C. B. Hosmer	40x 50	4	11,000
T. Pardee	80x 50	4	30,000
S. Russell	80x140	4	70,000
W. B. Ogden	80x 55	4	50,000
J. Crow	80x 75	4	50,000
G. Goodrich	25x 80	4	18,000
Purington & Scranton	100x 50	4	35,000
Charles G. Smith	50x 80	4	50,000
Wm. Downing	130 ft front	4	32,000
Peck Brothers	80x100	4	60,000
Truman's Building	48x100	4	39,000
Bauer & Lowenthal	120x 80	4	50,000
H. N. Hinsdale	40x 75	5	35,000
D. Ballantyne	27x140	4	24,000
Magie & High	40x140	4	30,000
Dr. Atwater	24x140	4	20,000
H. H. Schufeldt	90 ft front	4	30,000
Horn & Ferrang	20 ft front	4	16,000
T. Wheeler	40 ft front	4	....
A. B. Smith	70 ft front	4	....
W. Hickling	25x130	4	20,000
W. Hickling	81x 50	4	30,000
Miscellaneous	150 ft front	..	125,000
Total	1,964 ft front		$1,154,000
Total on South Water street	2,279 ft front		$1,363,000
LAKE STREET. Stone.			
Francis Gallaby	24x130	5	$ 30,000
L. J. and estate of W. S. McCormick	96 ft front	5	200,500
Dr. E. Ingalls	40 ft front	4	33,000
W. C. Dow	24x155	5	25,000
W. Sturges	80x144	5	80,000
J. K. Botsford	40x 80	4	30,000
J. K. Botsford	20x165	4	20,000
Mrs. H. G. Shumway	20x165	4	20,000
Dr. E. Ingalls	40x165	5	40,000
Mrs Thos. Church	40x 80	4	25,000
G. E. Adams	20x180	4	17,000
J. B. Mallers	40x150	4	30,000
Mechanics' National Bank	80x 70	4	85,000
M. McNeil	28 ft front	5	45,000
F. M. Talbott	24x180	4	20,000
Frank Sturges	80x170	5	110,000
Winston & McCullough	40 ft front	4	45,000
Miscellaneous	250 ft front	..	420,000
Total	981 ft front		$1,285,000
Brick.			
Henry P. Shotwell	20x150	4	$18,000
E. C. Porter	40x165	4	42,000
R. R. De Young	40 ft front	4	30,000
S. B. Cobb	20 ft front	4	20,000
J. N. Drummond (iron front)	40 ft front	4	65,000
Sarah A. Clark	26x140	4	12,000
H. T. Dickey	26x140	4	18,000
J. Y. Scammon	26x140	4	18,000
L. H. Jennings	20x 90	4	11,000
L. Oppenheimer	20x 90	4	11,000
William Wheeler	60x160	4	45,000
William Blair	60x144	5	65,000
E. L. Presticott	40x160	5	32,000
Estate of Alex. White	40x140	4	30,000
J. Ollman	20x140	4	17,500
T. Pardee	20x140	4	17,500
Garrett Building	140x 80	4	95,000
Grant Goodrich	20x 80	4	15,000
Mrs. Sherwood	20 ft front	3	20,000
Nathan Corwitte (iron ft)	33x120	5	45,000
Nathan Corwitte (iron ft)	28x170	5	45,000
Haden & Kay (iron front)	66x170	5	100,000
N. A. Kohn (iron front)	66x170	5	80,000
Rosenberg & Rosenthal (iron front)	56x170	5	60,000
H. N. Magie	40x140	4	40,000
George High	20x140	4	30,000
Walter and Edward Wright	56x140	5	75,000
Total	1,043 ft front		$1,067,000
Total on Lake street	2,024 ft front		$2,352,000
RANDOLPH STREET. Stone.			
Mrs. Schall	40x120	2	$35,000
S. S. & D. B. Gardner	60x165	5	75,000
J. F. Bendfield	52x160	4	38,000
Sherman House	161 ft front	8	600,000
Kingsbury Estate	86x 75	5	40,000
C. B. Hosmer	20x 80	4	12,000
E. Manierre	20x 80	4	12,000
William Blair	40x160	5	45,000
J. M. Bryant	100x 70	5	125,000
H. C. Pindell	28x 80	4	40,000
Home of Friendless	20x 80	4	45,000
J. M. Bryant	20x 90	4	45,000
Home for Friendless	28x160	5	45,000
H. H. Magie	40x 80	4	45,000
George High	60x 75	4	60,000
Rosenberg & Rosenfeldt	20x170	5	30,000
Schoelkopf	60x 70	5	60,000
Fidelity Savings Bank	80x 80	4	100,000
General S. Buckner	81 ft front	5	....
Mrs. W. Munger	81 ft front	5	....
Briggs House	81x140	6	160,000
Western News Co.	77x105	4	120,000
Miscellaneous	150 ft front	..	175,000
Total	1,339 ft front		$1,942,000
Brick.			
James Clark	40x 40	2	$ 5,000
G. A. Koeffler	60x130	4	50,000
John Hogan	20x 70	4	15,000
S. Swift	45x 90	5	30,000
McKey & Brother	126 ft front	5	90,000
Heath & Milligan	32 ft front	5	51,000
Bowen Brothers	120 ft front	5	100,000
Alonzo Huntington	40 ft front	4	45,000
H. M. Hinsdale	48x 80	5	50,000
J. M. Stine	40x 80	5	50,000
George Armour	180 ft front	5	....
A. Rawson	20 ft front	4	....
H. H. Honore	81 ft front	5	....
H. Tobias	20x 80	3	8,000
Miscellaneous	150 ft front	..	120,000
Total	964 ft front		$ 676,000
Total on Randolph street	2,305 ft front		$2,618,000
WASHINGTON STREET. Stone.			
Bishop, Roberts & Kinney	48x 80	3	$ 35,000
Ira Holmes and G. S. Hubbard	50x 60	5	30,000
S. S. & D. B. Gardner	40x180	5	60,000
Mason & Miller	60x 90	4	75,000
Andrews Brothers	22 ft front	4	30,000
Tuthill King	80 ft front	4	85,000
Henry Keep (iron front)	40 ft front	4	90,000
Shrieve's estate	40 ft front	4	31,000
G. & W. B. Manierre	20x 85	3	21,000
J. H. Roberts	20x 85	3	21,000
Union National Bank	101x101	5	175,000
Merchants' Building Ass.	111x 96	5	150,000
Nath. Morton	24 ft front	4	50,000
Staats Zeitung Co.	40x110	6	110,000
Chamber of Commerce	93x180	5	320,000
D. B. Holt (iron front)	40 ft front	4	50,000
A. D. & H. Reed	61 ft front	4	80,000
Goudy & Chandler	40 ft front	4	60,000
N. P. Wilder	81x120	6	120,000
J. S. Kendall	40x 30	4	....
James McCarthy	80x 36	4	....
Miscellaneous	200 ft front	..	350,000
Total	1,331 ft front		$1,943,000
Brick.			
Sidney Sawyer	20x 90	4	11,000
King Brothers	30x 90	3	10,000
Waite, Farnsworth & Clark	40x100	4	20,000
Horace F. Waite	20x100	4	10,000
Charles H. Quinlan	40x 60	4	20,000
Owen Owens	20x100	4	10,000
Teutonia Life Insurance Company	60x 80	4	85,000
Dr. N. S. Davis	25 ft front	5	28,000
George Armour	40x 80	4	15,000
C. H. & H. C. Bradley	24 ft front	4	20,000
Edward Ely	53x 80	4	40,000
Judge Morriss	27x 90	4	25,000
Miscellaneous	90 ft front	..	75,000
Total	489 ft front		$319,000
Total on Washington st.	1,820 ft front		$2,262,000
MADISON STREET. Stone.			
Rawson & Pierson	20x 90	4	$ 30,000
Ephraim Morrison	20x171	4	25,000
Mrs. O. Morrison	90x160	4	85,000
G. L. Otis (iron front)	40x 48	4	15,000
James & L. B. Otis	200x 50	5	100,000
D. Cole	25x 85	4	18,000
Calvin DeWolf	60x 90	4	75,000
G. R. Smith	25x 90	4	10,000
Major Block	68x135	6	150,000
Gallup & Hitchcock	53x 81	5	200,000
Jas. E. Tyler (Anderson's Hotel)	50x175	4	180,000
Bowen Brothers	80 ft front	5	100,000
Boyce Brothers	182 ft front	5	185,000
J. Marks	40x115	4	35,000
J. W. Scovil and J. B. Allen	50x190	5	160,000
H. O. Stone	40x 80	4	60,000
Rosenberg & Rosenfeldt	112x170	5	130,000
McGuire & Irons	40x 80	4	30,000
S. D. Harlan	30x105	4	30,000
Chicago Savings Institution	40 ft front	4	....
A. B. Smith	40 ft front	4	20,000
C. L. Jenks	45x 90	4	40,000
J. H. Pearson	24x 80	4	30,000
Keith Bros	91x170	5	125,000
Total	1,463 ft front		$1,660,000
Brick.			
Field, Leiter & Co.	190x230	5	$175,000
James Wadsworth	90x100	5	90,000
James Wadsworth	81x 95	4	65,000
B. F. Hadduck	40 ft front	4	[illegible]
Mike Burk	45x 87	4	80,000
Geo. Powell	20x100	4	20,000
J. H. McVicker (theatre)	82x1[illegible]2	4	150,000
H. W. [illegible]	25x 70	4	25,000
Irving estate	135x100	4	100,000
P. Egan	25x 70	2	20,000
W. F. Shephard	20x 80	4	20,000
Hamlin, Hale & Co.	73x190	5	125,000
Wm. A. Galbraith	81x123	5	110,000
[illegible]	120 ft front	..	100,000
Total	1,257 ft front		$1,170,000
Total on Madison street	2,720 ft front		$2,839,000
MONROE STREET. Stone.			
J. V. & C. B. Farwell	95x190	5	50,000
Albert Crane	22 ft front	6	40,000
R. B. Appleby	48x100	4	50,000
Bent & Goward	90x180	5	90,000
R. L. Rea	26 ft front	4	25,000
J. Miller	25 ft front	5	20,000
J. P. Smith	20 ft front	4	17,000
N. Lancaster	26 ft front	4	15,000
F. A. Bryan	75 ft front	4	....
E. S. Pike	121x 80	5	....
Miscellaneous	150 ft front		150,000
Total	601 ft front		$458,000
Brick.			
Potter Palmer	40x 90	3	$12,000
Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.	44x183	5	60,000
B. F. Ward	23 ft front	4	30,000
Chicago Type Foundry	45 ft front	5	30,000
E. B. Appleby	91x188	4	45,000
A. E. Kent & Co.	45x 80	4	60,000
Total	288 ft front		$237,000
Total on Monroe street	988 ft front		$695,000
ADAMS STREET. Stone.			
Bishop & Isham	40x 80	4	$ 22,000
Lakeside Publishing Co.	125x100	6	175,000
Total	165 ft front		$197,000
ADAMS STREET. Brick.			
Calvin DeWolf	40x 90	4	$10,000
A. L. Brown	62x 75	4	30,000
City Hall Building	150 ft front	2	45,000
Edward McConnell	100 ft front	4	55,000
Peter Schutler	50x 80	5	45,000
Total	402 ft front		$195,000
Total on Adams street	567 ft front		$392,000
QUINCY STREET. Brick.			
Pacific Hotel Company	325 ft front	8	....
JACKSON STREET. Stone.			
Pacific Hotel Company	325 ft front	8	....
H. Horner	110 ft front	4	....
Charles Tobey	145 ft front	5	....
Total	580 ft front		....
Brick.			
F. B. Gardener	172 ft front	7	$300,000
Jas. Kimball	52x 76	4	25,000
F. Parmelee & Co.	100x150	2	65,000
A. M. Kellogg	50x 70	4	20,000
Total	374 ft front		$411,000
Total on Jackson street	954 ft front		$411,000
VAN BUREN STREET—EAST. Stone.			
M. S. & C., R. I. & P. R. R.	184 ft front	5	$800,000
H. Rapp	25 ft front	3	14,000
A. Bolter	25 ft front	3	12,000
Total	234 ft front		$826,000
Brick.			
Joel Ellis	80x140	4	$35,000
C. L. Brown	60x100	3	25,000
G. E. Adams	48x 70	3	17,000
N. Lancaster	100 ft front	4	....
John Keller	58 ft front	5	....
Total	341 ft front		$77,000
Total on Van Buren st.	575 ft front		$903,000
CONGRESS STREET. Brick.			
J. P. Willard	108 ft front	4	$40,000
J. Y. Scammon	100x 60	5	[illegible]
J. Y. Scammon	25x 90	3	25,000
Total	233 ft front		$65,000
HARRISON STREET. Stone.			
Michigan Southern depot	184 ft front	5	....
Brick.			
Mr. DeForest	25x 80	4	25,000
Total on Harrisonstreet	209 ft front		$25,000
PECK COURT. Brick.			
J. Morgan	56x 70	4	$20,000
SIXTEENTH STREET. Brick.			
Burlington Warehouse	130x180	4	$50,000
EIGHTEENTH STREET. Brick.			
New Jerusalem Church	66x110		$30,000
TAYLOR STREET.			
John G. Cells	40x 50	2	$8,000
COUCH PLACE. Brick.			
Kingsbury Hall	80x100	4	$ 55,000
PARK WAY. Stone.			
D. B. Crilly & Sidney Smith	44x 58	3	$ 25,000
J. M. Walker	48x 90	3	40,000
Total	92 ft front		$ 65,000
INDIANA AVENUE.			
Hollingsworth	29 ft front	3	$ 15,000
D. W. Tillinghast	48x 44	3	14,000
W. Z. Smith	75x 40	3	21,000
J. Davis	25x 40	3	7,000
H. Bennett (6 dwellings)	120x 30	3	30,000
First Presbyterian Church	70x136	..	90,000
Murry Nelson	45 ft front	3	30,000
Total	412 ft front		$ 207,000
LANGLEY AVENUE. Stone.			
J. C. McCord	160x 45	2	$ 64,000
ELLIS PARK. Stone.			
G. W. Hoffman	88x 40	3	$ 40,000
DOCK STREET. Brick.			
Walters & Rogers	100 ft front	5	$ 40,000
SIXTEENTH STREET.			
Alonzo Huntington	84x 60	3	16,000
ELDRIDGE COURT.			
E. H. Thomson	40 ft front	2	12,000
COTTAGE PLACE.			
Scammon Hospital	....	..	75,000
CALUMET AVENUE.			
L. G. Brainard (2 dwellings)	....	..	10,000
PRAIRIE AVENUE.			
James E. Tyler (dwelling)	....	..	30,000
Fourth Unitarian Church	47x 85	..	20,000
Total	47 ft front		$50,000
Total on the South Side	36,991 ft front		$34,292,100

NORTH SIDE.

Owner.	Dimension.	Stories.	Cost.
DIVISION STREET.			
Benj. V. Page	109 ft front	3	$40,000
William Hahne	50x 75	3	18,000
Total	159 ft front		$58,000
NORTH WATER STREET.			
James S. Kirk	60x120	5	$35,000
LA SALLE STREET—NORTH. Stone.			
C. Hewrotin	23x 44	2	$26,000
Grace M. E. Church	80x150	..	90,000
R. E. Moss	88x 44	4	33,000
E. Burling	40x 55	3	28,000
St. Paul's Church	50x100	..	30,000
M. Stevenson	25x 40	3	16,000
T. B. Weber	25 ft front	3	15,000
Mr. Weed	25x 60	3	10,000
Total	356 ft front		$242,000
LA SALLE STREET—NORTH. Brick.			
L. Brentano	20x 70	4	$11,000
Charles Ohm	....	2	12,000
William Buderbach	....	2	7,000
R. E. Moss	44x 40	3	15,000
Rev. R. Collyer	38x 68	2	20,000
J. B. Hobbs	22x 63	3	12,000
P. T. Hogan	....	2	8,000
James B. Huguin	....	3	12,000
H. Vogler	....	2	11,000
Isaac Crosby	100 ft front	4	....
Total	224 ft front		$108,000
Total on LaSalle street	580 ft front		350,000
CHICAGO AVENUE. Stone.			
P. H. Smith and G. L. Dunlap	125x 48	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mr. Crawford	25x 65	3	8,000
J. H. Dixon (detective)	24x 45	3	6,000
Henry Schoellkopf	25x 44	3	13,000
Total	89 ft front		$87,000
Brick.			
H. M. Thompson	25x 43	3	8,000
John C. Dare	40x 70	3	14,000
Charles Hurlbut	25 x50	3	12,000
H. W. King	40x 66	3	40,000
Mrs. Muchikle	25x 50	3	12,000
John Ruh	25x 50	3	10,000
Charles L. Epps	....	3	25,000
Charles Vergho	28 ft front	2	5,000
Sarah Ann Hall	20x 25	4	7,500
Total	223 ft front		$ 133,500
Total on Chicago avenue	312 ft front		$ 220,500
ONTARIO.			
B. F. Adams	25x 46	3	$ 16,000
C. Chandler	32 ft front	3	14,000
N. Means	66 ft front	3	....
Total	123 ft front		$ 30,000
ERIE STREET.			
J. B. Waldo (dwelling)			$ 15,000
First Scandinavian M. E. Church			10,000
A. H. Perkins (dwelling)			8,000
Total			$ 33,000
MICHIGAN.			
W. B. Ogden	46x 60	1	$ 8,500
S. Mitchell	40x 90	3	10,000
Mrs. Coughlin	....		8,000
T. Raymond	50 ft front	3	13,000
E. A. Jacobs (stone)	100x 80	5	75,000
R. S. Fry	77x 50	4	40,000
Total	339 ft front		$154,500
NORTH FRANKLIN. Brick.			
Swedish Church	50x120	..	$30,000
Jackson Davis	25x 40	2	7,000
N. Eisendrath (dwelling)	60x 45	3	12,000
Total	135 ft front		$49,000
INDIANA STREET.			
H. F. Waite (dwelling)	....	3	$ 8,000
Mrs. M. L. Stewart (2 dwellings)	....		20,000
Fox & Howard	150 ft front	2	....
Total	150 ft front		$28,000
CEDAR STREET.			
Mr. Dougall	25x 45	3	$15,000
Uhlich Orphan Asylum	40x 70	3	25,000
Total	65 ft front		$40,000
KINZIE—EAST. Brick.			
L. J. and estate of W. S. McCormick	120 ft front	5	[illegible]
L. J. and estate of W. S. McCormick	90 ft front	3	30,000
L. J. and estate of W. S. McCormick	[illegible]	[illegible]	
L. J. and estate of W. S. McCormick	[illegible]	[illegible]	
R. B. Shildon	[illegible]	[illegible]	
C. H. Chapman	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Alex. Williams	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible] Keenan	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible] Dable & McHugh	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Isaac Crosby	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Isaac Crosby	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Total	62[illegible] ft front		
ILLINOIS STREET.			
Samuel James	6[illegible] ft front	[illegible]	
C. Schwartz	60x 50	[illegible]	
Total	126 ft front		
HINSDALE STREET.			
Mrs. Rogers, dwelling		3	
NORTH WELLS. Brick.			
Newberry estate	141x106	4	
Newberry estate	105x 72	4	
Samuel James	28x 65	3	
John F. Dony	44x 64	3	
L. Fernon	25x 42	3	
Mr. Gehrke	25x110	3	
J. D. Hadcke	25x 30	3	
Conrad Seipp (iron front)	48x 75	3	
Conrad Seipp	25x 75	3	
Total	426 ft front		
NORTH CLARK. Stone.			
W. I. Gowan	20x 80	4	
A. G. Taylor	48x 38	4	
J. D. Ogden	25x 80	4	
J. Leba	80x 80	4	
J. S. Purple	90x 80	4	
Joyce & Cunningham		4	
Turner Hall	120x100	4	
Total	389 ft front		
CLARK STREET—NORTH. Brick.			
L. J. and estate of W. S. McCormick	100 ft front	5	
E. R. Rogers	43 ft front	4	
T. L. Morgan	45x 76	4	
J. A. Barnum	25x 60	4	
Knauer Bros	34 ft front	4	
Peter Irmiter	22 ft front	3	
Jacob Rehm	45 ft front	3	
M. Ladd & Co.	60 ft front	3	
Williams Bros	25x 34	3	
Total	404 ft front		
Total on Clark street	793 ft front		
ONTARIO STREET.			
E. W. Griffin (3 dwellings)		3	
Dr. Freer (dwelling)			
J. B. Waldo (dwelling)			
Total			
SOPHIA STREET.			
St. Joseph's Hospital	80x 58	4	
SUPERIOR STREET.			
A. P. Moore	35x 45	3	
Agnew & Hennessy	25x 42	3	
David Swing	30x 34	3	
John A. Yale	30x 34	3	
Fourth Presbyterian Church	100x125		
F. H. Winston	95 ft front	3	
Total	315		
LINCOLN AVENUE.			
T. Armstrong (5 dwellings)			
RUSH STREET. Brick.			
Unknown owner	25x 40	3	
G. F. Rumsey	40x 45	3	
Total	65 ft front		
KINGSBURY STREET.			
Sturges & Mintskow (soap factory)	35x 60	3	
PINE STREET. Stone.			
I. N. Arnold (dwelling)			
Fox & Howard	100 ft front	3	
Samuel Johnson (dwelling)	38x 60	3	
Total	138 ft front		
SEDGWICK STREET.			
North Star Baptist Church			
DEARBORN—NORTH. Brick.			
John A. Huck	75x 50	3	
W. M. Hoyt	28x 70	2	
E. W. Griffin (5 dwellings)	100x 35	3	
B. V. Page (dwelling)	45x 70	3	
E. Bates (dwelling)	50x 65	3	
A. J. Marble (dwelling)	75x 65	3	
O. F. Fuller (dwelling)	40x 60	3	
Dr. Isham	74 ft front	3	
Prussing & Miller	50 ft front	3	
Captain Nyman	40x 60	3	
Total	579		
Stone.			
Stewart & Bentley	40x 86	3	
M. Scanlan	....	2	
J. H. Dole (dwelling)	....	2	
Unity Church	70x120		
F. C. Taylor	105 ft front	3	
Total	215 ft front		
Total on Dearborn street	794 ft front		
WASHINGTON PLACE. Brick.			
D. B. Magruder	25½x 45	3	
HURON STREET.			
A. C. Hesing	75x 70	3	
A. C. Hesing	60x 50	3	
H. Dietch	25x 70	3	
John Fordice	40x 41	2	
Total	200 ft front		
DELAWARE PLACE. Brick.			
E. H. Sheldon	47x 90	4	
OAK STREET. Brick.			
William Hanford	35x 60	2	
William Bush	25x 60	2	
Dr. Isham	35 ft front	3	
Total	95 ft front		
OHIO STREET.			
J. Clade	35 ft front	3	
WHITNEY STREET.			
Dr. Isham	60 ft front	3	
CASS STREET.			
N. Mears	46 ft front	3	
Charles N. Hammond	50x 80	3	
St. James' Church	100x160		
Total	196 ft		
MAPLE STREET.			
T. E. Taylor	72 ft front	3	
NORTH AVENUE.			
L. Karsten	23 ft front	3	
CENTRE STREET.			
A. Shulze	52 ft front	3	
WEBSTER AVENUE.			
L. Proudfoot	96 ft front	3	
Total on North Side	7,068 ft front		

WEST SIDE.

Owner.	Dimensions.	Stories.	Cost.
MADISON—WEST.			
Hamlin & Davies	120 ft front	5	
Ransom Parker	50x103	5	
Hale, Roberts & Co.	60x160	5	
D. Cole	25x 85	4	
John Spry	45x 70	3	
John H. Davey	128x112	4	
Hamlin, Hale & Co.	120x130	5	
H. Lederer	25x 78	3	
Total	573 ft front		
WASHINGTON—WEST. Stone and Brick.			
Prairie State Loan and Trust Co.	60x161	4	
Church of New Jerusalem	40x 70		
Durant & Powers	135x 25	3	
	40x 90	4	
Total	275 ft front		
WEST ADAMS.			
W. P. Brazelton	120 ft front	3	
WEST LAKE.			
W. H. Phare	50x100	3	
VAN BUREN—WEST. Stone.			
C. P. McKay (12 dwellings)	206x 45	3	
C. P. McKay (3 dwellings)	60x 45	3	
Total	326 ft front		
Brick.			
Bronson estate	330x 60	2	
J. D. Caton	150x 80	3	
Total	470 ft front		
Total on Van Buren street	796 ft front		
FULTON STREET. Stone.			
A. K. Austin	38x 40	2	
Palton Brothers	44x 60	3	
Total	132 ft front		
SANGAMON STREET.			
Edward Lavis	23x 50	3	
CANAL STREET. Brick.			
Ellis, Armour & Co.	120x 75	2	
Michael Keeley	40x100	3	
McDonough, Price & Gone	50x100	3	
Addition to P., Ft. W. & C. freight house	300x 30	3	
Hamlin, Hale & Co.	60x 80	1	
B. Lowenthal	26x100	3	
A. S. Sherman	40 ft front	4	
P. W. Gates	40 ft front	4	
T. D. Crocker	18x140	4	
Total	1,613 ft front		
HALSTED STREET. Brick.			
Mrs. O. Marrison	70x100	3	
James Parker	100x 45	3	
C. C. Merrick	20x 70	3	
H. Keeler	76x116	3	
R. A. Williams	25x 35	3	
Joseph Hahnisch	25x 42	3	
Total	318 ft front		
Stone.			
Mrs. Mather	40x 80	3	
Total on Halsted street	356 ft front		
JEFFERSON STREET.			
C. H. Hofeli	60x 30	3	
DESPLAINES STREET.			
Geo. W. Plummer	90x 91	3	
ASHLAND AVENUE. Stone.			
James Allen	75x 44	3	
Dr. Hempsted	40x 50	3	
S. N. Wilcox (dwelling)	44x 75	3	
Total	159 ft front		
MORGAN STREET.			
E. Egan	25 ft front	3	
WESTERN AVENUE.			
L. J. McCormick (reaper factory)	2,042 ft front		
Total on West Side	7,540 ft front		
Grand total in the city	51,619 ft front		

[illegible] Fisher	680	..	11	
[illegible]	2,060	16	18	iron
[illegible]	850	3	3	
[illegible]	661	1	7	
[illegible] Ross	145	1	1	
[illegible]	982	1	6	
[illegible]	339	1	6	
[illegible] Randolph	899	2	12	
[illegible] Thomas	75	2	..	
[illegible] Stewart, Drake & Wright	2,332½	22	21	
[illegible] & Lyon	137	1	3	
[illegible] & Hamilton	1,179	5	10	
W. W. Boyington	3,135	26	34	
Burling & Adler	3,875	37	43	
Wheelock & Thomas	3,522	30	12	
Merriam & Street	959	4	12	
E. D. Cleveland	1,357	2	16	
[illegible] Piercy	605	5	12	
Henry & Sheard	190	4	..	
Bauer & Lyon	137	1	3	
[illegible]	110	1	3	
Copeland & Weary	1,495	9	10	
T. V. Wadskier	225	..	6	
J. W. Ackerman	602	..	16	
S. W. Randolph	2,711	17	28	6 iron
Bauer & Loebnitz	990	4	5	
Harry I. Gay	567	3	6	
Thomas Willet	1,708	5	7	
Cochrane & Miller	454	1	2	
J. R. Neff	1,409	6	7	
W. L. B. Jenny	1,629	5	13	
Otto Matz	3,529	34	37	
F. & E. Baumann	1,256	4	18	
Theo. Karls	534	5	5	
—— Chapman				
H. F. Faulkner & G. R. Clarke	638	2	7	
An Architect	608	2	3	
Ross & Wilcox	641	2	4	
—— Roberts	1,426	9	8	
Adam L. Robb	301	3	2	

BUILDING MATERIAL.

The increased use of stone in the architecture o[illegible] city is, from an artistic point of view, one of the [illegible] improvements occasioned by the fire. A very l[illegible] number of different kinds of stone have been used, a charming variety has been the result.

It will be remembered that previous to the fire [illegible] stone which was ordinarily used in our larger bu[illegible]ings was a white limestone, known as

ATHENS MARBLE,

or Joliet limestone, found in large quantities in [illegible] State, and near enough to make its shipment to [illegible]cago a matter of very little comparative cost. The [illegible]tensive use of this material in the most promi[illegible] buildings had given to the city already, and prom[illegible] to give more in the future, a light, bright, and al[illegible] French appearance. Honore's Buildings, the Big[illegible] Block, the Merchants' Insurance Company's and T[illegible] Buildings, Morrison Building, and many oth[illegible] which, in point of design and finish, were the ha[illegible]somest in the city, were built of this fresh-lo[illegible]ing and pleasing stone. There is no do[illegible] that, but for the fire, we should h[illegible] found its popularity constantly increasing, and [illegible] buildings which were to have superseded the hundr[illegible] of shanties visible in conspicuous places would do[illegible]less have been built of it. But the effect of the fla[illegible] on the limestone generally was disastrous. It cal[illegible]ed them altogether, so that when they cooled it seem[illegible] as though they had actually burned like wood.

The east wing of the old Court House which is [illegible] standing is an evidence of the inability of limesto[illegible] to resist heat. Indeed, next to granite, limest[illegible] possesses less power of resistance to high temperat[illegible] such as that of this day last year than any stone [illegible] granite. It carries the elements of its own destru[illegible] with it, and therefore has been fated to fade from [illegible] high position it once occupied as a building mater[illegible]. This is somewhat to be deplored, as the substitutes [illegible] in the Ohio and Lake Superior sandstones, w[illegible] rich and substantial in their appearance, are too gr[illegible] and sombre for our city. It has been used to a la[illegible] extent already in the rebuilding, and as the recoll[illegible]tion of the fire fades out, and of its effect on limesto[illegible] is forgotten, the Illinois marble will recover in a gr[illegible] measure its former popularity. It is still used in so[illegible] of our finest buildings. H. H. Honore is buildin[illegible] six-story structure from designs by Wheelock [illegible] Thomas, on the corner of Dearborn and Adams stre[illegible] of this material. The Otis family have used [illegible] nearly every building; Pike's handsome building, c[illegible] ner of Monroe and State streets, is of Athens mar[illegible]. The Fidelity Savings Bank and Tuthill King's buildi[illegible] are of the same material. There are just enough [illegible] make the stone appreciated for its lightness and [illegible] readiness with which it exhibits fine cutting. It [illegible] stone capable of almost any treatment, and shows [illegible] carved work to better advantage than the dark sa[illegible] stones, while in columns the effect is very pleasing.

THE BRICK MANIA,

short as was its run, left its traces here, though [illegible] greatly to the impairment of the city's appearan[illegible]. "This will be a brick city," was a common predictio[illegible] "A Western Philadelphia," some called it, looking f[illegible]ward a year or two. So strong was the prejudice [illegible] favor of brick, and against stone, that owners, anxio[illegible] to secure material before the rush, telegraphed [illegible] Philadelphia, to Milwaukee, St. Louis, and Racine [illegible] pressed brick for the new city. Indeed, most of [illegible] buildings which were started within thirty days of [illegible] fire gave evidence of this first stage of the rebuildin[illegible]. Many others would have followed suit, but sudde[illegible] our new era came full upon us, and the results we a[illegible] noting. Every one who had not as yet his press[illegible] brick delivered, countermanded his orders or chang[illegible] his contracts.

A favorite material for fine buildings has been si[illegible] the fire the

BUENA VISTA FREESTONE,

which is found in Scotal County, Ohio, near Bu[illegible] Vista, 15 miles west of Portsmouth, on the Ohio Riv[illegible]. The district in which the stone is found is about 3 mi[illegible] square in Ohio and about twice as much on the other si[illegible] of the river in Kentucky. The quality of the sto[illegible] quarried in Kentucky, however, is not as good, gene[illegible]ally speaking, as that found in Ohio. It is stated, ho[illegible]ever, that another quarry has been opened in Ke[illegible]tucky, from which a better quality, if not the best [illegible] the market, is produced.

The stone is found in layers or ledges, only one [illegible] which, "the building ledge" as it is called, being co[illegible]sidered fit for use in fine building. This ledge is ge[illegible]erally about 40 inches thick and is found on an ir[illegible] bed. The ledge, when cleared of the clay deposit, [illegible] reduced to about 3 feet of good solid clear stone. Th[illegible] clearing is as essential to the appearance of the ston[illegible] and a failure to do it produces a poor-looking buildin[illegible]. There are several such in the city, giving evidence th[illegible] all the workmen employed were not well informed o[illegible] the subject of Buena Vista stone.

The simple confidence of many builders has bee[illegible] taken advantage of in some cases, by the palming o[illegible] upon them as No. 1 Buena Vista stone a quality whic[illegible] would be used only for sewerage purposes in Cincin[illegible]nati.

The stone is conveyed to Cincinnati in flat boats, an[illegible] thence shipped by rail to Chicago and elsewhere, prin[illegible]cipally here at present, as might be supposed. Durin[illegible] the last three years, a large quantity of it has bee[illegible] used in New York and Boston, and its introduction a[illegible] a building material has been followed by its immediat[illegible] adoption. The main buildings in which it has bee[illegible] used are Metropolitan Block, Ashland Block, Chambe[illegible] of Commerce, Open Board Building, Dr. Rea's build[illegible]ing on Wabash avenue, James Bowe's building o[illegible] the same thoroughfare, Bishop & Roberts' and Myne[illegible] & Roberts' buildings on Washington street, Majo[illegible] Block, Gallup & Hitchcock's building, Rawson's build[illegible]ing, corner of Dearborn and Randolph streets, Doggett[illegible] Bassett & Hill's building on Wabash avenue, and th[illegible] new Government building (of the future).

Its rich, pleasing color and durability have combined to make it a favorite, and, by a Government test, ha[illegible] been found almost equal in strength to the stronges[illegible] granite. Already more than half a million dollar[illegible] worth of this stone has been used in the city, and it i[illegible] probable that next year may see a large amount ye[illegible] brought to the city. This is exclusive of the Govern[illegible]ment building, which will take a million dollars' wort[illegible] of the rough material.

AMHERST STONE.

The olive-tinted sand-stone from the Amherst quarr[illegible] near Cleveland, Ohio, has also been very extensivel[illegible] used, and by some is much preferred to the Buena Vist[illegible] stone. It is soft and pleasant material in color. It i[illegible] easily cut, however, and generally even in color, but i[illegible] inclined to stratification. The effect of the latter pe[illegible]culiarity on the columns is very singular, and the re[illegible]verse of desirable. Among the blocks which hav[illegible] been built of Amherst stone are the Grand Pacific an[illegible] Palmer Hotels, Kendall's building, Page & Perry'[illegible] buildings in Bookseller's Row, Honore's building o[illegible] Monroe street, nearly all McCormick's buildings, Meth[illegible]odist Church Block, McCarthy's building, Hamlin'[illegible] building on Clark street, and many others. It is sol[illegible] in Chicago at about 95 cents a foot. Its durability h[illegible] not been tested by time any more than that of th[illegible] Joliet stone.

THE KANKAKEE STONE

is light soft, bluestone from Kankakee, Ill., and ha[illegible] been used somewhat. The finest buildings in which it has been employed are the Sherman House and th[illegible] Union National Bank building on the corner of LaSall[illegible] and Washington streets. A better quality appears t[illegible] have been used in the former building than in the lat[illegible]ter, where traces of iron are profusely scattered ove[illegible] the stone, marring its uniformity to a sad extent. Thi[illegible] misfortune and the absurd arrangement of the door[illegible]ways go far toward spoiling what would otherwise be a very fine structure. The defect in the stone, how[illegible]ever, is really nothing as compared to that of the clum[illegible]sy doorways.

LAKE SUPERIOR SANDSTONE.

The dark brown Lake Superior sandstone, which ha[illegible] been used to a considerable extent in our building operations during the past year has only been use[illegible] within the past few years. Though scarcely as har[illegible] as the Connecticut brown stone, it is more cheerful i[illegible] color and more easily worked. The stone is brough[illegible] from two quarries, one at Marquette and the other a[illegible] Bass Island, near Duluth. The qualities of the pro[illegible]ducts of these two quarries are different. The Bas[illegible] Island stone is not perceptibly stratified, but is full o[illegible] clay holes, especially near the surface. It is quarried in masses which can be worked into columns, the hole[illegible] being carefully plugged afterwards.

The Marquette stone is laminated and scarcely fi[illegible] for use in columns, the stratification being too plainly apparent, and producing singular ocular effects. It i[illegible] believed that the laminated stone will not bear th[illegible] frosts with any degree of fortitude. The TRIBUNE building is constructed of Bass Island stone, of th[illegible] best quality, the clay holes being small and very few i[illegible] number. The Boise Block on State street is also o[illegible] Bass Island stone. It is somewhat sombre and grave in appearance, but is effective in heavy buildings.

THE FAVORITE STYLE,

adopted by nearly all whose means have allowed them an opportunity to build richly and gracefully, is the [illegible] Italian; and as this is susceptible of so many modific[illegible]tions and treatments, ample variety has been attained. The lightness and richness of that style has naturally recommended itself to us, and is eminently in harmo[illegible] ny with the genius of Chicago. In its purest form i[illegible] may be found in several buildings erected by Wheelock & Thomas, Dixon & Hamilton, Boyington, and Bur[illegible]ling & Adler. Probably the finest specimen to be seen in the city is the block of building in Booksellers' Row, on the east side of State street, between Madison and Washington streets, owned by Peter Page and Mr. Ferry. Here the architect we adhered closely to the

...ate of W. S.	... ft front		
...ate of W. S.	... ft front		
...Hugh			
	65 ft front		
ILLINOIS STREET.			
	65 ft front		$11,000
	60x 50		25,000
	125 ft front		$40,000
HINSDALE STREET.			
..., dwelling			$10,000
NORTH WELLS. *Brick.*			
...estate	141x108	4	$30,000
...state	125x 73		64,000
	28x 65		6,000
	44x 64		12,000
	25x 48		8,000
	25x110		20,000
...(iron front)	25x 90		10,000
	48x 75		36,000
	25x 75		8,000
	466 ft front		$2...,000
NORTH CLARK. *Stone.*			
	27x 80	4	$18,000
	48x 93	4	20,000
	25x 80	4	16,000
	80x 60		32,000
...ingham	90x 80	4	75,000
			20,000
	126x180	4	110,000
	389 ft front		$290,000
CLARK STREET—NORTH. *Brick.*			
...ate of W. S.			
	100 ft front	4	$ 22,000
	48 ft front	3	25,000
	45x 76	3	10,000
	25x 60	3	20,000
	34 ft front	3	25,000
	22 ft front	3	20,000
	45 ft front	3	25,000
	60 ft front	3	12,000
	25x 84		12,000
	404 ft front		$188,000
...lark street	793 ft front		$472,000
ONTARIO STREET.			
(3 dwellings)			$ 35,000
...welling)			12,000
...dwelling)			6,000
			$ 45,000
SOPHIA STREET.			
...ospital	80x 50	4	$60,000
SUPERIOR STREET.			
	35x 45	3	$12,000
...nsey	25x 42	2	24,000
	30x 34	3	6,000
	30x 34	3	8,000
...esbyterian			
	100x125		55,000
	95 ft front	3	36,000
	315		$145,000
LINCOLN AVENUE.			
(5 dwellings)			$20,000
RUSH STREET. *Brick.*			
	25x 40	3	$25,000
	40x 45	3	30,000
	65 ft front		$55,000
KINGSBURY STREET.			
...ntskow (soap			
	35x 60	3	$8,000
PINE STREET. *Stone.*			
...welling)			
	100 ft front	3	$30,000
...(dwelling)	38x 60	3	70,000
			20,000
	138 ft front		$120,000
SEDGWICK STREET.			
...ist Church			$20,000
DEARBORN—NORTH. *Brick.*			
	75x 60	3	25,000
	25x 70	2	6,000
...dwellings)	100x 35	3	20,000
...lling)	45x 70		20,000
...lling)	50x 65	2	40,000
...welling)	75x 65	3	40,000
...welling)	25x 65	3	25,000
	74 ft front		20,000
	50 ft front	3	25,000
	40x 60	3	18,000
	579		$267,000
Stone.			
...ley	40x 86	3	38,000
		2	7,000
		2	20,000
	70x120		30,000
	105 ft front		40,000
	215 ft front		$107,000
...born street	794 ft front		$465,000
WASHINGTON PLACE. *Brick.*			
	25½x 45	3	$8,000
HURON STREET.			
	75x 70	3	20,000
	60x 50	3	11,000
	25x 70	3	11,000
	40x 41	2	10,000
	200 ft front		$51,000
DELAWARE PLACE. *Brick.*			
	47x 90	4	$32,000
OAK STREET. *Brick.*			
	35x 60	2	6,000
	25x 60	2	6,000
	35 ft front	3	5,000
	95 ft front		$17,000
OHIO STREET.			
	25 ft front	3	$3,000
WHITNEY STREET.			
	60 ft front	3	$6,000
CASS STREET.			
	45 ft front	3	$30,000
...mond	50x 88	3	20,000
	100x160		125,000
	196 ft		$177,000
MAPLE STREET.			
	72 ft front	3	$8,000
NORTH AVENUE.			
	23 ft front	2	5,000
CENTRE STREET.			
	52 ft front	3	
WEBSTER AVENUE.			
	96 ft front		
...th Side	7,088 ft front		$3,913,000
WEST SIDE. MADISON—WEST.			
	120 ft front	3	$50,000
	50x105	5	40,000
	60x160	5	50,000
	25x 85	4	20,000
	45x 70	3	25,000
	128x112	4	100,000
...Co.	120x120	5	125,000
	25x 78	3	13,000
	573 ft front		$380,000
WASHINGTON—WEST. *Stone and Brick.*			
...Loan and			
	60x101	4	$95,000
...erusalem	40x 70		16,000
	135x 25	3	12,000
	40x 90	4	15,000
	275 ft front		$138,000
WEST ADAMS.			
	130 ft front	3	$25,000
WEST LAKE.			
	50x100	3	$20,000
VAN BUREN—WEST. *Stone.*			
...wellings)	206x 45	3	80,000
...wellings)	60x 45	2	16,000
	326 ft front		$ 96,000
Brick.			
	320x 60	2	100,000
	150x 80	3	50,000
	470 ft front		$ 150,000
...ren street	796 ft front		$ 245,000
FULTON STREET. *Stone.*			
	38x 40	2	10,000
	44x 60	2	12,000
	132 ft front		$ 33,000
SANGAMON STREET.			
	23x 50	3	5,000
CANAL STREET. *Brick.*			
...Co.	120x 75	2	$3,000
	40x100	4	16,000
	50x100	4	35,000
...& Cons. ... W. & C.			
	800x 38	3	35,000
...Co.	60x 80	1	7,000
	25x100	3	20,000
	40 ft front	4	20,000
	40 ft front	4	20,000
	48x140		40,000
	1,613 ft front		$ 238,000
HALSTED STREET. *Brick.*			
	70x100	3	$40,000
	100x 48	4	20,000
	20x 70	3	13,000
	76x116	3	25,000
	25x 36	3	12,000
	25x 42	3	7,000
	316 ft front		$117,000
Stone.			
	40x 80	3	$22,000
...street	356 ft front		$120,000
JEFFERSON STREET.			
	60x 30	2	$15,000
DESPLAINES STREET.			
	90x 91	3	$35,000
ASHLAND AVENUE. *Stone.*			
	75x 44	3	$30,000
	40x 50	3	25,000
...ling)	44x 73	3	80,000
	150 ft front		$135,000
MORGAN STREET.			
	25 ft front	3	$15,000
WESTERN AVENUE.			
...(reaper			
	2,040 ft front		$650,000
...le	7,540 ft front		$ 1,889,000
...e city	21,619 ft front		$40,138,000

	Ft. front.	Stories.		Cost.
... Fisher	628	..	17	$284,000
...	2,002	16	15	1,240,000
...	850	3	2 iron	2,865,000
...	661	1	7	345,000
...	145	1	1	180,000
...	962	8	8	972,000
...	230	1	6	176,600
... Randolph	892	2	13	321,000
...	75	2	..	55,000
... Drake & ...	2,332½	22	21	1,450,000
... & Lyon	137	1	3	87,000
... & Hamilton	1,179	5	10	987,000
W. W. Boyington	8,185	25	34	5,815,500
... & Adler	5,675	57	43	4,022,000
... & Thomas	3,523	20	12	3,426,000
... & Street	930	4	12	435,000
...	1,357	2	16	337,500
... Cleveland	656	5	12	412,500
... Piecy	190	4	..	230,000
... & Sheard	137	1	3	97,000
... & Lyon	110	1	3	52,000
... & Weary	1,495	9	10	870,000
... Wadskier	225	..	6	74,000
J. M. Ackerman	602	..	16	245,600
S. V. Randolph	2,711	17	26 6 iron	2,723,000
... & Loebnitz	930	4	5	686,000
... Gay	567	3	6	293,000
Thomas Willet	1,708	5	7	1,162,000
Cochrane & Miller	454	1	2	130,000
J. R. Hoff	1,409	6	7	897,000
W. L. B. Jenny	1,629	5	13	651,000
Otto Matz	6,529	34	57	2,090,000
... & E. Baumann	1,258	4	18	529,000
Thos. Earle	534	5	5	370,000
— Chapman				
... Faulkner & G.				
... Clarke	638	2	7	210,000
An Architect	608	2	3	247,000
... & Wilcox	642	2	4	133,000
— Roberts	1,436	9	8	1,180,000
Adam L. Robb	301	3	2	258,000

BUILDING MATERIAL.

The increased use of stone in the architecture of the city is, from an artistic point of view, one of the chief improvements occasioned by the fire. A very large number of different kinds of stone have been used, and a charming variety has been the result.

It will be remembered that previous to the fire the stone which was ordinarily used in our larger buildings was a white limestone, known as

ATHENS MARBLE,

or Joliet limestone, found in large quantities in this State, and near enough to make its shipment to Chicago a matter of very little comparative cost. The extensive use of this material in the most prominent buildings had given to the city already, and promised to give more in the future, a light, bright, and almost French appearance. Honore's Buildings, the Bigelow Block, the Merchants' Insurance Company's and Tremont Buildings, Morrison Building, and many others, which, in point of design and finish, were the handsomest in the city, were built of this fresh-looking and pleasing stone. There is no doubt that, but for the fire, we should have found its popularity constantly increasing, and the buildings which were to have superseded the hundreds of shanties visible in conspicuous places would doubtless have been built of it. But the effect of the flames on the limestones generally was disastrous. It calcined many of them altogether, so that when they cooled it seemed as though they had actually burned like wood.

The east wing of the old Court House which is still standing is an evidence of the inability of limestones to resist heat. Indeed, next to granite, limestone possesses less power of resistance to high temperatures such as that of this day last year than any stone but granite. It carries the elements of its own destruction with it, and therefore has been fated to fade from the high position it once occupied as a building material. This is somewhat to be deplored, as the substitutes for it, in the Ohio and Lake Superior sandstones, while rich and substantial in their appearance, are too grave and sombre for our city. It has been used to a large extent already in the rebuilding, and as the recollection of the fire fades out, and of its effect on limestones is forgotten, the Illinois marble will recover in a great measure its former popularity. It is still used in some of our finest buildings. H. H. Honore is building a fine-story structure from designs by Wheelock & Thomas, on the corner of Dearborn and Adams streets, of this material. The Otis family have used it in nearly every building; Pike's handsome building, corner of Monroe and State streets, is of Athens marble, the Fidelity Savings Bank and Tuthill King's buildings are of the same material. There are just enough to make the stone appreciated for its lightness and the readiness with which it exhibits fine cutting. It is a stone capable of almost any treatment, and shows in carved work to better advantage than the dark sandstones, while in columns the effect is very pleasing.

THE BRICK MANIA,

short as was its run, left its traces here, though not greatly to the impairment of the city's appearance. "This will be a brick city," was a common prediction. "A Western Philadelphia," some called it, looking forward a year or two. So strong was the prejudice in favor of brick, and against stone, that owners, anxious to secure material before the rush, telegraphed to Philadelphia, to Milwaukee, St. Louis, and Racine for pressed brick for the new city. Indeed, most of the buildings which were started within thirty days of the fire gave evidence of this first stage of the rebuilding. Many others would have followed suit, but, suddenly our new era came full upon us, and the results we are seeing. Every one who had not as yet his pressed brick delivered, countermanded his orders or changed his contracts.

A favorite material for fine buildings has been since the fire the

BUENA VISTA FREESTONE,

which is found in Scotal County, Ohio, near Buena Vista, 15 miles west of Portsmouth, on the Ohio River. The district in which the stone is found is about 8 miles square in Ohio and about twice as much on the other side of the river in Kentucky. The quality of the stone quarried in Kentucky, however, is not as good, generally speaking, as that found in Ohio. It is stated, however, that another quarry has been opened in Kentucky, from which a better quality, if not the best in the market, is produced.

The stone is found in layers or ledges, only one of which, "the building ledge" as it is called, being considered fit for use in fine building. This ledge is generally about 40 inches thick and is found on an iron bed. The ledge, when cleared of the clay deposit, is reduced to about 3 feet of good solid clear stone. This clearing is an essential to the appearance of the stone, and a failure to do it produces a poor-looking building. There are several such in the city, giving evidence that all the workmen employed were not well informed on the subject of Buena Vista stone.

The simple confidence of many builders has been taken advantage of in some cases, by the palming off upon them as No. 1 Buena Vista stone a quality which would be used only for sewerage purposes in Cincinnati.

The stone is conveyed to Cincinnati in flat boats, and thence shipped by rail to Chicago and elsewhere, principally at present, as might be supposed. During the last three years, a large quantity of it has been used in New York and Boston, and its introduction as a building material has been followed by its immediate adoption. The main buildings in which it has been used are Metropolitan Block, Ashland Block, Chamber of Commerce, Open Board Building, Dr. Rea's building on Wabash avenue, James Rowe's building on the same thoroughfare, Bishop & Roberts' and Myner & Roberts' buildings on Washington street, Major Block, Gallup & Hitchcock's building, Rawson's building, corner of Dearborn and Randolph streets, Doggett, Bassett & Hill's building on Wabash avenue, and the new Government building (of the future).

Its rich, pleasing color and durability have combined to make it a favorite, and, by a Government test, has been found almost equal in strength to the strongest granite. Already more than half a million dollars' worth of this stone has been used in the city, and it is probable that next year may see a large amount yet brought to the city. This is exclusive of the Government building, which will take a million dollars' worth of the rough material.

AMHERST STONE.

The olive-tinted sand-stone from the Amherst quarry, near Cleveland, Ohio, has also been very extensively used, and by some is much preferred to the Buena Vista stone. It is soft and pleasant material in color. It is easily cut, however, and generally even in color, but is inclined to stratification. The effect of the latter peculiarity on the columns is very singular, and the reverse of desirable. Among the blocks which have been built of Amherst stone are the Grand Pacific and Palmer Hotels, Kendall's building, Page & Perry's buildings in Bookseller's Row, Honore's building on Monroe street, nearly all McCormick's buildings, Methodist Church Block, McCarthy's building, Hamlin's building on Clark street, and many others. It is sold in Chicago at about 95 cents a foot. Its durability has not been tested by time any more than that of the latest stone.

THE KANKAKEE STONE,

a light soft, bluestone from Kankakee, Ill., and has been used somewhat. The finest buildings in which it has been employed are the Sherman House and the Union National Bank building on the corner of LaSalle and Washington streets. A better quality appears to have been used in the former building than in the latter, where traces of iron are profusely scattered over the stone, marring its uniformity to a sad extent. This circumstance and the absurd arrangement of the doorways go far toward spoiling what would otherwise be a very fine structure. The defect in the stone, however, is really nothing as compared to that of the clumsy doorways.

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Another good illustration of the pure classical style may be found in

HONORE'S BUILDING,

the richness of decoration in which attracts universal attention, and evokes admiration everywhere. In the two buildings here noted, the improvement in architecture can be realized by a comparison of the present structures with their predecessors. The

CORNER OF WASHINGTON AND DEARBORN STREETS

also furnishes some matter for congratulation and reflection. On three corners, the southwest, northwest, and northeast, are three buildings, different in detail but all in Italian style, being Kendall's, Tuthill King's, and McCarthy's. It will be remembered that immediately before the fire the first of the three was in course of erection, taking the place of a very unpretending brick building, while the occupants of the other two sites were equally plain and destitute of architectural merit. Now they are what one may call buildings with some style to them. On the southeast corner stood Portland Block, a massive stone building, full of windows, but utterly wanting in ornament of any kind. In its place will be a magnificent block in the modern Gothic style. This will make the intersection of these streets a remarkable spot, and give strangers an idea of the general character of the city, without travelling round. Portland Block is a fine specimen of modern Gothic, a style which has not been found very popular in this city.

STATE STREET,

between Randolph and Washington, furnishes a fine, quiet specimen. Another, opposite Potter Palmer's Hotel, on the southwest corner of State and Monroe, and the German Bank, on the corner of Wells and Washington, are the only other notable buildings in this style; the Central Block, however, might be included.

PORTLAND BLOCK

is a novelty in material as well as style, and as such is striking. The red Philadelphia brick, black joints, and trimmings of yellow stone, present a startling contrast to the more pretentious buildings in its vicinity. The use of strongly contrasted materials has not met with as much encouragement here as elsewhere, nor is that fact much to be regretted. The examples we have are scarcely deserving of imitation. While we have a variety of building stone, unequalled perhaps in any country, to select from, we can see nothing to be gained by using the less noble material, burnt clay, unless, indeed, it be economy. Nor do we much admire the effect produced in one or two instances by the use of different colored brick, or brick and tiles. The fact is, violent colors, to the uninitiated in color, are like sharp instruments in the hands of children,—they require very careful handling.

Another striking corner is at the intersection of

LA SALLE AND MADISON STREETS,

where the Gallup & Hitchcock Building and Major Block are rivals, if not in design, at least in position. Both of the buildings are in the somewhat gloomy, but rich and handsome, Buena Vista stone, and are good types of the class of buildings which we have noticed above. The former is very elaborate, and the Chicagoan who remembers the building formerly occupying the site will scarcely regret the Old Chicago.

The French treatment of the Italian is found in

THE NEW SHERMAN HOUSE,

and there rendered effective. One cannot but lament the strong contrasts, however, in the facade. The divisions separating the wings are plain to boldness, the remainder strangely rich. The building, consequently, is a trifle flat in general effect, but is, nevertheless, a most decided improvement on the old one. When occupied, it will doubtless gain a more animated appearance.

SUPERIOR BLOCK,

on Clark street, adjoining the southeast corner of Randolph, is a pleasing structure. The style is conglomerate, being generally Italian, the details unquestionably Gothic. Indeed, the sacrifice of purity to originality in this building is decidedly made with greater advantage than in any other in the city; the rich, warm color of the material enhancing the effect immensely.

M'CORMICK'S BUILDING,

on the same street, on the corner of Washington, is Italian, but the defects in the architecture are distressing to a practiced eye. With the obviously large sum of money expended on this structure, it is painful to see the disregard for established rules of architecture there exhibited. The light Corinthian order on the first story is absolutely surmounted with the heavy Doric in the second—as if one should put masts and sails into a vessel actually upside down, or build a pyramid from the apex upward!

THE FIDELITY SAVINGS BANK

and Hooley's Theatre have formed a front of which Bauer & Loebnitz, the successful architects, may be justly proud. The style is decidedly French, and displays a Parisian ingenuity, or a thorough familiarity with French architecture, either of which would be exceedingly creditable to the designer. The contrast with the Sherman House, which it adjoins, is pleasing, and advantageous to both buildings.

A thoroughly French treatment is also observable in the red brick and stone building on the southwest corner of

RANDOLPH AND LA SALLE STREETS.

The ingenuity and exquisite taste of the incised ornamentation and the treatment of the pilasters is charming, although the effect of the red brick and Amherst stone may not be altogether pleasing, especially in the proportions in which the materials are used in this building.

THE METROPOLITAN BLOCK,

on the northwest corner, is a fine building, and in the old city would have been considered a most sumptuous edifice. But the promise given to the world by the first story has not been fulfilled, and the building is almost entirely devoid of character. The use of the lighter stone for cornices, beltings, and window-caps is a matter of taste, but the building as a whole cannot be said to rank high among the structures of the city.

The elaborate

IRON FRONT

on LaSalle street, opposite the Court House, on the site of the Ætna Block, is very effective. Iron fronts are not as numerous as they would have been, though their appearance would warrant their use in preference to some qualities of stone. No finer specimen of the class can be found than this building which is worthy in every way of its position. There is one secret about iron front building which some architects are here confidently let into—the proportions are generally observed.

The corner of

LA SALLE AND WASHINGTON STREETS

will be, if it is not now, a very fine spot for examining architecture. On one corner will be a classical building—the Chamber of Commerce; on another, the Union Bank Building, in modern Italian style, and of a light gray stone (eaten through with iron spots, by the way), and on the third a lofty building, also Italian, but plainly treated in a yellow sandstone from St. Genevieve, a hundred miles south of St. Louis. This corner will be built by Cochrane & Miller and Wheelock & Thomas. The latter architects have a great advantage in erecting two buildings on such prominent corners, but they will be subjected to a crucial test by their immediate proximity to the Chamber of Commerce.

Notice has been taken from time to time of the immense improvement of Madison, LaSalle, and Washington streets, while Randolph, Lake, Dearborn, State, Van Buren, Adams, Jackson, Monroe, Water, and River streets and Wabash avenue are almost equal gainers, if not by the fire, at any rate by the reconstruction.

On taking a

GENERAL RESUME

of the architecture of the New Chicago, as compared with that of other cities, we think we have much to be thankful for. While there are no very striking examples of architectural skill, there are few buildings, if any, that can be condemned, and there are many bearing strong evidences of culture and study of the art. We question whether the architects of any other city in the country would have done better under the circumstances; in fact we have so far seen nothing from the hands of the new comers from other cities, arrived since the fire, that can compare with the productions of our home architects. This may be due in part to the lack of opportunity to display their talents; but from what we have seen so far, we have no reason to change our opinion. Our new city has been made one of far greater interest and pleasure to live in, from the beauty and variety of its buildings, which cannot fail in its effect as a cultivating and refining influence upon the people. The inhabitants are indebted to those enterprising and public spirited proprietors who have contributed so generously to the task, now almost accomplished, of making the

NEW CHICAGO

"the handsomest city in the country."

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

The following description of the new Government Building was penned by Mr. Mullett, the architect of the edifice, for THE TRIBUNE:

Early in the last session of Congress provision was made for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building suitable for the accommodation of the Custom House, Sub-Treasury, Post Office, United States Courts, Pension, and Internal Revenue offices in the City of Chicago.

This building is intended not only to replace the Custom House and Post Office Building which was destroyed in the great fire, but is also designed, by its greater capacity and improved facilities, to provide for the prospective wants of the Government business in the city for many years to come.

After considerable difficulty, by way of negotiation, the entire block bounded by Adams, Jackson, Clark, and Dearborn streets has been procured by the Government, by process of condemnation, under the laws of the State, the proceedings of which have been affirmed by a decree of the United States Circuit Court. Meantime Mr. Mullett, Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, has been busily engaged in preparing a design commensurate with the magnitude and importance of the structure, which is now completed and on exhibition in his office, bearing the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, Postmaster General, and the Attorney General, as provided in the act of Congress.

The style of architecture is the Florentine-Romanesque, and is very harmoniously and elaborately treated.

According to the plan, the whole height of the building to the main cornice will be 82 feet, to the attic cornice 90 feet, and to the top of the grand towers on the flanks, 177 feet. The first story will be 31 feet in height, the second 23, and the third 25.

The entire structure will be fire-proof,—stone, iron, and brick entering largely into its construction. The floors will be of iron and brick, and the vaults for the use of the various offices will be carried from the ground upwards. Great care has been taken in the preparations of the plans to insure thorough and complete heating and ventilation, and the lighting of the building, as can be seen from the outline of the plan, and the presence of an interior court, will be perfect. The windows will be glazed with plate-glass, and the roof covered with slate.

The interior of the building will be accessible from all sides, the mail delivery being on Clark street, the Postmaster's offices on Dearborn, while the corridors, which open on the interior of the court-yard and furnish access to all the offices in the building, may be approached from either street. The entrances on Adams and Jackson streets will be through spacious porticos, connected by broad flights of stairs with the upper stories, and in addition there will be elevators ... The building will include in its centre a court-yard 83 by 1.. feet, which will be roofed over with glass at a level with the second story. As that portion of the first story floor underlying this glass roof will be laid with illuminated tile, and as the building will be surrounded by an area 8 feet wide, the basement will be nearly as well lighted from the windows and the illuminated floor as the upper stories. This basement story and the first floor will be devoted exclusively to Post Office purposes, and the space thus allotted to the Post Office is about eight times the amount which the old Post Office building afforded. The second story will be assigned to the Customs Department, Sub-Treasury, Internal Revenue, Pension, and other offices, and the third story to the United States Circuit and District Courts. There will also be a spacious attic, which has not as yet been assigned for any special purposes.

According to the plan, the openings of the first story will be finished with a segmental arch, having stone mullions in the centre, terminated with an elaborately ornamented stone transom. The introdos of the arch is also elaborately carved. The first story cornice is enriched with a carved bed mold and dentals, and the joints on the weathering are covered with the piping peculiar to this style of architecture. Above this the second story commences on a stylobate, the panelings underneath the windows being pierced in an effective manner. The openings on this story are flanked by bold square columns, parted in the centre by a stopped chamfer, and having stopped champfers on the edges. The caps also are richly carved, and have fine proportions. Here the windows are semi-circular, and the architrave is slightly pointed. The cornice of this story is also enriched, and the piping feature on the weathering is again introduced. The third story is similar to the second, the proportions and details only differing. The windows of these two stories are divided at the centre and at the springing with stone mullions, and each angle of the various breaks of the entire building are heavily quoined with richly moulded and massive quoins. Above the third story the main cornice is carved upon bold and vigorously outlined brackets that spring from the corner quoins and the square columns. This cornice has an original feature, in the introduction of a highly ornamental parapet or balustrade at its outer edge. The pedestals are richly carved in bold relief, and the screen between is carried through solid. The molding of this cornice is highly enriched, as are also the brackets which support it. Above the main cornice the attic story arises, and is surmounted by a steep sloping roof, which gives all the effect produced by the Mansard treatment, without copying that somewhat hackneyed feature. From the centre projections on each of the four fronts of the building arise twin towers, which are to be constructed entirely of stone, those on Clark and Dearborn streets being 177 feet in height, and those on Adams and Jackson streets 138 feet. The end projections on Clark and Dearborn streets are gabled to conform to the shape of the roof, and the sky line is grandly and boldly broken by towers, attic windows, gables, and chimneys.

Should Congress make the necessary appropriation for the execution of this plan, it is estimated that the entire building will be completed and ready for occupancy in four years from the date of its commencement.

Mr. J. C. Rankin, an architect of much professional experience and accomplishment, and formerly a resident of our city, has resigned the position of Assistant Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, which he has held for the last five years, for the purpose of resuming his residence here, and superintending the erection of this building.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Nothing better illustrates the feeling which animated our unfortunate citizens immediately after the fire than the conduct of the Chamber of Commerce Association. Knowing full well that the blow they had suffered must be only temporary in its effect, and believing in the necessity for immediate action in restoring the building in which so much of the business of the city was transacted, they met on October 11, at No. 51 Canal street, at the call of Mr. Daniel A. Jones. There were present on that occasion Messrs. Hancock, Parker, Pope, Chandler, Walker, and Brooks. Mr. Jones, as President, comforted the meeting with a statement of the probable affairs of the company. The insurance on the building amounted to $210,000, a third part of which was possibly collectable. Mr. Brooks moved to rebuild at once upon the same site, and the meeting so decided. A Committee, composed of Mr. D. H. Jones, E. C. Walker, and John L. Hancock, was then appointed to make the preliminary arrangements, with power to act. The Committee reported on Oct. 27 that Mr. Cochrane, the architect, had prepared designs for the new building, which had been accepted by them. The stone contract was given to Messrs. J. & W. Graveson for $88,400, the stone-work to be completed June 1. Since that time the work has been pushed forward without delay.

The building is constructed of Buena Vista stone, is very massive and elegant in its proportions and details, and is now pronounced second to none in the city, if in the country, in point of architecture. The size of the building is 93x100.6. The basement floor is 7 inches above the sidewalk, and is 13 feet high. The second story is 16 feet high in the clear, and the Board of Trade room 45 feet high in the clear. The height of the building from sidewalk to cornice is 87 feet, and to the top of the balustrade 97 feet. The basement and second story are divided into offices, and are rented to different parties. The third and fourth stories are for the use of the Board of Trade. The cost of the building is $220,000.

Of the design it is sufficient to say that the style is well suited to the character of the building. It has and should have a purely business aspect, with sufficient degree of ornamentation to enable it to hold its own with the surrounding buildings. It is almost a pity that it has not been carried a story higher, and this will be more notable as the buildings in its immediate vicinity are finished; but too much praise cannot be given to the architects, those through whose energy it has been carried forward to completion, or to the contractors for the manner in which the work has been executed. It may be incidentally mentioned that the last have furnished an example which the Cleveland contractors would do well to study patiently and perseveringly until they have acquired the art of filling contracts on time.

The frescoing of the ceiling is in elegant pattern. There is a large oval in the centre, two smaller ones at right angles to it, and ten panels of different sizes. The ovals are of sky-blue, and the larger one is relieved by light, fleecy clouds. The panels are all of a delicate green tint, scarcely distinguishable from blue. The general arrangement of colors is judicious, beginning with the prevailing tint of blue in the centre of the ceiling, which fades first into pale green, and then into sober drab and gray upon the walls. The panels, at the ends and sides, are adorned with scroll-work, relieved by fancy sketches. The scroll-work upon the panels at the end of the ceiling supports clusters of brightly-colored flowers, fruit, and sheaves; those at the sides sustain shields bearing appropriate devices. On one shield is an anchor, on the other a sword and sickle.

The ceiling terminates in a crennellated border of dark lines, from the points of which depend delicate fantastic ornaments of buds, acorns, and leaves. Both the border and the cornice below it are darkly colored, and might seem a little dull and heavy, were not the hall flooded with light in every nook and corner. Midway the border, on each side and at the ends of the hall, are pictures neatly painted. That at the north end represents the American eagle clasping the legendary arrows, and holding in his talons a scroll displaying the legend, E PLURIBUS UNUM. At the south end, the nation's bird is seen, with outspread wings, upon a rock amid the angry waves, the city and shipping being visible in the distance. Those at the sides are more elaborate. On the east side appears a female gleaner, of life size, carrying a sheaf and sickle; a landscape stretches out behind her; exactly opposite stands a sailor leaning on a capstan; the lake and city, with wharves and shipping, forming the background of the picture. The music balcony, at the south end, forms a handsome ornament, while, at the same time, it relieves the general bareness of the wall. The officers' desk, at the north end, is of dark wood, rich, solid, elaborate, and handsome. The chief pictorial ornaments of the room are at the side of the window behind the chair of the President. These are two large allegorical paintings, not, of course, in the grandest style of art, but still well done, and suggestive. That on the left represents the Angel of Destruction flying over Chicago with an inverted torch, from which sparks fall in showers upon the devoted roofs of the city. The face and figure are not entirely wanting in grace and spirit. A portion of Washington street and a part of the old Chamber of Commerce appear in the foreground. The picture on the right represents the Angel of Peace returning to bless the city in its desolation. Before her troop two cherubs, one bearing an editorial waste basket filled with the fruits of the season, and the other, clad in the scantiest attire, carries in his tiny arms two uncut rolls of some woven fabric, one apparently blue jeans from a rural loom, and the other red flannel of the sanguinous hue known as Solferino. The picture last mentioned excels the other in warmth of tone, drawing, and general artistic execution. A view of the old Chamber, and a portion of Washington street before the fire, adorns a panel in the southwest corner of the hall, the panel being made in imitation of a window, through which the view is supposed to be seen. In the corresponding place in the opposite is a companion picture of the ruins immediately after the conflagration. A rich wainscoting surrounds the hall, rising to the height of six feet. From the wainscot to the ceiling the entire ornamentation, including the cornice and border, is in imitation of mosaic. The panels between the windows are a shade of drab, relieved by unobtrusive strips of color. Between the arches of the windows, and in various spaces and corners about the walls and ceiling, there is a mosaic, elegant in its minutest detail. Beside the main border where the walls meet the ceiling, there are two others, encircling the hall, similar in color, but narrower; one of the arches surmounting the windows. The hall is probably the finest in the country devoted to similar uses, and scarcely second to any built for the more comprehensive purposes of art.

Another semi-public building deserving of especial notice, is the

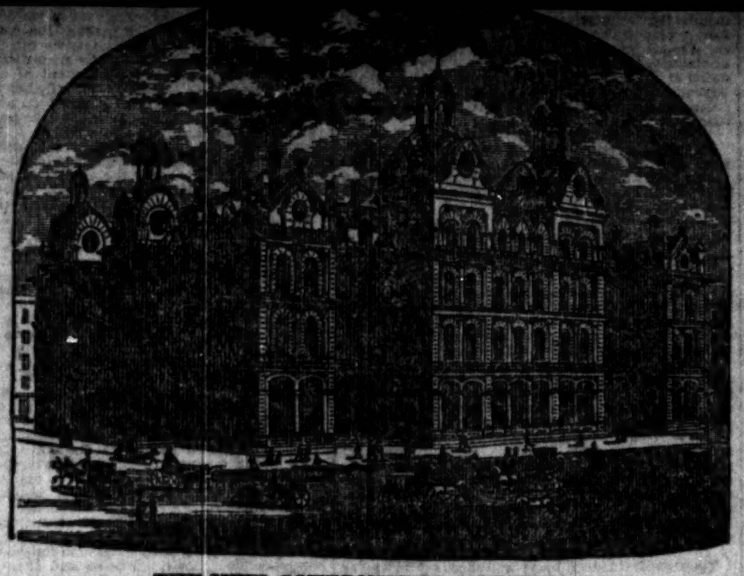
OPEN BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING,

on LaSalle street, immediately adjoining the Chamber of Commerce, and erected by the same corporation. It is a Buena Vista front building, 29x101 feet, four stories in height. The principal story will be occupied by the Open Board when complete. The upper stories will be used for business purposes.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD DEPOT.

The rebuilding of the joint depot of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railways is among one of the many items upon which the city may justly congratulate itself. In the reconstruction of this edifice all the improvements which modern architecture affords, and which have been experimentally demonstrated to be the best improvements, have been adopted, and the plans of the work, prepared by Mr. W. W. Boyington, have produced a magnificent building, in every way adapted to its future uses, and reflecting credit alike upon the two railroads for their generous contribution to the city's appearance, and the architect and draughtsman for their skill.

The front of this vast structure, now striding onward to completion, is 175 feet from east to west, rising in the centre to the height of 110 feet, and presenting a rock face ashlar style of architecture. The dome is in the Louvre style, having on each side a clock, the dials of which are nine feet in diameter. The dials will be illuminated at night, and constructed with the most approved attachments. They have already been ordered from Europe, and are now on their way to Chicago, in charge of J. B. Mayo & Co. The dome is crowned with an iron cresting, and the view from its summit is unequaled by any in the city. Projecting five feet six inches from the central front of the building is a portico with round columns, vermiculated quoins, surmounted by a balustrade with moulded cornice. Above this portico is to be placed the marble bust of George Stephenson, inventor of the steam-engine.



THE NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

On each front corner of the building are pavilion towers, and between them and the central dome are symbolic statues. On the pediment on the eastern side, in a graceful curve, are the initials, in cut stone, "L. S. & M. S.," over which is a locomotive, and on either side of this are pedestals, figures representing the farmer and engineer, with the implements of their calling by them. The pediment on the western side is surmounted by a bison in full career, under which are the letters C., R. I. & P., and on the pedestals on either side the pioneer and the Indian.

The front portion of the edifice will be devoted to the general offices of the two companies, and will be fitted up in the best style, with vaults as perfectly fire-proof as can be made. Thus much for the front of the building, which will not be surpassed in appearance by any similar structure in the United States.

The length of the entire building is 610 feet, the track portion occupying 542 feet in length by 160 in width. On the west side is to be the refectory, ladies' room, ticket offices, officers' rooms, baggage rooms, and the like. These rooms open on a platform 26 feet in width. Then come three tracks for out-going trains; then a platform 15 feet wide; then three tracks for incoming trains, and another platform 22 feet wide. The span of the trusses over this portion is 152 feet in the clear, and they are supposed to be capable of sustaining a pressure of 50 lbs. to the square foot. The trusses are entirely of iron, and form an elliptic arch, giving an appearance of grace and lightness characteristic of American architecture and engineering.

The rear wall has two arched openings of 38 feet span each, the voussoirs of the arches running clear through the wall. A signal light is to be placed on a circular stone column, resting on a stone corbel, the light from which, being 47 feet above the track, will be visible as far south as Sixteenth street.

The depot covers two and three-quarters acres of ground, and extends from Van Buren street nearly two blocks south, and from Pacific avenue to Sherman street. Its cost will be $800,000.

OTHER DEPOT STRUCTURES

are projected, and will in time take their places among the grand centres of development in our city. These are the magnificent passenger house of the Illinois Central, Michigan Central, and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Companies, to occupy the three blocks south of Randolph street on the Lake Shore Park, having a west front on Michigan avenue. It is intended to be the most superb and costly structure in the world, and will surely take a place among our public buildings, our entire community consenting, when detaining formulas and hindrances are removed. The other and even vaster building in size, and intended to challenge competition in every respect, is the great Pennsylvania Passenger Depot to be commenced next season on Madison street and extend southward four blocks on Canal street, all street crossings to be made over viaducts in the roof. If Superintendent McCulleugh's new depot is not "as big as all out of doors" it will be the next thing to it, the largest enclosed area in the world.

THE NEWSPAPER PREMISES.

THE TIMES BUILDING.

Keeping pace with the marked material improvement in the reconstruction of the city, the Chicago *Times* is erecting a building much superior in all respects to the former one, situated on Dearborn street. Formerly of Joliet limestone, it is rebuilt, on another site, of yellowish sandstone, changed in design and construction for the better; adapted to the increasing requirements of the concern, and an additional evidence of Chicago journalistic enterprise. It is situated on the northwest corner of Wells and Washington streets, is 81x81 feet on the ground, five stories high above the basement, and constructed of a yellow sandstone from Stone Point, Mich. Mr. Willet, the architect, describes the style as English-French. The main feature of the facade is the narrowness of the windows and the plainness with which they are treated. The corner is cut off, leaving a main entrance to the counting-room. This entrance is covered by a porch supported by stone columns. The words, "*The Times*," indicate the purpose of the building, and are cut in letters similar to the head-line of the paper, which is suggestive and ornamental at once.

The basement, which will contain the presses, folding machines, etc., has been constructed fire-proof, with iron and brick arches, which will effectually protect the printing machinery from injury, even should the building be destroyed by fire.

The main floor is divided into three compartments, the centre one containing *The Times* counting-room, and the others bank offices.

The second and third stories, which will be finished handsomely in hard wood, and contain all modern improvements in the way of furniture, such as steam coils, open grates, and wash-bowls, will be rented for office purposes.

The fourth story is to be given up to the editorial staff, liberal accommodations having been provided for the attaches. The library of the office will be 20x28 feet.

The fifth floor will be occupied by the composing and stereotyping rooms, with ample room.

In the centre of the building is a large glass skylight 32 feet in diameter, throwing plenty of light into the interior of the building. The fourth floor is reached by a passenger elevator, as well as a main stair-way from the second floor to the top of the building. This stair-way is spiral in form, and diminishes from 6 feet in width at the bottom to 3 feet at the top, and will be graceful and pleasing to the eye. The printers' stairway from the second floor to the composing room is smaller and in the rear of the building.

The building will be finished handsomely, and heated with steam. The delay in its erection is due to want of punctuality on the part of the contractors, who ought to have furnished the stone. It is expected that the roof will be on next month, if the stone comes in at a fair rate.

THE "STAATS ZEITUNG" BUILDING.

The *Illinois Staats Zeitung* Building, on the northeast corner of Fifth avenue and Washington street, is a handsome stone structure, 110x40, six stories and basement in height, and fully 100 feet above the sidewalk. The style is that of the Italian Renaissance, simplicity and massiveness having been studied by the architects, Messrs. Bauer & Loebnitz, with a special view to artistic effect. The material is manufactured stone. A heavy cornice above the first and third stories subdivides the parts, while the large and highly ornamented windows of the centre parts of both parts agreeably relieve the monotony which is sometimes inevitable in plain large buildings. Statues of Franklin and Gutenberg, executed in the highest style of art, are to be placed on pedestals below the centre windows of the third story. The whole will be crowned with an allegorical group, representing the Goddess of Liberty and Germania.

The basement which is eleven feet high, will contain, on Washington street, a bank office, 40x35 feet, and on Fifth avenue, on each side of the main entrance, an office 15x40 feet. Under these three offices is a sub-cellar for storage, 6 feet high, 40 feet wide, and 60 feet long. The presses and other machinery of a newspaper office, occupy the remainder of the basement. The boilers occupy a position under the alley, north of the building.

The first story, 15 feet in height, contains another banking office, with entrance on Washington street, 40x35 feet. The main entrance to the other offices on the first, second, and third stories is on Fifth avenue. The counting-room of the *Staats Zeitung* is at the north end of the building, 35 feet front by 40 feet in depth.

The second and third floors are divided into 7 offices, well lighted and ventilated, and ranging from 12x20 to 15x25 feet. The editorial rooms will be in the third story, over the counting-room.

The mechanical part of the paper will be provided for in the three upper stories, which are connected by a separate stairway in the rear alley. The job printing department will occupy the fourth floor, a bindery the fifth, and the composing-room the sixth.

A Bullock press and stereotyping apparatus have been purchased, with new type and furniture, and the total cost of the building will be about $125,000.

THE "JOURNAL" BUILDING.

The *Evening Journal* office is on the east side of Dearborn street, between Madison and Monroe streets, and opposite the old Post Office. It is four stories in height above the basement, and fronts 40 feet on Dearborn street. In the rear it is five stories in height above the basement. It is constructed of stone, in the French style, and, though not strikingly rich or ornamented, is plain and suggestive. It cost about $60,000.

THE HOTEL INTEREST.

The hotel history of the few months following the fire is worth more space than we can give to it in this connection. All our leading hotels were destroyed,—twenty-six public houses of the first, second, and third class having been blotted out. What was to be done? The ruins of the Sherman House were still smoking on Monday morning, and the three disposessed proprietors, Messrs. David A. Gage, John A. Rice, and George W. Gage were sitting together on a rescued trunk in the dooryard of the residence of the latter on Michigan avenue. The city was in horrible confusion, and the red tide of fire was still sweeping on its course in the North Division. The question these gentlemen was asking was the question of the hour, asked by over seventy thousand business men in Chicago. "What shall we do?" Now P. W. Gates had built a large brick hotel on West Madison street, near Canal, just finished before the fire, commodious, well-constructed, ready. "We must buy the Eagle Hotel." Out came the carriage and horses of George W., and away went the partners, south to Eighteenth, then west over the bridge. They had energy, capital, and a purpose. But as they turned up Canal street, George W. burst out, "This won't do. Those people on the North Side are starving. I have oceans of milk at my Brighton farm. You go buy this hotel, David and John, I'll slip down and get a wagon-load of milk." Off he went, and while the two partners were closing the instant purchase of the Eagle Hotel at $175,000, George W. Gage, without a license, except from Him who said, "Inasmuch as ye do it to the least of these, ye do it unto Me," was peddling Brighton milk, without money or price, among the suffering, hunted, and distressed pilgrims of the North Side, to which purpose he gave up a day of vast importance to his firm interests. The Sherman was furnished in ten days, and open at old rates. It has made thousands of its old patrons happy, and has been forced, at times, to turn away nearly as many as it accommodated. With equal celerity, John B. Drake transformed the Michigan Avenue Hotel, on Congress street and Michigan avenue, to the Tremont House. Frank Wentworth hung out the flag of the Briggs over the Laclede Hotel on West Madison street. Jenkins hunted up a new Clifton on the West Side. Other hotels opened, and altogether we have got along very well as far as hotels are concerned, thanks to the skill and tact of our hotel men. But all will be glad when the new Pacific and Palmer, and Sherman, and Tremont, and Briggs, and Matteson, and the rest follow the new Gardner House to completion.

The great hotels of New Chicago are to be the marvel of all visitors, the pride (and perhaps, by their number, pretty sure to be the home) of our citizens. The largest of these, the largest hotel building in the world, is

THE GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL,

constructed and nearly completed at the time of the fire, and sharing the fate of the humble structures about it. We give a very excellent cut of the building. It is erected by the Pacific Hotel Company, chartered by the Illinois Legislature in 1869, with a capital of $1,000,000. The enterprise, in the conception of the hotel, the procurement of the charter, the studies of the plans made among the best hotel men of the United States, is the creation of one man, Henry M. Smith, now of THE TRIBUNE, who three years ago made a century lease of the entire block on which the hotel stands, bounded by Clark, Jackson, LaSalle, and Quincy streets, and gave two years' time to the details of the undertaking. The leading stockholders are the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company. The other large stockholders are John F. Tracy, Wm. B. Ogden, the sons of the late P. F. W. Peck, W. M. Smith, Wilson K. Nixon, and L. B. Otis. The latter is President of the Company. The building will cost $1,000,000 ... real estate will represent nearly as much more. The furnishing by the lessees, for twenty years, Messrs. George W. Gage, David A. Gage, and John A. Rice, long of the Sherman House, will cost $400,000. The world-famous Gaskell, of the Revere House, Boston, will have charge of the cuisine. Our cut will save description of the exterior of the building, except the statement that it covers an acre and a half in area, contains 500 rooms, is 124 feet high to the top of the towers. The dimensions are 325 feet from east to west, 186 feet from north to south; material, olive-tinted Ohio sandstone. Within the grand structure nothing will be spared to make all the appointments worthy of what the company intend it shall be,—the best hotel in the world. It will be opened in March, 1873.

THE PALMER HOUSE.

During the past three months the work on Potter Palmer's magnificent hotel has been pushed with characteristic energy, and now five of the eight stories on the State street front and part of the Monroe street front, are already up. Its stately proportions are attracting general comment. It fronts 254½ feet on State street and 244 feet on Monroe street. It runs clear back to Wabash avenue from State street, excepting 80 feet on the north, where a corner building occupies a space 80 feet square. The alley running north and south through the lot has been vacated by the city, and is being built over as a carriage way, leading to a covered court in the centre of the building. An uncovered alley will also connect the court yard with Wabash avenue.

The hotel is 8 stories in height, built of Amherst sandstone. The first story is 13 feet 6 inches high, the second 10 feet 6 inches, really much higher than it appears to be from the outside. This optical illusion is produced by a combination of circumstances, the great diameter of the huge iron columns being one of the principal causes. The building will have a French roof over all, the highest point of which from the ground will be 108 feet. The general style of the building is Italian. The first and second stories have the Doric order, the third and fourth Composite; the remainder, Corinthian.

The main entrance is on State street, and is covered with a porch two stories in height, supported by four massive iron columns of the Doric order, projecting in full relief from the building. The recesses of the building are pilasters. On the centre of the porch will be a life-size stone statue, with a similar figure on each side. Over the central section of the building, which measures 75 feet across, will be a pediment, upon which will be two life-size figures in bas-relief, recumbent, and beneath it four life-size Seasons, erect.

The corner of the building is circular in conformation, and has been successfully treated, the rotundity extending to and embracing the roof. The columns which support it are eight in number, the largest yet made for building purposes, and run up to the third story. The treatment of the facade is rich and elegant, and correspondingly effective.

The interior is to be finished in unsurpassed style. The building has been constructed fire-proof throughout, with iron beams and corrugated iron ceilings. The dining-rooms, halls, office, grand entrance, and parlor are paneled three feet high with the choicest Italian marble. The main staircase is to be of marble. The handrails and posts of the stairway are of burnished bronze, the effect of which, with the white marble, will be of striking brilliancy. There will be 450 rooms in the hotel for the accommodation of guests, and two passenger elevators connect them with the lower world.

It is expected that the hotel will be opened on May 1. It will cost $2,500,000 to finish the building, and $500,000 to furnish it becomingly. This enormous outlay is the result of building it fire-proof, but the advantages of so doing are too apparent.

THE GARDNER HOUSE.

The honor of being the first large hotel to open in the burnt district belongs to the Gardner House, situated on the corner of Jackson street and Michigan avenue. This building is five stories high, exclusive of the Mansard roof, with a central tower on the avenue, is built of brick in the somewhat dubious style known as the Chicago *renaissance*. It contains 250 apartments, exclusive of the dining-room, kitchen, and kindred rooms, all of which are fitted up and furnished in a manner becoming a first-class hotel, and probably has no superior in point of elegance in any hotel in the East. There are two main entrances, one on Jackson street and the other on Michigan avenue, and a ladies' entrance on the first-named thoroughfare. The office is in the centre of the building on the main floor, and receives its light from a shaft on the north side. The arrangements for this important adjunct to an hotel are extremely ingenious. The elevator is so arranged that the guest, having registered and been assigned his apartment, ascends on the passenger elevator, while his baggage goes up stairs with him on the other.

Every precaution has been taken to secure safety from fire, fire-plugs having been provided on every story. A telegraphic fire indicator has been placed in every room, and fixed at a certain point, indicating the extreme of heat allowed in a room and compatible with safety. When the temperature of the room rises above this point the office is instantly notified by the gong to which the indicator is attached, and an alarm given. The furniture of the hotel is rich and tasteful. Want of space forbids anything like a detailed description of the internal economy of this agreeable hotel.

BRIGGS HOUSE.

The Briggs House, an old and trusted friend of the transient visitors and permanent boarders in and around Chicago, has risen again, smiling, as the pugilistic records have it, none the worse for the encounter. The Briggs House was always a favorite hotel, and in the new city it doubtless will continue to be so. It is situated on the corner of Wells and Randolph streets, upon its former site, and has risen to the imposing height of six stories above the basement. It fronts 81 feet on Randolph street, and 143 feet on Wells, the former facade being of stone and the latter of pressed brick, with stone trimmings. It is remarkable throughout for the nicety of its details, and the home-like comfort it prepares for its guests. Messrs. Moss & Baid, in building the hotel have displayed unusual talent for providing necessities, and a charming appreciation of cosiness. This is especially noticeable in the bedrooms, which, running in suites through the whole building, are fitted up with marble mantels, and open grates, rich, heavy central chandeliers, and luxurious appointments. On every floor is a series of well-arranged water closets, proper mechanical contrivances for the housemaid's unpleasant duties; light, ventilation, and warmth, better than which no one could wish. The basement is delivered up to bath rooms and cellars, connected with the culinary department. The main floor contains the office, lighted from above with a spacious skylight, the cloak-room, barber's shop, bar-room, and baggage-room. There are two main entrances leading to the main hall in which the office is situated, both on Randolph street, one for the ladies. These are both commanded, so to speak, by the office. The passenger elevator between them is also observable from the same point.

The arrangement of kitchen, dining-rooms, and parlors is all that can be desired—more care having apparently been taken with the internal economy of the house than the appearance, though the latter is agreeable and plain enough. The cost of this hotel will, when completed, be about $250,000, and will be rented by Messrs. Woolworth & Wentworth.

SHERMAN HOUSE.

The rebuilt Sherman House, now being roofed, has a frontage on Clark street of 181 feet 6 inches, and on Randolph street. It is built of Kankakee stone, seven stories high and eight stories in the towers. The office will be in the centre of the building, with an open court above, surmounted by a plate glass dome. The internal arrangements are most sumptuous, and the enviable reputation which the old Sherman House ...

MATTESON HOUSE.

The Matteson House, on the northeast corner of Wabash avenue and Jackson street, is a handsome building, as superior to its Randolph street predecessor as the New Chicago to the old city. It is 150x170 feet, five stories and basement in height, of cut stone, and will cost about $300,000. It will be completed in the early spring. The arrangements for the office and other accessories on the main floor are on the most approved modern style, a glass dome in the roof pouring all the necessary light upon this important attachment to an hotel.

WRIGHT'S HOTEL.

Timothy Wright's Hotel, on the northeast corner of Wabash avenue and Washington street, will, when finished, be one of the many large hotels of the city, ranking, however, as second-class. It will be in the Commercial Gothic style of an artificial stone made by Mr. Wright, by a chemical process, and said to possess all the qualities of a quarried stone. Its dimensions are 97x163 feet, eight stories in height, and contains about 180 sleeping rooms, besides parlors, office, reading-rooms, and other dependencies. The first floor will be rented for store purposes, the office being on the second floor. The dining-rooms, parlors, and reading-rooms will be upon the second floor also, the remainder of the building being designed for the accommodation of guests. Its cost will be about $250,000.

BURKE'S EUROPEAN HOTEL

deserves especial mention on this anniversary occasion, more, perhaps, than any other, because the proprietor is essentially a representative of the city. He deserves almost any encomium which the world is willing to accord to true merit and dauntless energy, and we are happy to be able to publish his deserts. He lost $90,000 in the fire, insured in Chicago companies, which meant eight cents on the dollar for about $5,000. This did not deter him from starting in life again without delay, and Burke's Hotel was among the first buildings to rise from the ashes. It was opened July 10, and the sagacity and enterprise of the owner fully rewarded with a rush of business immediately. Indeed, Mr. Burke has his hands full, and richly deserves to reap such a reward.

His building is 45x160 feet, of brick, with handsome terra cotta window caps, and thoroughly harmonious in appearance with the uses for which it was intended. It was the first hotel opened in the burnt district, and one of the first buildings erected, is conveniently situated, and doing a business greatly in excess of its owner's highest hopes.

ALEXIAN BROTHERS' HOSPITAL.

The Alexian Brothers' Hospital, between Market and Franklin streets, near North avenue, is nearly completed, and will be ready for the reception of patients next week. It is faced with Quincy red brick, two stories high above the basement, with a French roof. The latter is fitted up for dormitories. The main building is 54x86 feet, the wings each 30x12 feet, making a front of 146 feet. The window and door-caps and belting courses are of granite; the cornices and flat parts of the roof are of metal. The building is heated throughout with steam. Its cost is $50,000.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

The commercial record of Chicago during the past twelve months is more wonderful than any previous part of its history. In spite of our great calamity, and the croakings of those who had long envied our propriety, we have achieved a very substantial increase in trade, commerce, and manufactures. It will compare favorably with the record of any former year.

It was said that the business heart of Chicago was swept out of existence by the fire. If this were true, it only showed that our city, like some other corporations, had no soul to be destroyed; or else that, like some animals, she was equally vital in any part, and capable of indefinite renewal at pleasure. Those who *knew* Chicago in the early part of 1871 were well aware that all its energies and its property accumulations were far from being confined within the area of what was afterward the burned district. It is now a fact equally well known to the many millions of eyes that have watched with interest the progress of the city since the fire.

We have succeeded in gathering enough of the statistics of our great commercial movement to be able to measure the rate of this progress nearly enough for the purpose of general comparison. But it has not been possible to arrive at results so accurately as in former years. The principal reason for this is, that so much has been done as to render it difficult to keep track of it. Many of our business men have been so hard pushed in the work of recovering lost ground, and gaining new advantages, that they scarcely know how much they have accomplished themselves, to say nothing of watching the doings of others in the same line of business, as they did before the fire. We make our comparisons with the year 1870, because it was impossible, amid the confusion of nine months ago, to find out what had been done in 1871.

THE PRODUCE MOVEMENT.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce duing the past year, with the selling value of the receipts:

	Receipts.	Shipments.	Value of receipts.
Flour, brls	1,360,030	1,151,302	$ 10,840,000
Wheat, bu	11,300,129	9,883,101	13,571,000
Corn, bu	49,174,489	45,841,461	18,440,000
Oats, bu	13,764,736	12,607,697	4,130,000
Rye, bu	957,588	1,009,784	580,000
Barley, bu	3,440,779	2,791,912	2,050,000
Seeds, lbs	24,058,113	18,857,220	1,059,000
Broom corn, lbs	9,103,493	2,326,848	455,000
Cut meats, lbs	29,930,758	216,613,012	2,170,000
Beef, brls	56,222	79,140	560,000
Pork, brls	140,646	118,296	1,900,000
Lard, lbs	22,391,030	80,188,926	2,015,000
Tallow, lbs	7,101,314	4,789,144	568,000
Butter, lbs	14,945,510	8,506,815	2,242,000
Dressed hogs, No	256,840	148,041	3,082,000
Live hogs, No	3,129,825	1,722,777	43,820,000
Cattle, No	632,812	446,853	26,292,000
Sheep, No	286,860	148,748	1,434,000
Hides, lbs	31,139,711	25,385,011	3,881,000
Highwines, brls	97,265	111,019	5,146,000
Wool, lbs	24,972,394	25,269,730	11,257,000
Potatoes, bu	900,981	54,316	681,000
Cotton, lbs	547,610	28,080	104,000
Tea, lbs	8,254,471	2,658,061	6,803,000
Tobacco, lbs	15,112,704	6,142,656	9,723,000
Lumber, m ft	1,080,344	365,281	16,205,000
Shingles, m	518,144	689,674	1,684,000
Lath, m	99,820	42,657	275,000
Salt, brls	532,425	470,255	2,650,000
Total			$191,957,000

Omitting the important item of tea, of which we had no report in 1870, we have a total of $185,154,000, against a valuation of $171,386,000 for the receipts of the same articles in 1870; or an increase of a little more than 8 per cent. If, however, we take into the totals the receipts of mercantile goods, based on the sales reported below we shall find that the increase in pecuniary values over the receipts of goods of all kinds in 1870 will average 12 per cent.

COMPARATIVE FIGURES.

We present a few items from our report of 1870, for the sake of comparison:

	Received.	Shipped.	Value of Receipts.
Flour, brls	1,766,037	1,705,977	$7,947,166
Wheat, bu	17,394,609	16,432,585	17,394,409
Corn, bu	20,189,775	17,777,377	13,123,360
Oats, bu	10,472,078	8,507,736	4,188,740
Barley, bu	3,335,653	2,584,692	2,668,520
Live hogs, No	1,693,158	924,453	42,280,209
Cattle, No	532,964	391,709	21,282,000
Hides, lbs	28,539,558	27,245,846	3,426,750
Wool, lbs	14,751,089	15,826,536	4,300,400
Lumber, m	1,018,999	583,491	15,285,000

The produce movement sustained a severe check by the fire, as more than one-quarter of the storage capacity of the city was burned up, and the railroads were crippled so much that they could not deliver grain. But the check was only temporary. In the first week after the fire, 1,635 car loads, or nearly 650,000 bu, of grain were received here; and 220,460 bu shipped, mostly by one man. In one month the business had nearly recovered its normal activity, and the above figures show that, reducing flour to wheat, we received 83,456,731 bu of grain since the fire, against 61,316,798 bu in 1870, or an increase of 39½ per cent in volume; the increase in values was, however, only about 7 per cent, the augment in volume being principally of low-priced corn.

While the produce business of the year has been much larger than ever before, our Board of Trade, the organized representative of the commerce of the city, is better off, in a pecuniary sense, than before the fire; but its individual membership does not average so well in a moneyed sense. As a class, they did not lose so heavily by the fire as the mercantile community; but the frequent occurrence of corners in grain and provisions has made many of them much poorer, to the comparatively small enrichment of a few. Those few are not, however, the men who engineered the corners, but the ones who played the guerrilla—buying at the beginning, and selling out before the corners burst.

There can be no doubt that our produce trade is yet far from having reached its maximum, though other points are competing vivaciously for our trade. With storage facilities superior to those existing before the fire; the recent radical amendments in our warehouse system; the addition of rules by the Board of Trade which are calculated to foster legitimate business by preventing the recurrence of corners; and the opening up of numerous new routes that will extend the area from which it will pay to ship grain and other produce to this city; with all these valuable features in our *post-igneous* system of trade, we have materially broadened the foundations of our commerce, and deepened our hold upon the business of the great West. It is not impossible that our prosperity will prove to have received such an impetus from the great calamity that hereafter we shall reform our modes of reckoning time, and, as the Romans might have done, date future events *ab urbe ignita*—from the year of the fire.

WHOLESALE TRADE.

When the fire had done its worst, and men had time to look over the scene, and realize the full extent of the devastation, there were few who dared to hope that the "business" of the city during the succeeding year would approach in magnitude that of the year preceding. There were none who lost confidence in the magnificent future of the city, or doubted that it would speedily recover; but the work to be done was so great that the most sanguine could scarcely help feeling that "all had to be done over again," and that it would require the labor of several years to accomplish results equal to those of the past. The fire came just on the edge of winter, and it was apparently impossible to secure new places of business, and stock them with lines of goods sufficiently large and varied to attract customers as of yore, before the next spring. The legitimate inference was, that by that time the merchants of competing cities would have secured such a hold upon the trade of the West that a great part of it would never return to Chicago, however hard-... the efforts her merchants might make to attract it ... other cities had ... of the ... the ... of our commercial ... that Chicago was Dives, ... and that now was their "opportunity" ... the Lazarus, ... down upon us ... of drummers all over the West, and were particularly anxious to engage the services of those who had travelled for Chicago houses in the past. But all was of no avail. The people of the West had confidence in the enterprise and energy that had so well supplied their wants previous to the calamity, and they rallied nobly to the rescue. Apart from their charitable contributions for the relief of the sufferers, very many of the customers of our merchants exerted themselves to pay their debts before they came due, and followed the money with orders for more goods, to be filled when possible. A few were attracted to other points to make their purchases, but soon found that they could not do so well as in this city, and their next orders were sent here. In reality, the merchants of St. Louis, and Milwaukee, and Cincinnati did not profit by our disaster half so much as those of New York, the bulk of the larger orders being sent directly to the seaboard during our short period of interregnum. Our comparison with 1870 shows a gain of 15 per cent on the transactions of the past year, of which probably about 10 per cent should be credited to the prosperous part of 1871, and the remainder to the year after the fire.

The suspension of business was very brief. Many of our leading wholesale dealers had secured other quarters while the city was still burning, and opened out new lines of goods within one week. They were not obliged to wait till they could send orders to New York or elsewhere, and have them filled, before resuming. Previous to the fire they had large lines of goods scattered all along the railroads between this and the seaboard, and every day in the year (Sundays excepted) they were receiving these goods in a never-ceasing stream, that scarce finds a parallel, except in the incessant bombardment of the sun by little planets, which some good people have supposed to be necessary to keep up the solar temperature. The long lines of goods that were en route when the woman fell down in affright, that milked the cow, that kicked over the lamp, that kindled the hay, that set fire to the stable, that was the origin of all our woes—all these goods kept arriving day after day, and in such volume that the only difficulty was where to find places to put them; and by the time these shipments were housed, others were on the way. There was no difficulty at all in getting orders filled at the East, even when no one could foresee the extent of the disaster. Cheering words came thick and fast over the wires and through the mails, the burden of most of them being the equivalent of the following: "Order what you want, pay when you can, we want your custom still." It was this outside confidence in Chicago that enabled our merchants to start again so readily, that trade was established almost as quickly as the magical building of Aladdin's Palace.

Of course, the recommencement was, in many cases, in a relatively small way. Even those who secured the palatial mansions just outside the burned district for business purposes found them far from being as commodious as the stores from which they had been so summarily evicted by a tyrant far more merciless than any Irish landlord. But the many were obliged to open out in rude shanties, hastily constructed, in the neighborhood of the disaster. Most of those shanties have fulfilled their mission, and their occupants moved into buildings much more commodious than before the fire; while many of those who invaded the residence portion of the city are remaining in those quarters. How the city has spread out, and what directions the different branches of business have taken, is told in another column.

The following brief notes will enable the reader to see, in general, the progress made in each of the prominent departments of wholesale trade since the date of the fire:

GROCERIES.

Groceries show an increase of 11¼ per cent over 1870, the sales of the past twelve months being $59,000,000, against $53,000,000 the former year. The fire burned out about every wholesale grocer in the city, destroying some $3,750,000 worth of stock and fixtures; but there was very little delay in recommencing. Only two or three firms compromised, paying 60 to 80 cents on the dollar; a dozen promptly met every dollar of their obligations; and the rest only asked a little time to pay up in full, which was cheerfully granted in every case. All but one of the old firms have recommenced, and 8 or 10 new ones have come in. The amount of capital invested is estimated at $6,000,000; and the new stores are generally larger and much more commodious than those destroyed, having been built with especial reference to the wants of those who occupy them. The stocks are now large and well assorted. The tea trade exhibits the greatest augment of business in the grocery line during the past year, the sales of teas being nearly 50 per cent greater than in 1870. The West buys most of its teas in Chicago now, instead of sending to New York, as formerly; it is found to give a saving of 8 to 10 cents per pound, now that the Pacific Railroad brings the freight direct to our doors. The interruption to the grocery business by the fire was barely two weeks, on the average, of all the firms engaged in this line of business.

CHEESE.

The sales of cheese amount to about 2,500 tons, worth $500,000, which is about the same as for the year preceding. All the old dealers were in position again, with new stocks, in two weeks after the fire, and no additions have been made to their number. Prices have ruled higher, owing to an unusually large foreign export demand—a consequence of higher wages in Europe; large quantities have also been sent to Memphis, New Orleans, and other Southern markets. A shipment of 65 tons was recently made from Dodge County, Wis., direct to Liverpool—the first exportation from the West. The quantity of Eastern cheese sold in this market is steadily diminishing each year; it may appear otherwise to some who do not know that a considerable proportion of our Western cheese is branded by certain dealers as "New York Factory."

DRY GOODS.

The dry goods business has been very prosperous. The number of large jobbers is the same as before the fire, but a few of the smaller wholesale dealers have discontinued business—principally in fancy goods. The volume of sales since Jan. 1 has been nearly double of the amount sold during the same time one year previous; but this average will not hold for the whole twelve months, owing to the difficulty experienced in "swinging into line." All of our large dealers had goods on the way when the fire swept over the city; but the dry goods business is essentially one of *display*, and most of them required considerable time to open out in such style as to enable customers to judge what they were buying. The goods sold during the past year by the wholesale trade amount in round numbers to $40,000,000, against $35,000,000 in 1870, which is an increase of about 15 per cent. But the augment is nearly 30 per cent if we compare the number of pieces of goods sold during the two years. This discrepancy is partially due to a reduction in price on many descriptions of goods, but it is principally owing to the fact that purchases have been much more closely confined to low priced goods than at any other time in the history of the trade for the past twelve years. This is the case with country buyers, even more than with those in the city; and the reason is probably to be found in the low prices of grain, which forbid an extensive indulgence in luxuries on the part of the farming community. The number of retailers has increased very much since the fire, but they have not sold so much as might have been expected in consideration of the wholesale destruction of personal effects in the fire, in addition to the increased demand due to our larger population. The fact is that the needs of the burnt-outers were very extensively supplied from outside the city, not only by charitable contributions made through the Relief Society, but also by direct assistance to individual relatives and friends. It is probable that not more than half the losses of dry goods were replaced by purchase in this city.

Carpetings are reported as much more active than before the fire, but a large part of the increase appears in the returns of the dry goods houses, who have recently added this to their former lines of trade.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The wholesale boot and shoe trade has been very active, showing a gain of 16 per cent. The sales of the past twelve months were $10,500,000, against $9,000,000 in 1870. The number of dealers is about the same as before the fire; the capital employed in the business is from $2,000,000 to $2,500,000. Chicago has long been recognized as the best place in the United States in which to buy boots and shoes for the Western market, both for cost and quality. Our leather commands the best price in Eastern markets; hence the Chicago manufacturer has the advantage of saving on double freights, besides Eastern profits. The latter item is an important one, for it is a remarkable fact that Chicago jobbers make more of these goods than the jobbers of New York, or even Boston. In the East the goods are made by the manufacturer, and thence pass through the hands of the jobber, increasing the actual cost to the dealer by the amount of profit realized by the first-named trader. And the quality of Chicago-made leather is on a par with the workmanship in this city. For these reasons, the Chicago-made boot and shoe is a great favorite all over the West; and many buyers in this market during the past year have taken Eastern-made goods simply because Chicago-made goods were "not to be had." The interruption to business after the fire barely extended over three weeks.

HARDWARE.

The trade in hardware and nails exhibits the tremendous increase of 80 per cent, the sales aggregating $9,500,000, against $5,250,000 in 1870. Much of this enormous gain is due to the enhanced demand for material wherewith to rebuild Chicago, and to the higher prices general to the trade in iron goods. But no small portion is the result of a more liberal trade with the country, and an extension of our business to large areas of country which had not previously been customers in our market. The recent radical advance in the price of iron has materially stimulated, instead of discouraging, its consumption, all over the civilized world.

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS.

Hats, caps, and furs, and wholesale clothing, are reported as very active the past year, some dealers stating that their individual business has been fully one-third greater than the year before the fire. We have not, however, been able to ascertain the amounts of sales. The aggregate of the two will not be far from $6,000,000, against $5,000,000 for 1870.

JEWELRY.

The jewelry business, including watches, &c., has flourished far more, as a whole, than have the firms engaged in it. The sales of the year foot up about $5,750,000, against $5,250,000 in 1870—an increase of 9½ per cent; but the number of dealers has increased nearly 40 per cent, giving a less average of profit to each than before the fire. The country trade has been transacted chiefly by the old houses, and they report it as very good; while the city trade has been shared in by all, and the old dealers report a slight falling off to them, as individuals. The stocks of the leading firms are now more costly than ever, and the new style of building permits of a much more gorgeous display than was possible before, except in about two cases.

PAPER, ETC.

In paper and paper stock, the amount of trading has varied but little. Sales foot up about as follows: ... $3,000,000; building paper, roofing felt, &c., $1,500,000; and paper bags, ... $1,000,000. Total, $5,500,000 in these lines of business, against, perhaps, $4,800,000 in 1870. In newspaper there is scarcely any increase, as the greater number of copies issued by the daily press is compensated by reduced size. The greatest increase is in "writing" paper, which has been in great demand to supply the place of blanks lost in the fire.

DRUGS.

The drug trade suffered an interruption of nearly two months succeeding the fire; except in the case of the one firm that was not burned out, the number of ...

SAFETY

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL.

May 14—The Colored Jubilee Singers at Union Park Congregational Church.

May 15—The Messiah given by the Oratorio Society at Union Park Congregational Church. Repeated at Michigan Avenue Baptist Church.

May 21—Gerdeaux and Concordia Mannerchor Concert at Exner's Music Hall.

June 6—Farewell Benefit Concert to Miss Blanche Tucker at Union Park Congregational Church.

July 13-15—Two Concerts on the West and South Sides by the Band of La Garde Republicaine, Paris.

Aug. 14—Oratorio of "Elijah" given at the Normal Institute.

Sept. 1—Commencement of Louis Falk's recitals at Union Park Congregational Church.

Oct. 8—Testimonial Concert to Louis Falk at Union Park Congregational Church.

Oct. 9—Commencement of Theodore Thomas' Orchestral season at Aiken's Theatre.

The best part of the music of the year has been furnished by our home talent. The troupes from abroad have almost invariably been of a very mediocre character, and made up of second-rate or worn-out singers, who were considered good enough for Chicago in her barren-out condition. The German opera season was a miserable failure. With the exception of Wachtel, Mme. Lichtmay, and Mlle. Canissa, the company was utterly beneath contempt, either as actors or vocalists. Mme. Lichtmay was in an unfortunate condition for singing, and eventually had to give place to Mlle. Canissa, who was not equal to the heavy roles of the former, while Wachtel proved the crowning misery of the whole personnel difficulties with the manager, and undue fondness for beer which appeared before the public as the convenient sore throat finally, after several disappointments of the public, combining to break contracts and end the season prematurely. The Seaco has never been equalled in the operatic history of Chicago, except in the memorable second campaign of Grover. The Aimee Opera Bouffe season was scarcely more tolerable, while the orchestra was execrable. The troupe was composed of old worn-out chorus singers from the New Orleans and York York Opera Bouffe troupes. The only object of interest was Aimee, but she was unable to carry a whole opera on her shoulders, especially of Offenbach's, which requires that each principal actor should be competent for his or her part, and that the chorus should be largely due. failure. The concerts given by the French Band of La Garde Republicaine were of a good class, but there were drawbacks even to these. The limited capacity of the Exposition building for the purpose of music other than music, and the fine effects of which these musicians were capable, and which they produced at the Boston Jubilee, when playing in a large area and grouped into compactness with the English and American bands, were utterly sacrificed. In addition to this, the concerts were marred by the home talent, which never should have been allowed to appear, and finally came the escapade of Stiner with a portion of their forces, and the concert of the Wanda Female Orchestra were simply contemptible.

The best concerts by artists from abroad were the two concerts of the Barnabee Troupe and the Ole Bull concerts, with which everybody is delightfully enjoyable.

Turning from these to the home concerts, they summon up very pleasant memories. Never before have Chicago amateurs appeared to such good advantage.

The three Philharmonic concerts, the performances of the Mendelssohn Quintette Club, the performances of the Germania and Concordia Mannerchor concerts, and the concerts of Costa's "Eli," by the pupils of the Normal Institute, were all of a high order of excellence, and were admirable in almost every respect.

THE FUTURE.

The theatres which were destroyed had many pleasant associations connected with them. They had witnessed the best efforts of such eminent artists as Forrest, Booth, Jefferson, Burton, Murdoch, Warren, Wallack, Charles Kean, Bandmann, Bistori, Janauschick, Fulia Dean, Charlotte Cushman, Charles Dibdin, Lloyd, Couldock, Rachel, Kellogg, Annie Ruthe, Lorini and Vera Lorini, Nilsson, Parepa-Rosa, Richings, Carl, Bernard, Zelda Seguin, Adelaide Phillips, Morensel, Brewer, Rolter, Johannsen, Frederici, Lichtmay, Gazzaniga, Ferdonzini, Ingrunga, Cary, Ghioni, Brignoli, Petre, Maselini, Mazzolini, Castle, Costa, Bellini, Amodio, Steffanoni, Bonconi, Habelmann, Himmer, Formes, Junca, Susini, Morelli, Hermanns, Antonucci, Castle, Drayton, Ferranti, and a host of others. With the destruction of the Opera House, however, the memories of these seasons will rapidly fade away, but new attractions are rapidly coming in to take the place of the old. Notwithstanding we are hardly yet in a condition to support a theatre, should one open to it the accessories it deserves, the present season promises to be one of the finest Chicago has ever enjoyed, and will bring to us Theodore Thomas with his orchestra; Barnabee's troupe, the great Slavonian pianist; Wieniankki, one of the greatest of living violinists, Mario and Carlotta Patti, and the Locca Opera Troupe, with "Unsere Kleine, Pauline," and another season, Chicago will take her old place in the world of music, which she will never lose. The Opera House, and music halls all restored in more than their former elegance and beauty. With her vast increase of population, the constant growth of wealth, the liberality of her citizens, the interest in music in better style than ever before, and, as in the past, will rival the older cities of the East, both in the quantity and quality of her amusements and the princely manner in which she will support them.

BUSINESS REFERENCES.

The following are a few notes from some of our business houses, given without order or purpose in selecting them with no little completeness, that almost a duplicate list could be made to-morrow, and repeated until it became a guide to the City Directory. As a few samples from the general lines of trade in the appended will be found of interest, in proof of the experiences and present position of some few of our best-known business houses.

CHICAGO'S OLDEST BUSINESS FIRM.

J. A. Smith & Co., the extensive and popular furriers and hatters, now at 513 and 515 Wabash avenue, have the honor of being Chicago's oldest firm. They first commenced their business on Dearborn street, between Lake and Water, in July, 1838, then moved to their new store on Lake street (now No. 118), in 1838, which was destroyed by Chicago's first great fire, in the fall of 1839, which also destroyed the original Tremont House. They then built and occupied a store and manufactory on the northwest corner of Lake and Clark streets, till they moved back to the (late destroyed) store No. 118 Lake street, which was originally built and fitted for their business. In the fall of 1856 they moved to the corner of Randolph and Washington streets, where they shared in the general destruction that befel the business portion of Chicago. They have just completed extensive additions to their hat and fur manufacturing department, and will now furnish all goods in their line at the lowest New York prices. With a splendid stock of ladies' fine and new style fur, seal, and otter sacques, basques, muffs and boas, they speak of an increasing business since the fire. It was never so large at this season as at present.

JOHN V. FARWELL & CO.

This is the oldest wholesale *dry* goods house in the city, having been founded in 1846, and joined in 1847 by J. V. Farwell, the head of the present firm. They joined in the general moving scene on the morning of the 9th of October, carrying some $300,000 worth of their goods with them to Logan's barn, in which they opened out about 10 o'clock the same morning, though they did not sell many goods that day, the people being too busy to buy. But it is noteworthy that the only interruption to their business was that which pertained to their customers, not to themselves. They were not obliged to await the arrival of other goods in order to commence business.

The fire told with peculiar hardship upon the house of J. V. Farwell & Co., as they had been burned out in 1857, and had scarcely more than settled down in the rebuilt structure, Nos. 106, 108, 110, and 113 Wabash avenue, when they were involved in the general calamity. But without a moment's hesitation they went to work after the second disaster, and prepared a shed on Michigan avenue, to be occupied while more permanent buildings were being erected. The retail department was removed to their present quarters in November, and the wholesale department moved on the 20th of February.

The firm now occupies two immense stores of five stories, besides the basement, having a depth of 190 feet, and a frontage of 125 feet, on the north side of Monroe street, between Wabash and Franklin. They are now erecting another fine building, adjoining on the east, which will have a frontage of 95 feet on Monroe street, and 190 feet on Franklin. When finished, a portion of the present building will probably be vacated—leaving the magnificent frontage of 168 by 190 feet, the area occupied being just one-quarter of the block; or an area about *three times* greater than before the fire.

The house of J. V. Farwell & Co. has always occupied an honorable prominence in the dry goods business of Chicago, its progress having been really wonderful, even in this city of miraculous successes. Before the fire their sales account showed an aggregate of some ten millions of dollars annually, exclusively wholesale, since the fire they have opened a retail department, and added carpets to the list of goods offered, doing an immense trade in these directions. But their wholesale trade has shown a very large increase, both on city and country account. Our local dealers have made much larger purchases than ever, to replace stocks destroyed in the fire, and to meet the wants of a population increased by at least 40,000, mostly adults. In the country the demand has been steady and liberal from former customers, while a great many new ones have been attracted hither by the "flaming advertisement" of a year ago. Of all these, Farwell & Co. have taken a liberal share, the former well-known reputation of the house having been materially strengthened by the heroic calmness with which they passed through their double trial, from which they came out stronger than ever.

The firm imports foreign goods direct on a very large scale, and has the most perfect arrangements for securing continuous supplies from the leading manufacturers of both continents. They have always paid particular attention to the lighting arrangements of their place of business, and to a thorough system of displaying their goods, so that buyers may be able to judge for themselves of the quality of goods before purchasing. By this policy, uniformly courteous treatment, and a strict adherence to the rule that their prices shall be always as low as the lowest, they have been able to build up a business almost without a parallel in its extent. The strength of their position is sufficiently shown in the fact that they court competition as their greatest element of profit; feeling that they have everything to gain, and nothing to lose, by rigid comparisons.

We may add that the most perfect system reigns in every part of this establishment, so that customers can transact their business in the most thorough manner, in minutes where hours would have been required under the old-fashioned order of things. The business of the house has been, for many years past, under the active, personal supervision of C. B. Farwell, to whose untiring energy and thorough business capacity the success of the firm is largely due.

H. M. WILMARTH & BRO.

at the time of the fire occupied a magnificent store on Lake street, which, when built for Ross & Foster fifteen years ago, was one of the wonders of the Western world. It was filled with gas fixtures and gas fitter's goods in all the lines in a lavish display, to which the large business of the house itself was the key. All was destroyed in the fire. Two days later H. M. Wilmarth was selling gas fixtures at the large double parlors of his residence on Michigan avenue, and his brick stable in the rear was transformed to a gas fitter's shop. From this the business of the firm have no cessation. In time of trouble it is historical that men have sought refuge in the sanctuary. H. M. Wilmarth made straightway for a church, not to cling to its altar, but to begin the trade establishment in the splendid and elegant stone edifice of the Church of the Messiah near Harrison street, Rev. Laird Collier pastor, this congregation of worshippers choosing to retire from what had been the business centre of Chicago, the new United States Government locating the Post Office on a five years' lease in the Wabash Avenue Methodist Church adjacent. The Church of the Messiah, from an institution to shed light on the path of humanity, was immediately transformed into premises for casting light on the homes and business of mankind. It is made, by the skilful changes secured, the finest show room for gas fixtures in the world, the large room in the basement being given up to work purposes. The new store at No. 106 Wabash avenue is one of the marvels of our city trade, and worth a visit even from the curious observer. The firm are sole agents in this city for Bradley & Hubbard, Collier, Vance & Co., of 587 Broadway, New York, and in general represent the best and choicest features of their trade. They are full of business, as they deserve, and are about to commence the erection of orders for gas fixtures for the Grand Pacific Hotel, designed expressly for the house under the selection of the lessee, Messrs. Gage Bros. & Rice, who will secure, through the contract with this house, a most superb line of goods worthy of the Grand Pacific. We do not know if any man is anxious to prove the fire a benefit. The immense losses of this firm are not easily repaired, but the pluck and enterprise of H. M. Wilmarth since the fire in securing his new stand have set some very solid figures in the column over against loss.

VERGHO, BUHLING & CO.

This firm, one of the oldest in the city, whose old establishment, at No. 104 Lake street, was known for many years as headquarters of Chicago and the whole Northwest for the supply of toys and fancy goods, has recently reopened in a colossal establishment, at Nos. 138, 140, and 142 State street, in a handsome four-story building, erected for their use by Thomas Hazlehurst, Esq., many of our readers know that just previous to the fire Mr. Mackin had finished for their occupancy a fine marble building, on the same site, and that the firm commenced moving into it on the 6th of October, 1871—only two days before the fire. The conflagration caught them in the full capacity of a jobbing and bade them wait yet another year before effecting a removal, the expediency of which had long before been dictated to them by a patronage that had grown far beyond the facilities for meeting it.

Just as so many brave men stood by Chicago in her dire misfortune, so did Vergho, Buhling & Co. stand by their new chosen site; and, as if by an act of poetic justice, their enterprise was crowned in a few days before the anniversary of the night on which they so unceremoniously vacated the premises without giving notice that they were going to quit. The wisdom that dictated the choice has been proved in many ways, and has been amply indicated in the new focussing of business energy; and they now find themselves in the very heart of the centre of trade of the Great Northwest, where they will probably remain for many years to come, if there be any virtue in the old aphorism that "lightning never strikes twice in the same place."

Seriously, the recent removal has been effected under happier auspices than those which attended their first migration from Lake street. Their new establishment is a model of elegance and convenience; the upper room measures 72 feet in width by 120 in depth, and the different floors are connected by a powerful elevator. Their stock is now larger and far more complete and varied than before the fire, and has the additional advantage of being entirely new, embracing all the novelties of the season. They have now probably the largest and best stock on this continent, worth more than half a million of dollars, and are prepared to sell, at wholesale or retail, hobby-horses, doll-babies, baby carriages, flags, baskets, marbles, musical instruments, and, on the other hand, in the endless list of children's toys, as well as heavier toys for "children of larger growth," from a violin or a jewelry box to a complete outfit of druggists' sundries—in fact, all the solidity in toys and fancy articles that can be procured in the markets of England, France, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, and the United States.

The arrangements of the firm are such that they will always be able to supply the newest goods, and preserve the most complete assortment that can be gathered under one roof, and at reasonable prices. They have a resident partner in Europe, who is constantly making purchases, and shipping new goods to take the place of the immense quantities that are daily carried away from their mammoth ware-rooms. They especially invite the attention of close buyers in the wholesale departments, while their business arrangements are such that in the retail trade they are able to offer peculiar inducements to all who may favor them with their patronage.

GROCERS' BLOCK—J. W. DOANE & CO.

This firm, one of the oldest and most prominent in the wholesale grocery trade of the city, was most severely tested by the fire of a year ago. They were carrying an immense stock in their spacious establishment on Michigan avenue, between Lake and South Water streets, nearly the whole of which was destroyed, and their liabilities aggregated fully half a million dollars, which was a much greater amount than that owed by any other house in the trade; hence considerable anxiety was felt in regard to the course they would pursue; and the prompt announcements that J. W. Doane & Co. would pay dollar for dollar, without asking for extensions, did very much toward restoring confidence among the trade, East and West. It was soon afterwards ascertained that the same course would be pursued by other grocers; though, at first, the prospect of collecting more than per 50 cent was thought to be exceedingly dubious.

The senior member of the firm was in New York when the fire swept over Chicago. He purchased a new stock on Monday morning, while the fire was yet burning, and sent it forward immediately, unhindered by the vast Westward rush of goods that set in a few days later. This promptitude enabled the firm to re-commence at once, and take the enviable position of a pioneer house in the *post fpram* wholesale grocery trade of the city. They opened in one of the Lake front stores, on the 23d of October. A more permanent location was soon arranged for. Mr. Doane re-leased the site of the former Burch Block, on the south-west corner of Wabash avenue and Lake street, and erected thereon a substantial block, with 170 *feet* frontage, giving four stores of 42½ feet each, on the avenue; and 115 feet on Lake, five stories high; the whole costing about $160,000. This is now called "Grocers' Block," though the three grocery firms that have located there are not its only occupants. J. W. Doane & Co. have recently removed into the southern portion of the block (Nos. 41 and 43 Wabash avenue), where they have more ample accommodations than ever before, and have the building arranged to meet the ever-accruing demands of a rapidly increasing business.

The former sterling character of this house, established, and often tested, during long series of business successes in our midst, previous to the fire, has received additional strength from the cool fortitude with which they passed through the fiery ordeal. That their business qualities and commercial integrity are even more widely appreciated now than then is evident in the unparalleled success of the past year, which is also a gratifying proof of the growing commercial prosperity of our city.

FRANKLIN MACVEIGH & CO.

This firm will occupy the corner store of the Grocers' Block, with a frontage of 40 feet on Wabash avenue and 115 feet on Lake street, forming one of the handsomest and best lighted business places in the city. And the location is most convenient and accessible, being the east centre of the wholesale trade in heavy goods. The extent of their business as importers and jobbers of teas and general grocers ranks them among the leading houses in their line.

The destruction of their stock by the fire was complete. They saved nothing but their books and papers. No time was lost, however, in grieving—not even in hesitation. They secured a location on the lake front, at once ordered a new stock of goods to follow the large shipments already on the way when the flames broke out; erected a "shanty" into which they moved about ten days after the fire, and shipped out considerable goods from that point to fill country orders before their place was roofed over. Such energy as this could not but meet with appropriate recognition. The old customers of the firm continued their patronage, and very many new ones were attracted by the prompt courage displayed under such trying circumstances. Orders poured in so fast that for a long time the business done was double that which had been transacted before the fire, and is larger than ever, now that they are once more in comfortable quarters. The books of this firm show the scarcely paralleled fact that their business is now fully two-thirds larger than before the fire.

Such results as this could not be attained, even in Chicago, had not the house established a golden reputation in the past, and shown itself able to sustain that reputation in the present. The true source of their success lies in the fact that the firm know how to deal with their customers, so that buyers shall see it to be to their own advantage to patronize them in the future.

ELLIS, MOORE & CO.

This wholesale grocery house is also located in Grocers' Block, having recently moved into the store Nos. 37 and 39 Wabash avenue. Before the fire they were located on the corner of Michigan avenue and South Water street. All that they saved that night was about two truck loads of teas, a large quantity of goods that were moved out to the park being burned up. In about ten days the firm effected a removal to the "lake front," between Peck and Eldridge courts, and at once opened out a heavy retail business, their sales between the date of the fire and the 31st of October amounting to a little more than one-fourth of the business of the month preceding their hasty removal, and in November they were nearly up to the average of the summer season.

From that date their business steadily increased, notwithstanding the disadvantages of the considerable distance from the centre of trade, and the inconvenience of being cut off from many customers in travelling through the burned district, to say nothing of the restricted quarters in which they were obliged to handle their goods. Since their removal to their present location, on the 1st of September, they have had a much larger trade than before the fire. They are prominent importers, especially of teas, which they import direct from China and Japan; and their trade extends over a large part of the Northwest. The firm manufacture their own goods, and work quietly; but in their case the old adage is verified, that "Still waters run deep," and their account sales compare favorably with that of any other firm in the trade in the city.

SAMPSON, GILBERT & CO.

fifteen years ago took their place in the Chicago trade, in the general auction and commission business. The growth of one branch of their business, their large sales of furniture, a leading specialty of the house some years ago, caused them to devote themselves to this trade exclusively. At the time of the fire, and for several seasons previous, their elegant and elegantly-filled salesrooms were on State street, where, in the best centre of business, they were widely and well known as an enterprising and energetic house. Immediately after the fire they put up the largest emergency salesroom, erected on the lake front, near Park row, where they did a large business, scarcely interrupted by the fire. Indeed, it is a fact that the confidence assured and stable permanence to the wonderfully beautiful features they ally to their trade. Their enterprise rauses the merchants of the world for all kinds of goods, and wonderful is the variety. Our citizens will, on the evidence of ten years past, fully sanction this high but not over-strained praise.

WILLIS & FAULKNER

are one of the few firms in this city that have returned to new and enlarged premises on the site of their old and well known wholesale grocery stand, Nos. 61 and 63 South Water street. They first occupied the former building on its completion in 1860. Mr. McCormick has rebuilt it better than ever, of the usual first-class premises throughout, and the growth of this firm's business in the past ten years, and in the year following the fire, calls upon its fullest facilities. They were in business fourteen days after the fire, paid every dollar of their indebtedness, and have done a large and solid trade in the last twelve-months. They are in high favor with the country merchants, and in a full trade generally, a reputation they have earned by being admirable judges of the market and stock, and their willingness to share such advantage with their customers. They have now one of the best appointed stores for the wholesale grocery trade in the city, 38 feet front by 160 deep, four stories and basement, with elevator and all modern appliances for handling goods.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO.

The name of the firm of C. M. Henderson & Co. is as familiar as a household word. They organized and commenced business in 1861 on Water street and was the very first house in the city to do an extensively wholesale business in boots and shoes. After a few years of unqualified success in trade on Water street, they moved to No. 40 Lake street, into a building erected by themselves. Thence they removed to the corner of Lake and Wabash avenue, and, finding these quarters too limited, to the corner of Lake and Michigan avenue, opposite the Adams House, where they were burned out by what was then called the "big fire" in 1871. Here a brief stay on Randolph street, re-established themselves permanently at Nos. 78 and 78 Wabash avenue, where they were at the time of the "great conflagration." When they first opened their doors for business they were paid $5,000 as the value of their sales, and their annual sales aggregate two millions, and they claim to carry the largest stock west of New York. After the fire they were located for a brief period in a temporary building on Lake street, near the corner of Franklin, which, however, they soon vacated for more substantial and commodious quarters on Wabash avenue, near Van Buren. Their present location they deem admirably adapted to the wants of their trade, and the building which they at present occupy, at the corner of Franklin and Madison streets, is of brick, large, convenient, and every way suited to the boot and shoe trade. It is about 100 feet on the ground floor, and is said to be thought to be the largest store of the kind in the country. The basement adds greatly to its capacity, being 20x256, and light, dry, and airy as the upper stories. The interior accommodations are exceedingly complete. The office is substantial and handsome. There are steam elevators running to the upper stories, the various departments are handsomely lighted, and the whole building is heated by steam. Nothing is wanting to facilitate the business or add to the comfort of those engaged in carrying it on. About the year 1860 Henderson & Co. commenced the manufacture of hand-work in Chicago. They have always made it a point to furnish as good an article as was to be found in the market, and have thus established an excellent reputation for honor and fair dealing. They deem the goods they make to be unsurpassed, if equalled, by any other house dealing in boots and shoes.

MILLER BROS. & REED.

In 1867 A. R. & G. H. Miller commenced the general hardware business on State street. It increased in their hands to prominence in the city trade, and assumed such proportions that the old stand was outgrown, and they opened first-class wholesale premises at No. 45 State street, in Keep Brothers' new building, several years ago. They were progressive and thorough merchants, and have done a large and highly satisfactory business, which has not been burned with their contents. Twenty years' well-attached business have given Mr. Reed a connection all our citizens, and for such reliable a large number of customers, who seek, like, even from distance, when taste or economy dictate the highest investment in the tailors' line. He has been continuously in trade on State street for a quarter of a century, and has always occupied premises on the east side, opposite the Tremont, in a little wooden store, which was removed to where it now stands, on Dearborn street, when the Tremont was rebuilt. He has been successful, and has always been popular, and the fact of his having been burned out in the great fire of 1871 is only the more to be regretted.

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.

It is now thirty years since the senior partner of the present firm opened out a stock of hardware in Chicago across the early mud-banks of Lake street, and laid the foundation of the wholesale hardware trade of this city. Nearly an entire generation has passed away since then, and many hundreds of mercantile houses have passed through the vicissitudes of trade, while the house of William Blair & Co. has steadily prospered, and ever gathered fresh strength, alike through times of financial disaster and the storm of fire.

When the well-known block on Randolph street, to which they removed from Lake street, adjoining the Tremont House, was destroyed, their immense stock was totally destroyed; a year ago the firm found a temporary location on South Canal street, near Washington, where, although very much cramped for room, and lacking many of the facilities formerly enjoyed by them, they have transacted a business much larger than ever before the fire. In the meantime they contracted for the erection of a permanent building on the site of their first Lake street stand, which is just finished, and a removal was effected one week ago.

The new structure is situated on Nos. 172, 174, and 176 Lake street, between Dearborn street and Fifth avenue. The building is five stories high, with a frontage of 60 feet, by a depth of 144 feet, besides a fine basement, 60 by 138 feet. The front is constructed of St. Louis pressed brick, with heavy brown stone trimmings, and presents a most massive, solid and elegant appearance, in keeping with the character of its contents and the marvellous reconstruction of Lake street. Their store is well lighted throughout, and is supplied with steam elevators, as well as the most improved steam heating apparatus. Burling, Adler & Co. were the architects.

The building has been constructed with especial reference to the requirements of the business, for the transaction of a large wholesale trade in general hardware, cutlery, tin-plate, and tinner's stock; and is believed to be the most extensive and complete in the country devoted exclusively to these purposes. The basement contains the corner stock of tin-plate, sheet-iron, nails, copper, and other heavy goods, and is accessible by two inclines; receiving and shipping facilities of easy grades, for trucks as well as by elevator. The first floor contains the offices, principal with a choice display of staff cutlery, and the most valuable portion of the stock of builders' goods; the receiving, packing, and shipping departments are in the rear. The sales and the basement have each a fire-proof vault. The second floor is reached by an elegant stairway of black walnut and ash, worthy of even a first-class hotel structure. This floor contains one of the most beautiful sample rooms in the country. This elegant saloon of trade is 60 by 75 feet, finished with walnut and ash floor, cornices, show cases, etc., and contains samples of every variety of goods carried in stock, so arranged as to facilitate deliberate and personal inspection by the purchaser, and avoid the confusion of other business. This floor also contains the stock of shelf and heavy hardware, and japanned tinware. The third floor is devoted to the heavier grades of shelf goods and duplicate stock of hardware in packages, while the fourth and fifth floors are occupied by the sales of iron and iron wares, agricultural implements, etc.

The stocks in each of these departments are unusually large, presenting a most wonderful variety of the sterling goods that have made the reputation of this well-known and popular old firm. They are famous for the uniform good quality of their wares, as well as for an unblemished integrity in dealing, which they cannot now afford to lose; and they have paid particular attention to quality in the selection of their stock, which is now much larger and better assorted and arranged than before the fire; indeed, larger than ever before been opened out in the West. The widely established reputation of the firm in this respect, and the fact that they uniformly charge the lowest prices consistent with a fair profit on a good article, has caused them to enjoy an unparalleled trade and demand for a long time past, and the mail order department is one of the prominent features of the establishment, and not easily attained by any new house. Their system of packing enables them to fill such orders sent by mail will be executed as carefully and promptly, and on as favorable terms, as if given in person. The fact that this, as well as other departments of their business is rapidly increasing, is proof that the hardware trade of the West appreciate their efforts in this direction.

With greatly enlarged facilities afforded by the new building, the firm are fully prepared to maintain the leading position held by them in the trade for so many years past. The firm is composed of William Blair, C. B. Nelson, and James M. Horton.

DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS.

This house was the pioneer of the wholesale boot and shoe trade in Chicago, being founded by Ward & Doggett, in June, 1848. It is now more than a quarter of a century old, and retains its leading position, notwithstanding the fact that numerous houses have since then entered the lists to compete for the commerce of the great Northwest.

Doggett, Bassett & Hills "fitted," as they say in Yorkshire, England, a year ago, between two daylights (Programme of Fire), and the premises at present occupied by the house belong to a member of the firm, on Wabash avenue, and built an addition to it for trade purposes. On the 16th of October they commenced to ship to their country customers goods from a new store on the corner of Lake and Clark. On the 1st of January they went into a new brick store, built by Hon. J. Y. Scammon, near the corner of Michigan avenue and Congress street, purchased by the house in the early days of 1872, on the old site of the second corner of Lake street and Wabash avenue. They returned there on the 10th of August, after an absence of ten months. They are now much better situated than before the fire; the new store is larger, better constructed, and occupies the general plan of the old one, but with several valuable improvements.

With the exception of the first two or three weeks, which, of a partial interregnum, the house has transacted fully as much business as at any previous time, and since their relocation on the old site, their sales show an increase of fully 15 per cent over those of 1871.

The firm commenced the manufacture of boots and shoes as early as 1849; discontinued it for a short time, and then resumed, since which time their specialties have been the manufacture of goods to suit the demand of the fire, when they employed above 100 hands, and could have found employment for many more if they had been able to spare room for an increase of their manufacturing facilities. They intend to add to it to a much greater extent than the wholesale trade, not being resumed till about the beginning of the present year, and then on a smaller scale than formerly.

They now manufacture from 75 to 100 pairs a day, and will probably soon materially extend their operations in this direction, as their productions have always been favorites with Western buyers of men's wear, on account of their superior quality, and the house is now universally regarded as by better, and wear better, than those of Eastern make, and find a ready market, not only in the far West, but as far east as the eastern line of Ohio, which points are now very successfully supplied by dealers on the seaboard.

As pioneers in the wholesale boot and shoe trade in this city, Messrs. Doggett, Bassett & Hills did much to build up the reputation of Chicago as the centre of supply for boot-gear to the Great West; and, from then till now, they have earnestly labored to preserve and extend the reputation of Chicago as the centre of supply for boot-gear to the Great West; and, from then till now, they have earnestly labored to preserve and extend the reputation of Chicago as the centre of supply for boot-gear to the Great West. Their goods are always exactly as represented—the best in the market—and their dealings have ever been marked by that faithful consideration of the rights and wants of their customers which is certain to command success, because it deserves it.

THE HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO.

The elegant office building belonging to the "Old Hartford" located at No. 49 LaSalle street went down in the universal wreck. Amid the desolation which reigned on every hand on the morning after the fire, there was one sight that gladdened the eyes of Manager Bissell as he surveyed the ruins.

The massive vaults of the company in which were treasured the records of ten years' business for the sixteen Western States under his management were safe. Whether the entire resources of the company had been swamped by the deluge of fire, was unknown, and, so far as the future of the institution was concerned, immaterial. With this corporation there is one word that is always a governing principle—FORWARD!

Before 11 o'clock that day a new office had been rushed on the West Side, and office furniture purchased. A messenger hurried to Milwaukee for office supplies (there being none to be had in Chicago), and in two days more the business of the management of the office was proceeding as usual. Within two weeks the Directors telegraphed the Manager to proceed with the reconstruction of their office building. Five able architects were immediately placed at work upon the new house of the company, and we think it safe to say that for prompt assistance to claimants, fair and honorable settlement of claims, its record was never excelled. To the honor of this institution be it said that of all its liability under policies in force in the burnt district *not a dollar has been disputed.* On the 23d of February, a trifle more than four months from the disaster, the New Hartford building was dedicated, and occupied for the offices of the company, and for four months it continued to be the only building rebuilt and occupied for four surrounding squares. As the Hartford was the first company to erect an insurance building in Chicago, so her flag now floats from the only structure owned by a fire insurance corporation in the city. On its folds is inscribed—"New York 1810," "Pittsburgh 1845," "St. Louis 1849," "Portland 1866," "Chicago 1871." Long may it waive.

CRANE BROTHERS' MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

This Company was not on the list of those burned out a year ago; but we notice it in our review of the past year, as an instance of the wonderful growth of our manufactories in iron. And yet it would be hardly fair to take their record as an average one, because they are among the few whose progress is extraordinary, even when measured by that of the general increase in the amount of business transacted since the fire.

In 1855, the brothers W. T. and O. B. Crane came to Paterson, New Jersey, to Chicago, and opened a small shop on Canal street, where, in a frame building, they manufactured steam fittings and brass goods, and introduced the manufacture of apparatus for heating buildings by steam. Possessing a thorough knowledge of the business, and their peculiar ability for meeting the wants of the trade, and their energy and unflagging industry, they readily widened their sphere of operations, and were able to begin on an enlarged scale to carry out their plans. In 1857 they erected a Wood Engraving and Electrotype and Stereotype Foundry, and established a mill on the corner of Desplaines and Fulton streets, where they soon manufactured from pigs of as good a quality iron as was produced in the country. Their business attracted the attention of their brothers and brothers-in-law in the East, and in two years from their first appearance in this city their business had increased so much that they concluded to form a stock company, and the Crane Brothers' Manufacturing Company was organized, with the brothers named as the principal officers. Their business continued to increase, and the works of the Company were destroyed over a large part of the block their stores covered

occupied by them. This change gave an additional impetus to the business given more rapidly than ever. In compliment to their founders, the new works are voted, in July last, to adopt the name of the "Grand Brothers' Manufacturing Company," and the stock was increased, as the same time, to $1,000,000. The change took effect on the 1st of August, since which a depot of 140 feet, built with especial reference to the requirements of the trade. They are transacting a much larger business than before the fire, and are much better prepared to meet the still increased demand which their long established reputation will bring, and their extensive experience enables them to supply. We are glad to see the old lines of trade reclustering on Lake street, the oldest business street, save one, in the city.

JOHN H. SMALL & CO.

This firm, manufacturers of blank books, commercial printers, and general stationers, were located at No. 117 Dearborn street before the fire. The senior member of the firm had been in business in Chicago about twelve years. The present firm was formed about four years ago. They were transacting a large business, and carried a heavy stock, all of which disappeared in smoke. The firm removed at once to No. 29 North Clark street, and established their establishment temporarily at Nos. 157 and 159 LaSalle street, in the Republic Life Insurance Company's Building, where they have much larger quarters, and vastly increased facilities, and are doing a great deal more business than before the fire. They now devote particular attention to the manufacture of blank books, for which the firm has always been famed as turning out none but good work and charging only reasonable prices therefor. The new machinery and other arrangements of the firm will compare favorably with those of any other house, east or west, and they are conscientious in their efforts to at once suit and please their customers.

SMITH & NIXON—LYON & HEALY.

Like the star Epsilon, in Lyra, this house is a double double, the two firms of Smith & Nixon and Lyon & Healy having adhered to each other faithfully through much prosperity and some misfortune, ever since they first joined hands in our midst in 1864. Since that year they have been burned out twice, the first time being Sept. 4, 1870; the last, one year ago to-day. But though they were thus doubly affected, they were both of them prompt to resume business. They did so, and promptly paid all their liabilities at maturity, without asking for extensions. We may here note that Mr. Nixon's fire-proof building, then nearly finished, was the only one of the kind successfully through the fire, ordeal of Oct. 9, 1871.

These firms are Northwestern agents for the celebrated Steinway pianos, for the almost equally celebrated Estey parlor organs, and for the musical publications of Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston. They have represented these ever since their establishment here eight years ago, and the thousands of our citizens who knew them in their magnificent quarters on the southwest corner of Wabash avenue and Jackson street, and another change necessary, and the year 1870 found them at No. 27 Lake street in still more commodious quarters. A few years later they changed to Nos. 24 and 26 Lake street, where they were at the time of the fire. Their building, since its remodeling, has been characterized by a steady and healthy increase from year to year. The first year of their existence their sales aggregated $150,903, something unusual in a new firm [illegible] in a new city. But [illegible] lost a very heavy stock in the fire, but were able to resume almost immediately, building an emergency store at No. 146 Lake street, where they were doing business on the 30th of October. They have now returned to near the old location, at Nos. 18 and 20 Lake street, near State, where they have a very fine building of five stories and basement, with a depth of 140 feet, built with especial reference to the requirements of the trade. They are transacting a much larger business than before the fire, and are much better prepared to meet the still increased demand which their long established reputation will bring, and their extensive experience enables them to supply. We are glad to see the old lines of trade reclustering on Lake street, the oldest business street, save one, in the city.

HEATH & MILLIGAN.

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SMITH & NIXON—LYON & HEALY.

Like the star Epsilon, in Lyra, this house is a double double, the two firms of Smith & Nixon and Lyon & Healy having adhered to each other faithfully through much prosperity and some misfortune, ever since they first joined hands in our midst in 1864. Since that year they have been burned out twice, the first time being Sept. 4, 1870; the last, one year ago to-day. But though they were thus doubly affected, they were both of them prompt to resume business. They did so, and promptly paid all their liabilities at maturity, without asking for extensions. We may here note that Mr. Nixon's fire-proof building, then nearly finished, was the only one of the kind successfully through the fire, ordeal of Oct. 9, 1871.

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HAMLIN, HALE & CO.

The well-known wholesale dry goods firm of Hamlin, Hale & Co., now established on the southwest corner of Madison and Franklin streets, is entitled to special mention in our resume of the past year's operations, not only on account of their prominence in the trade, but also because of the energy and promptitude with which they acted after our fearful visitation of fire. At this time of year, the usual stagnation is low much the restoration of a general tone of confidence was dependent upon the fortitude displayed by the few men who boldly struck out anew, hanging up their "banners on the outer wall." But the interior of the city was destroyed, and advertising new stocks of goods, opened up in new locations long before the lurid flames had died out from among the ruins.

Hamlin, Hale & Co. were among the heaviest losers among our merchant princes. Their magnificent establishment, on the corner of Washington street and Wabash avenue, with a larger frontage than any other in the city, had been filled from floor to roof with new goods; the warehouse was filled to the roof with new goods; they had no old stocks on hand to burn up. They saved almost nothing. But, at 6 o'clock on Tuesday morning, the senior member of the firm was hunting up a new location. On that day he had secured the lease of the building on the corner of Canal and West Washington streets for their wholesale trade, and on Thursday they also leased and occupied the fine store, at the corner of Wabash avenue and Aberdeen streets. They opened out for business in just one week from the date of the fire, being the first to recommence, either in the wholesale or retail dry goods trade, and from that time to the present they have been crowded with a rush of business that amply justified the enterprise with which they met the requirements of the situation.

While making these preliminary arrangements, the firm did not forget that something more ample was needed by a permanent business. They at once negotiated for the erection of the large building they now occupy for their wholesale trade, and have removed thither on the 15th of August,—only ten months after the fire. Meanwhile their retail trade was provided for by contracting for the occupancy of another magnificent structure, 100x125 feet in ground area, on the corner of Madison and Peoria streets.

Their wholesale establishment is a vast improvement, even upon the one the firm occupied before the fire. It covers the numberings from 292 to 298, inclusive, on Madison street, and from 109 to 115 on Franklin street, giving a spacious area of 80x190 feet on each of the six floors, and all well-lighted from three sides. The establishment is fitted up in a style which combines elegance, convenience, and security in the highest degree, the arrangements to prevent are being especially complete. The firm are now transacting a much larger business than ever before, in every variety, and so methodical in arrangement, that everything is found in the line of dry goods in portions can be found there, and may be reached in a moment; while three elevators, two for goods and the other for passengers, make speedy and safe connection between the different floors.

Though the losses of the firm were heavy, its capital and facilities are now much greater than before the fire. The capital was materially increased on the 1st of January, when Messrs. F. N. Hamlin and R. W. Hale, the junior partners, admitted Mr. Charles H. Hubbell, Jr., Esq., of New York, formerly one of the largest and most successful retailers of St. Louis, and E. B. Smith, Esq., of Chicago. The business of the firm has increased with unparalleled rapidity, being now fully 50 per cent greater than before the fire, and every indication points to its continuance on the same progressive scale. This fact is one of the strongest possible evidences of the high estimation in which the firm is held by buyers, as the business is much greater than the average for the dry goods business of the whole city. It is especially noteworthy, as the firm only commenced business in February, 1871, and has had to contend with unusually heavy difficulties in competition. The history of this firm proves that there is yet room in Chicago for the exhibition of sound business qualifications, and that genuine ability always meets with success. The firm is entitled to claim that the flattering distinction already accorded to it is not the result of what some people call luck, but the fruit of their own enterprise, business acumen, and widely recognized integrity. They are eminently an aggressive firm, their policy being that which nominally lies at the foundation of the superstructure of American progress. They are ever on the alert to invent and adopt improvements, either in styles of goods or in modes of doing business, and have no effort unmade that can place them foremost in all that pertains to the conduct of an ever-increasing business, which already ramifies all over the great Northwest, and compares favorably in magnitude with that of any other firm in the city.

ALLEN & MACKEY.

twenty years in trade here, and throughout the whole period in the front rank. They were first allied to the old and prominent dry goods house of Foster Palmer on Lake street, where they had built up so large a business that they astonished the community by leasing for their entire occupancy the Bryan Hall Building Room, the finest carpet premises ever dreamed of in this city at that time. Their trade still grew in those quarters until by a change in the property they took a new location adjoining Field, Leiter & Co., where the fire found them. They were not out of business a single day. The following Monday, or Tuesday they secured temporary accommodations. On Wednesday their sales reached $20,000, and they were busy with Messrs. Gage Bros. & Rice in furnishing the present Sherman House. From then to the present they steadily and constantly pushed their old lines. Their sales this year will reach one and a half million dollars. Their store for some months has been a plain, ink stricken affair, but they put up a fine one on State street, opposite the Palmer House, where, as importers and dealers in carpetings, oil cloths, general upholstery goods, and paper hangings, they have held their old place in trade. They have now leased the magnificent double store, 81 and 83 State street, formerly the Rose & Gossage premises. It has a front of 64 feet, a depth of 160 feet, in six stories high, constructed of Amherst sandstone, and cost $200,000. It will be nonfireproof, and when the firm occupy it with a splendid stock of goods on completion. At present they occupy two stores,—the one above named, and the new iron front building, in the rear, on Lake street, which is one of the most complete facilities as enable them to compete with any house in the United States. Their European orders are made by one of the firm, who visits frequently the head sources of supply. They are now largely in the orders for the great Palmer House, to be completed next season.

THAYER & TOBEY FURNITURE COMPANY.

Nineteen years' association with the best branches of the furniture trade in this city have given the present members of the Thayer & Tobey Furniture Company a prominence well earned, and a business that has widened year by year. Happily, the fire which laid in ruins their beautiful warerooms on State street, near Field & Leiter's store, left them their great manufacturing premises on West Randolph street unimpaired, and they were thus enabled to resume with an instant's interruption. They have filled large orders for the city trade, and their sales have shown a steady increase on corresponding periods of last year. They are extensive manufacturers of chamber furniture, and their designers show rare talent in the various classes of rich goods, while common and medium wares are turned out in large quantities, and have become a favorite with dealers in that line. The facilities and capacity of this house only one recent fact need be stated. They have already put a large force of their most skilled workmen upon the largest furniture contract ever given to any house in the United States previous to the fire; and since that event they are the only ones in the city that have continued the business in all its departments. They will remove about the middle of this month to the Otis Building, opposite Palmer's Hotel, where, with largely increased facilities, they will unadvisedly withdraw from the business on their present business, which already is much larger than a year ago. The Burdett organ factory, one of our home institutions, was rebuilt in January last.

GAGE BROTHERS & CO.

This firm, one of the oldest and most prominent in the line of wholesale millinery, straw goods, notions, and ladies' furnishing goods, having been established here for sixteen years, left No. 79 Lake street in a rather unceremonious manner a year ago, and opened anew in the private residence of Mr. Gage, No. 961 Indiana avenue. In February they removed to the lake front, near Van Buren street, and in the middle of April effected their last removal to the present location, Nos. 227 and 229 Wabash avenue. They have now a splendid establishment, the building being erected especially for their use, with a frontage of 84 feet, depth of 170 feet, and a height of five stories, including basement. It is the largest building in the United States at present devoted to their line of business, and probably has no equal in Europe.

The basement of this house is devoted to the operations of the steam printing, cutting, and sewing. On the first floor the ribbons, laces, velvets, etc., are displayed, including a full stock of the celebrated AA ribbon, a specialty with this house. The second floor contains notions and fancy goods. Ladies' furnishings, ladies' hats, and includes a pattern-room. The floors above this are devoted to duplicate stock and manufacturing purposes, principally of ladies' hats and hat frames, for which the firm is extensively engaged.

The business of Gage Bros. & Co. exhibits a wonderful increase. Last spring the sales were considerably larger than a year previously, and in September the business transacted was 50 per cent more than twelve months ago. We need scarcely say that the stock is in keeping with the character of the building, containing everything belonging to the trade, in endless variety, and the latest styles.

CHANDLER, KELLOGG & CO.

Among the substantial firms which have been doing business in Chicago for nearly a quarter of a century, none is better known than that of Charles P. Kellogg & Co., dealers in clothing and furnishing goods. They are at present doing business in Field & Leiter's immense building, at the corner of Market and Madison streets, the eastern end of which they occupy, with their large and varied stock, four lofts, each 80x160 feet. The commencement of their business dates back to an early period in the brief but prosperous history of Chicago. They were the first firm in the city that did a jobbing business in clothing. They began their trade in a modest building on South Water street, near Wells, where they remained about three years, at the expiration of that time moving into a handsome iron-front building at the corner of Wells and the same street. Continued prosperity rendered another change necessary, and the year 1869 found them at No. 27 Lake street in still more commodious quarters. A few years later they changed to Nos. 24 and 26 Lake street, where they were at the time of the fire. Their business, since its remodeling, has been characterized by a steady and healthy increase from year to year. The first year of their existence their sales aggregated $150,903, something unusual in a new firm [illegible] in a new city. But [illegible] lost a very heavy stock in the fire, but were able to resume almost immediately, building an emergency store at No. 146 Lake street, where they were doing business on the 30th of October. They have now returned to near the old location, at Nos. 18 and 20 Lake street, near State, where they have a very fine building of five stories and basement, with a depth of 140 feet, built with especial reference to the requirements of the trade. They are transacting a much larger business than before the fire, and are much better prepared to meet the still increased demand which their long established reputation will bring, and their extensive experience enables them to supply. We are glad to see the old lines of trade reclustering on Lake street, the oldest business street, save one, in the city.

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...vention of New York jewelers. The ... importations in these lines have ... duties they pay at the Custom ... those paid by any one importing house ...

"THE M'CORMICKS."

...y other name stood out so prominently ... losers by the fire as that of McCormick ... any is so extensively identified with ... The McCormick losses were not ... 00,000); their expenditures in rebuilding ... greater than this amount.

...rmicks are best known in connection with ...ted reaper, which is now in use in almost ...y of the civilized world. Their immense ...e north bank of the river ... mechanical marvel in itself, as is ... the wonder of the agricultural ... rapidity of their growth was simply ...ng as their extent. The McCormick ...established in 1846, and 150 machines were ...t year. In 1847 the initial ... In 1848 they manufactured 500, and the ... was trebled in 1849. The next twelve ...ontinued was increased ten fold, the number ... of 15,000 machines having been placed ...t for 1871, some 700 workers being ... their production. The next year's ...een even greater than this, but for the ...fittings, machinery, patterns and, in fact, ... of the establishment except money and ... resolved into its original elements by the ...ements were at once made to manufacture ...in temporary quarters, to supply the ...t demands, and about half ... have been produced as ...ious. They have now, however, in process, a new factory, or rather a new ..., which will enable them to manufacture ...ines per annum, more nearly than they ...at 1,500 only thirteen years ago.

...orks are located in the new southwest ...ng district, on 155 acres of ground pur... S. J. Walker, having on the north ...ew South Branch of the ... ... of 1,920 feet near the intersection of ... Blue Island avenues, and adjacent to the ... works cover an area of 21 acres, and the ...ll contain six stories of floor-room. ...ngs have a northern frontage of 300 feet, ...high, and three parallel wings extend ...is to the river. The woodworking de... ...l occupy nine rooms, each 60 by 100 feet, ...h shop is 90 by 100 feet, and the ...undry buildings are 90 by 216 feet. ... an engine house adjoining. The ... the factory, 40 by 217 feet, and two stories ...e basement, will be used for storing ...ings, grinding cutters, and preparing ...ts of the reaper. The engines will be of ...er, low pressure, built by the Cuyahoga ...ks, of Cleveland, Ohio, and both boilers ...e by them will be strictly fire-proof. ...utmost care has been taken, in the ... of the works, to guard against damage by ...e building being constructed in section... walls, and double iron doors connecting ...ms, while an ample supply of water can ...turned on any part in case of emergency. ...s are well drained, will be lighted with ...the premises, and heated by steam appara... by the Crane Brothers' Manufacturing ... The architects are F. and R. ... It will be about half a million dollars, ...s also contracted for the erection of a ...boarding-house, with thirty rooms, and ...fty cottages for their workmen; the former ...ouse, at a cheap rate, to those employed ... without long journeys morning and ...

...ber of first-class buildings are also being ...near the business centre of the city by ...ressing men. Among them we may men... ...er Block on the site on the old Larmon ... McCormick Building on the old site of ... Randolph and Dearborn streets, by C. ... and a magnificent block at the northwest ...e street and Wabash avenue, by Ma... ... and the heirs of the late W. S. Mc...

...perations made for a largely increased ... of the celebrated McCormick reaper is a ample proof in the past. It has taken ...irst prize at all the great international ...from the World's Fair, in London, in ... Paris Exposition, in 1855; at the last ...and gold medals was awarded, and at a ...distinction conferred on Cyrus H. McC... ...omination, by the Emperor, as Knight ... Honor. Those awards led to their ...ands of farms in England, France, Ger... ...r countries, as well as in the U... ...it is universally regarded as the farmer's ...

THE OLD ÆTNA OF HARTFORD.

...e by our great fire looked over their pa... ...ve believe that Ætna policies brought ... holders. No one dreamed of long ... ...ome standing and ability that darkest ... ...onched. The old Ætna has paid out in ...organization $35,000,000. It is scatte... ...ndemnity sent down to the bed-rock of ...ed not its losses in this city by paying ...0,000. Such promptness and strength, ... fairness in standing up to its pledges, ...dæna a prime favorite among insurers. ...o recover its losses from the splendid ... so well earned. Messrs. Goodwin & ...go agents, are old and popular members ...ty, inherited here, and they have ... ...tunes by the industry and faithfulness ...y have met the difficult and delicate ...em in the last twelve months. Its ...e, at No. 163 LaSalle street, they serve ...hundreds of shares of the business which ...ce has shown our citizens is only to ... careful and competent men, who ... ...t just losses as to collect premiums.

...LL & CO., SUCCESSORS TO DAY, ALLEN & CO. ... Day, Allen & Co., wholesale grocers, ...honored one. It was established nine... ...n Peru, Ill., and removed to Chicago in ...th time it took a leading position among ...ants. Mr. Day died about six months ...rm was subsequently reorganized under ...e of the partners being William T. Allen, ...F. O. Pope, and F. S. Rounds. ...tablishment, Nos. 34 and 36 Randolph ...corner of Wabash avenue, was totally ...great fire, with a very heavy stock, ...m at once made arrangements for a ...on the former site, to be a substantial ...dwaukee brick. They occupied temporary ...during the epoch of reconstruction, and ...of the new building, in the old line ...of January, on a much larger scale ...e fire.

...bers of our wholesale dealers, the ...n is now much larger than ever. There ...are now fully 50 per cent larger than in ...many previous years, and is still on the ...house has always borne a first-class re... ...s still under the active management of ...e several years before the decease of his ... They pay special attention to ... them promptly and carefully, and ... ...ers that could be obtained by personal ...

...ELLS, DODGE & PALMER ...ociated with the boot interest in Chicago ...ey were among the first houses that, in ...the wholesale trade to Wabash avenue, ...own store immediately adjoining that ...ell & Co., the same season. Here the ...tial growth in their trade, and the ... ...m with a large stock and extensive ...r premises, busy to the fullest capacity ...the 9th, their temporary building, ...ite, opposite the present Tremont House, ...n the 12th of October, and filled ... ...ch consignments of goods. It was ...gency" place of business opened ... ...While carrying forward their ... ...orary quarters the firm were ... ...paring for a return to their old ... ...of which they pushed with ... ...It was the only building ... and finished ...District. They occupied ... and 59 Wabash avenue, ... be carried to its full ... ...or brown stone early ... ...pleted into filled with ... ...sale shows a large ... are large manufacturers, and make ... glove-fitting boot, which is in great ...ire is a record of enterprise, skill, and ...

CITY AFFAIRS.

...barely recovered from the first shock ...siness was just resuming, and people ...ing for the work preliminary to ... the approach of the municipal election ...alled the attention of all who were in ... welfare of Chicago to a matter of vital ... Treasury was empty, and the burden of ... weigh more heavily than ever before ... borne by people impoverished by the ...der to meet the necessary expenditures ... a resort to rigid economy, rather than ...e of increased taxes. Every consider... ...e voters to avoid a partisan contest for ...ould result in the election of a slate of ...shown themselves unfit men in times of ...fairly and economically administer the ... government, and to unite in the selection ...hose tested integrity and business qualifi... ...t than to be the fittest persons to control ...d Chicago through the financial embarrassments ...ettering them, and to establish in all ...der their control a system and efficiency ...been lacking there. ... ...ng this sentiment common to men of ...e Republicans and Democratic County ...ited in the selection of a ticket for city ...es, including all the members of the ...ty Commissioners, which had been pre... ...nstitution as a substitute for the old ...eriors. In making up this list they ... ...experience of the past, and aimed ... ...a quarter where it was greatly needed ...d previously been left uncared for. ...defeat of the Reform movement ... left the Aldermen it supported to ... ...e primary meetings after the old fash... ...ned the legislative branch of the City ... the professional politicians of each ...meters of a primary election. The ticket ...1871 agreed upon Aldermanic candi... ...whom were elected, and though some ...worthy of the trust reposed in them, ...ve to introduce into the Council much ...ly needed, and which, though in the ...then controlled a rather indifferent ma...

...the action of these Committees was ... ...le people of what was called the "Fire ...eaded by Mr. Joseph Medill for Mayor. ...d by the citizens in general, it was ... ...e common politicians of both political ...

...a suggestive ticket consisting of ... ...ations, for some fell far short of ... The contested contest ended ... of the "Fire Proof" ticket by about two ... ...installation, in December, of a new fed... ...it was hoped, of a new system of finance. ...ter address, after referring to the losses ...ions. The better construction of build... ...ons of the fire limits, and the providing ...ional various things to be done to pre... ...-supply were all discussed at length, and ...was devoted to a plan for sinking a num... ...wells, the water from which was to be ...for the flushing of sewers, the sprinkling of ...for the extinguishing of fires. Nothing has ...in that direction by the city; something ...ed upon, however, John V. Farwell and others ...enterprise, and the providing ...verted to artesian wells as a means of protect... ...more surely and cheaply than the city ...

...The new administration being fairly in power, ...ded up to the Mayor as the man who was ...everything and who was to suddenly cure ...ls and blunders of the past. But, with the ...ts in his hand, he found himself as ...s the Sphinx of fable—the lack of power. ...ly duty of the municipality of Chicago, its ...ty duty of the Legislature, and the providing ...ment did not differ materially from ...other cities of Illinois, and the Mayor was ...the head of the Executive branch of the ...ve, as in law, the head of the Executive ...ts, in fact, but the nominal head. The ...ve, political leaders, those powers had ...ntitled as to look him a mere plaything with ...ty and dignity. These powers thus wrested ...ndence of City Government were given to the Legislature (practically to ...me, were not given to the Legislature ...ment, but were scattered among irresponsi... ...merely nominal obedience to any one. ...Board of Police and Fire Commissioners, ...Board of Police and Fire Commissioners, ...ers were elected by the county at large, ...ers were practically chosen at the ... ...ir deliberations were not open to the ...ty, nor did they report annually to the ...ty Council for money, ...ey expended were paid out of funds ...ed for their maintenance by a wearied ...ts. The Board of Public ...ers were nominated by the Mayor ...ed by the Council, but who controlled at ...ey exert all our immense system of street im... ...ers were substantially independent. The ...ers of the Board of Education, though chosen ...ers of the Common Council, once elected, were ...Council, the Board of Health, where ...ers were elected by the Judges of the Courts, ...ers were practically irresponsible to ...ey are expected to spend what money it deemed neces... ...ey are expected to spend no more, and, even if the Council did not appropriate what ...ed, the city was finally compelled to pay it. ...ed, by the last of these acts, passed in 1865, the Mayor was ...ppointed of the Presidency of the Common Council, ...ad of the Government, but surrounded by ...ntendents of departments, and who obeyed ...ey chose, or refused, which was seldom. From this ...ed powers under a multiplicity of offices, a ...ease of expenditure, and much inefficiency, ...the different half-constructed to did style of it. ...ld, until the fire it would doubtless ...ve remained unchanged, since each Board and all its ...ers and followers was interested in maintaining ...existing order of things which seemed to them the ...t, since it was for them most profitable.

...ed the new Mayor, recognizing the impossibility ...of carrying any of the hopes entertained of him, ...ome somewhat of that authority was restored which ...had been taken away by successive Legislatures, ...ed the preparation of a bill, commonly known as ...Mayor's bill, and which was brought before the ...Assembly last November. After it had long ...ion hustled from House to Senate, and back again, ...it had been amended, and so limited as to be ...ess of use, it passed. In spite of the silent ...ition of some Cook County members, arising ...ill-will to the Mayor, or too warm friendship for ...of the Boards whose independence was threat...

...By the bill, which had been extended to apply to ...ities of the State, it was provided that all ...officers not elected by the people, and all members ...Boards, except those appointed by the Governor, ...ould be nominated by the Mayor, and confirmed by ...e Council, and—which was the main point—that ...ould be removed by the Mayor, ...ld, in his opinion, the interests of the ...required it, thus doing away with the old method ...ring to the Courts, or a farcical trial before the ...ers. The Mayor was also authorized, when the ...l appropriation bill was submitted, to veto ...ms contained in it which he disapproved, and ...ms he considered. It had happened that, in other ...appropriation bills had passed containing items ...were unquestionably improper, and yet the ...had no other choice than to sign the bill, or to ...it as a whole, and run the risk of leaving the city ...ties of funds for the ensuing year. His veto power ...thus practically nullified. By the bill the Mayor ...given back the Presidency of the Council, which ...nothing, but also the appointment of its Committees, ...ing of more importance; and he was also ...ed to examine and inspect the accounts of any ...or officer of the city, and to require a detailed ...ment of any transactions of which he desired in...

...Under this act, and the new School bill which went ...force on the 1st of last July, the Mayor proceeded ...form the work of reconstruction which, though ...necessary, is naturally so slow in manifesting its re... ...A new Board of Education has been appointed, ...sting of fifteen members, instead of twenty, as ...ly, and the Superintendent of Police has been ...ed. All the Boards have come to feel the influ... ...of the central power, and have generally showed ...ve assemble in its control, and in some in... ...have attempted to reform themselves.

...But the duties of the Mayor's office have not been ...ed to those devolving upon him under the so... ...Mayor's bill. As an ex-officio member of the ...rd of Health, he has felt called upon to look after ...sanitary interests of the city, and it has been be... ...his administration to do a practical ...to abate the nuisances of Bridgeport and its ren... ...establishments. A more rigid supervision of ...and other places which are required to take ...ses from the city has increased the revenue ...municipality, and has led to the closing of those ...which complaints had been made. The grant... ...free licences for peddling, which, instead of be... ...means of affording support to persons who ...otherwise become a charge upon the city, and was ...a branch of Aldermanic patronage, has been ...ed. The labor of making the House of Correc... ...somewhat of a more self-sustaining institution ...in the past devolved upon him to a considerable ...He has been compelled in the same hour to ...the question as to how the National Banks ...e made to pay their city tax, and whether it was ...to liberate a prisoner from the Bridewell. The ...has not only been charged with the disburse... ...of funds specifically raised for charitable purposes, and ...has been an intelligence agency to which ...ds of letters are addressed from all parts of ...and Europe, asking for information in rela... ...relatives and friends. The fire has increased ...tasks for many that his predecessors, in ...estigation into the causes of the fire, made by ...Board of Police, had incidentally shown the ...of discipline and the insubordination which pre... ...the Fire Department, and which necessarily ...impaired its usefulness. After the partial recon... ...of that Board, by the election of Mr. Rehm ...Mr. Gund, and the appointment of Mr. Tal... ...fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. ...Mayor was enabled to effect a thorough reform ...the Police and Fire Departments. Some useless ...and Sergeants, and some mischief-... ...and insubordinate engineers were dis... ...and something was done to obtain ...and a better discipline. New pay ...regulations have been procured, some of them special... ...for use in the unpaved streets and among ...wooden dwellings of the West Side, and for the ...ent, in the very beginning, such fires as caused ...ion of the conflagration of last October.

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...The Injunction which delayed the new ...tunnel has been dissolved, and work has begun on ...The lot for the West Side pumping-works has ...ered to be bought. A new pumping-engine ...the old ones at the Water Works, and furnishes ...tional water supply.

...In November, an ordinance was introduced in the ...to extend the fire-limits, but, before it could ...ly acted upon, another Council had come into ...and the subject had to be taken up from the ...up before. Meanwhile, the insurance companies, and ...number of the best citizens were for the passage of an ...which should prohibit the erection of any ...wooden buildings within the city limits. The ...was made to that proposition was, that the cost of ...up brick buildings would be so great as to ...poor land-owners from building, and, therefore, ...drive the laboring classes into tenement houses. ...other hand, it was claimed that, while the first ...of the brick structure was somewhat ..., yet its durability, as compared with ...one, and the lower rates of insurance, made ...cheap in the long run. The discussion of this sub... ...initiated in a procession of residents of that ...of the North Side west of Wells street, who ...to the Council Chamber one Monday evening, ...to petition that that part of the city might be ...of the new fire-limits—a proces... ...resulted into a mob, more inclined to ...than petition. Finally, an ordinan... ...extending the fire limits, though, by the vote ...majorities of the outside wards, they were so far ...to leave out a considerable portion of the ...of Van Buren and north of Lake ...and the latter part of the North Division, ...the property was mostly owned by poor people. ...action of the Common Council did not come ...the West to the South Division, has made ...portion of the city reasonably secure; ...of so many wooden buildings on the ...into a standing menace to the better part of ...Still, something has been gained, ...contained provisions ...the manner of construction of houses erected ...the fire limits, by which it was attempted to ...as substantial as possible, and to prevent ...of the spread of a conflagration. ...in the old fire ordinance were ...ignored, these have been rigidly en... ...during any of the hopes entertained of him, ...some somewhat of that authority was restored which ...had been taken away by successive Legislatures, ...the preparation of a bill, commonly known as ...Mayor's bill, and which was brought before the ...Assembly last November. After it had long ...ion hustled from House to Senate, and back again, ...it had been amended, and so limited as to be ...ess of use, it passed. In spite of the silent ...ition of some Cook County members, arising ...ill-will to the Mayor, or too warm friendship for ...of the Boards whose independence was threat...

...By the bill, which had been extended to apply to ...ities of the State, it was provided that all ...officers not elected by the people, and all members ...Boards, except those appointed by the Governor, ...ould be nominated by the Mayor, and confirmed by ...e Council, and—which was the main point—that ...ould be removed by the Mayor, ...ld, in his opinion, the interests of the ...required it, thus doing away with the old method ...ring to the Courts, or a farcical trial before the ...ers.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY.

GILES, BROTHER & COMPANY.

Will open at our new store, 286 and 288 Wabash-av., next week, with special attractions in way of beautiful and appropriate Wedding, Birthday and Christmas Presents. Our advantages in Europe and this country give us unusual facilities, and as before, our aim will be to secure to our liberal patrons the benefit, in reasonable prices for the finest goods.

Diamonds and Jewelry.

No old stock. New styles at old prices. Diamonds and Pearls of all sizes set and unset. Elegant Coral Sets, just received direct from Naples. Ruby, Sapphire, Amethyst, Topaz, Lava and Shell Jewelry.

American & Geneva Watches.

The finest imported styles of Ladies' and Gents' Watches, Jurgensen, Nardin, and Roman; Repeaters and Sporting Watches. Superb "United States" Stem-Winders. Full line of the noted home productions of Elgin, cases of our own make, Howard and Waltham Watches.

Silver and Silver-Plate.

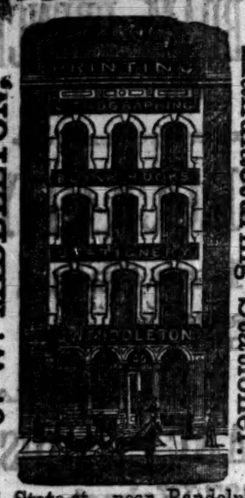
Every variety of useful and ornamental Sterling Silver Ware, put up in rich Russia leather and satin cases. Rogers, Smith & Co., and other manufactures of Silver-Plated Ware, made expressly for us, comprising an endless variety of Tea Sets, Urns, Fruit, Berry and Cake Stands, Knives, Spoons, &c.

GILES, BRO. & CO.,
284 Wabash-av.

REMOVALS.

Removal.

J. W. MIDDLETON,



Manufacturing Stationer.

55 State-st., near Randolph.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

I. J. LEWIS,

Fire, Marine, & Inland

Insurance Agency,

REMOVED TO

21 Chamber of Commerce.

TRIUMPH INSURANCE CO.,
CINCINNATI.
Cash Assets, - - $790,590.59

DETROIT FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE CO.
Cash Assets, - - $236,682.78

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK

WILL REMOVE TO THEIR NEW OFFICE IN THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 9, 1872. THE BRANCH OFFICE WILL BE DISCONTINUED ON AND AFTER THIS DATE.

C. B. BLAIR, Pres't.

REMOVAL.

A. P. C. BONTE,

Looking Glass
AND
PICTURE FRAMES,
FROM
163 AND 165 INDIANA-ST.
TO
114 Monroe-st,
(Between Clark and Dearborn-sts.)

REMOVAL.

G. S. HUBBARD, JR.,

REAL ESTATE LOANS,

REMOVED TO

NO. 163 WASHINGTON STREET.

BANKING.

HIBERNIAN

BANKING ASSOCIATION

Savings Bank,

CHICAGO,

Northeast Corner Madison-st. Bridge.

DEPOSITS of $1.00 and upwards received, and interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.

DEPOSITORS wishing their families to draw money during their absence may arrange to do so.

MARRIED WOMEN may deposit in their own names, subject to their order only.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

DRAFTS on the Hibernian Bank of Ireland, and its branches, of £1 Sterling and upwards.

J. V. CLARKE, President.
HAMILTON B. DOX, Cashier.

Office Hours:
From 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.; Monday and Saturday Evenings, from 6 to 8.

The Merchants', Farmers', and Mechanics'

SAVINGS BANK,

Incorporated 1861. Commenced Business 1862.
Assets Oct. 1, 1871, - - $1,076,927.85
Assets Oct. 1, 1872, - - $1,258,249.15

75 South Clark-st., Chicago.

WEST SIDE OFFICE,
62 South Halsted-st., near Madison,
EXCLUSIVELY A SAVINGS BANK.

GUNS.

GUNS! GUNS! GUNS!

C. D. Austin & Co.,

DEALERS IN

Guns and Gun Material,

Table and Pocket Cutlery,

Razors, Shears, etc., etc., etc.

AGENTS

Oriental Powder Mills.

260 WABASH-AV.

FLANNELS, BLANKETS, &c.

D. W. & A. KEITH & CO.,

12, 14, and 16 East Madison-st.,
(Formerly 76 Wabash-av.)

Would respectfully call the attention of merchants to their full and complete stock of

FLANNELS, BLANKETS,
SHIRTS and DRAWERS,
SHAWLS, HOSIERY,
NOTIONS,
WHITE GOODS, etc.,

Which they offer at the lowest New York and Chicago prices.

INSURANCE.

NEW YORK UNDERWRITERS' Agency.

CASH ASSETS,
1st July, 1872,

$3,779,401.09.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5, 1871.

TO THE OFFICERS OF THE

GERMANIA, HANOVER, NIAGARA, & REPUBLIC

Insurance Companies

OF NEW YORK.

GENTLEMEN:

The course pursued by your Companies in the adjustment and payment of our own claims, and, so far as we know, ALL claims for losses in the great fire in Chicago, has been so highly honorable, prompt, and straightforward, and marked by such apparent desire to deal justly toward all parties, under all circumstances, that we desire voluntarily to acknowledge it to the business public. We conceive that no stronger test could be made, both of the responsibility and of the integrity of an Insurance organization, than yours has passed through here successfully and creditably. With an unimpaired Capital and undiminished responsibility, and a record for equitable settlement, certainly surpassed by none, we congratulate you on the career of future prosperity to which your actions here have so justly entitled you, and remain yours, very respectfully,

FIELD, LEITER & CO.,
JNO. V. FARWELL & CO.,
S. C. GRIGGS & CO.,
HAYDEN & KAY,
W. J. QUAN & CO.,
FARRINGTON, BREWSTER & CO.,
RICHARDS, CRUMBAUGH & SHAW,
WIGHT, DUNTON & CO.,
D. W. & A. KEITH & CO.,
C. M. HENDERSON & CO.,
S. P. SLADDEN & CO.,
WM. M. HOYT & CO.,
MARKLEY, ALLING & CO.,
WEAGE, KIRTLAND & ORDWAY.
BARNUM BROS.,
C. H. BECKWITH & SONS,
HART, ASTEN & CO.,
LEOPOLD, KUH & CO.,
CAHN, WAMPOLD & CO.,
ALLEN & MACKEY,
E. F. HOLLISTER & CO.,
BOWEN, HUNT & WINSLOW,
HAMLIN, HALE & CO.,
HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,
HENRY W. KING & CO.,
D. B. FISK & CO.,
CHARLES GOSSAGE & CO.,
CHARLES P. KELLOGG & CO.,
CHAS. W. ANGELL, Sec. Pullman Car Co.
H. & D. S. GREENEBAUM,
SWEET, DEMPSTER & CO.,
N. MATSON & CO.,
EDWARDS, BLUETT & CO.,
KEITH BROTHERS,
BIGGS, SPENCER & CO.,
HIRAM WHEELER,
HART BROTHERS,
VERGHO, RUHLING & CO.,
WIGHT & STEVENS,
R. KLEEMANN & CO.,
M. D. WELLS & CO.,
WALKER, OAKLEY & CO.

JAMES B. FLOYD,

AGENT,

168 LaSalle-st., Chicago, Ill.,

BRYAN BLOCK.

INSURANCE.

The Old Established and Reliable

INSURANCE AGENCY

OF

ARTHUR C. DUCAT,

FIRE AND INLAND,
No. 17 Central Union Block,
N. W. Cor. Madison and Market-sts.

HOME
INSURANCE CO. OF N. Y. ORGANIZED 1853.
Cash Capital, $2,500,000. Total Assets, $4,500,000.

CITIZENS'
INSURANCE CO. OF N. Y. ORGANIZED 1836.
Cash Capital, $300,000. Total Assets, $781,000.

HOWARD
INSURANCE CO. OF N. Y. ORGANIZED 1825.
Cash Capital, $500,000. Total Assets, $700,000.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO. OF N. Y. ORGANIZED 1838.
Cash Capital, $200,000. Total Assets, $296,000.

MANHATTAN FIRE
INSURANCE CO. OF N. Y. ORGANIZED 1872.
Cash Capital, - - - - - - $250,000.

ALPS
INSURANCE CO. OF ERIE, PA., ORGANIZED 1870.
Cash Capital, $250,000. Total Assets, $346,690.

PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON
INSURANCE CO. OF PROVIDENCE, R. I., ORGANIZED 1799.
Cash Capital, - - - - $200,000.

Losses Paid After Great Conflagration, - - - $5,026,000.

S. M. MOORE. J. H. MOORE. JNO. J. JANES.

INSURANCE.

S. M. MOORE & CO.,

AGENTS,
218 East Madison-st., Chicago.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONN.
Assets over $2,000,000.

NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONN.
Assets over $600,000.

FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY,
WHEELING, W. V.
Assets over $300,000.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON & EDINBURGH.
Assets, Gold, $14,000,000.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW YORK.
Assets over $1,900,000.

NEW ORLEANS, Mutual, INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
Assets over $1,100,000.

THE GREAT CONSIDERATIONS

For Persons About To Insure Their Lives.

SECURITY!

The Connecticut Mutual Life has assets of the highest character, nearly one-third greater in amount than its liabilities. It is the strongest company in the world.

ECONOMY!

The Connecticut Mutual Life has had, on the average, a lower ratio of expenses than any other American Company. Its ratio of expense for twenty-five years has been only 17-100 per cent.

HIGH RATES OF INTEREST!

Every dollar made by profitable investment is to the benefit of the policy holder, making the cost of insurance so much less.

The Connecticut Mutual Life obtains high rates of interest. It has over Fourteen Millions of Dollars loaned in Chicago, St. Louis, and other places in the West. It was the first, and is now the only one of the largest Companies investing money in the West. New York and New Jersey Companies are restricted in the localities of their loans by the laws of their States.

CAREFUL MANAGEMENT!

The Connecticut Mutual Life has had a rate of mortality far below its expectation, and exercises unusual care to secure only unexceptionable risks.

Care in investing its funds, that as high a rate of interest as possible may be realized, while maintaining the strictest standard of security. Its loans are made upon the safest valuations of Real Estate Security, as proven by the great fire in Chicago, the Company losing nothing.

STEARNS, DICKINSON & CO.,
General Agents,
76 MARKET STREET, ROOM 3.
Will remove October 15, to 170 Washington-st.

NORTH MISSOURI FIRE Insurance Company

Capital, - - - - -	$500,000
Surplus, July 1, 1872 -	240,000
Total Assets, - -	$740,000

Agencies in all the prominent cities and towns throughout the United States.

H. S. TIFFANY, General Agents,

Office: 156 & 158 LaSalle-st.

CHICAGO.

Saint Paul FIRE & MARINE INS. CO.,

CASH ASSETS OVER $650,000.
Office, Otis Block, No. 154 LaSalle-st., Chicago, Illinois.
CHARLES E. ROLLO Agent.

INSURANCE.

QUEEN Fire Insurance Co.,

OF

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

CAPITAL, $10,000,000.

JAS. L. ROSS,
AGENT,
S. W. Corner State and Madison-sts.

ORGANIZED 1853.

WILLIAMSBURGH CITY
Fire Insurance Co'y,
OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Cash Assets, - $553,381.74.

Policies issued on Dwellings, Stores, and contents, and other desirable risks at

FAIR RATES.

As we make our own rates on all classes of property, owners will consult their interests by applying to us before insuring elsewhere.

Dan. M. Bowmar, Ag't,
150 LaSalle-st., Basement of Otis Block.

PHENIX INSURANCE CO.,

OF BROOKLYN.

CASH ASSETS, $1,900,000.

Losses Paid in 20 Years, $8,000,000.

PAID THE FIRST LOSS INCURRED BY THE GREAT FIRE.

HAS

Age, Strength,
AND AN
Established Business.

R. S. CRITCHELL,

AGENT,
127 LaSalle-st.

ALLEMANIA FIRE Insurance Company,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL,	$200,000.00
SURPLUS, -	62,264.88
	$262,264.88

Dwellings, Merchandise, &c.,
INSURED AT FAIR RATES.

H. S. Tiffany & Co.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
OFFICE, 156 & 158 LaSALLE-ST., Chicago.

INSURANCE.

HENRY H. BROWN

Has returned to his old location,

No. 90 LaSalle-st.,
(PHOENIX BUILDING).

Represents the Following Companies:

TRADESMEN'S INSURANCE CO.,
NEW YORK.
ASSETS.....$435,000.

SUN INSURANCE CO.,
CLEVELAND, O.
ASSETS.....$310,000.

BLACK RIVER INSURANCE CO.,
WATERTOWN, N. Y.
ASSETS.....$292,000.

GLEN'S FALLS INSURANCE CO.,
GLEN'S FALLS, N. Y.
ASSETS.....$585,000.

REAL ESTATE BROKER:

J. M. MARSHALL, REAL ESTATE BROKER

AND
RENTING AGENCY,
Established - - - 1854.
NON-RESIDENT BUSINESS A SPECIALTY.

WILL REMOVE TO OLD OFFICE.
97 Clark-st, Nov. 1.
Vaults built with special reference for storing all kinds of papers.
Present Office, 124 CLARK-ST.

INSURANCE.

R. W. HOSMER, Insurance Agent,

142 LaSalle-st.,

REPRESENTS THE

ORIENT INSURANCE CO.,
OF HARTFORD.
Cash Assets, over - - $600,000

CONNECTICUT FIRE INS. CO.,
OF HARTFORD.
Cash Assets, over - - $600,000

MERCHANT TAILORS.

BROWN, PRIOR & FISK,

441 Wabash-av.,

Sole Manufacturers of the Celebrated

SAM BROWN SHIRT,

Importers of Cartwright & Warner's

UNDERWEAR

Of every Texture and proportioned Sizes.

SPECIALTIES:

DENT'S CELEBRATED KID GLOVES, the best in the World, manufactured expressly for us. Paris and London Novelties in Neck Dressings. MARTEN'S LONDON SILK UMBRELLAS and CANES. London made Collars, Cuffs and Suspenders, together with an unequalled variety of Novelties in elegant Carriage Rugs, House Coats, Silk and Cashmere Muffers, Cardigan Jackets, Paris Hem-Stitched Shirt-fronts, French Jewelry, Etc.

Please call and examine the best made Goods in our line that the World Produces.

BROWN, PRIOR & FISK

Late 93 Wabash-av., Cor. Washington-st.

SPECIAL IMPORTATIONS

OF

FALL & WINTER

WOOLLENS

FROM

MM. L. BEAUFVE & CIE.,

PARIS,

Messrs. Ponsford, Southall & Co,

AND OTHER LONDON HOUSES.

Our assortment is choice and complete, embracing many new and elegant designs, NOT TO BE FOUND ELSEWHERE. We invite inspection and challenge competition.

Matrimonial Outfits a Specialty.

MATHEWS & MASON,

TAILORS,
441 Wabash-av., corner Peck Court.
Ante-Fire, 93 Wabash-av.

MUSICAL.

A. Reed & Sons,

PROPRIETORS OF

REED'S

TEMPLE OF MUSIC,

81 SIXTEENTH-ST.,

After Jan. 1, corner Van Buren and Dearborn-sts. Dealers in first-class Pianos only. Every Piano warranted. Will furnish Pianos on time in city or country. A large assortment of the

CHICKERING PIANOS,

the best in the world, always on hand. Also Pianos from other good makers. Catalogues free on application.

SHEET MUSIC,

Music Books,
PIANO, ORGAN STOOLS AND COVERS,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
And general Musical Merchandise. Also Agents for JAMES A. GRAY & CO.'S

PIANOS,

(Formerly Boardman & Gray) and the PACKARD ORGAN.

YARWOOD & LYON,
341 West Madison-st.

H. W. ROGERS, JR., & BRO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Have Removed to their Warehouse,
239 and 241 Michigan-st., Corner of Cass.

NOTIONS.

Notion Department.

HAMLIN, HALE & COMPANY,

We offer to the trade an unusually attractive stock. This department covers one entire floor of our immense building, and buyers will find a splendid variety of choice novelties in Jewelry, Jet Plated Goods, Silverware, Fancy and Staple Ribbons, Ladies' Scarfs, Bows and Ties, Trimmings, Fringes, Buttons, Corsets, and every variety of goods incidental to that branch of our business.

The whole combined presenting to the buyer inducements unequalled in the West.

HAMLIN, HALE & COMPANY,

Importers and Jobbers,
Franklin and Madison-sts.

ENGINES, &c.

ENGINES, Saw & Grist Mills.

ESTABLISHED 1833.

C. & G. COOPER & CO.

MANUFACTURE

SLIDE-VALVE STATIONARY ENGINES.

Improved Slide-Valve Cut-Off Engines, the celebrated Corliss Cut-Off Engines, Small Upright Engines for Printing Presses and Small Factories, Farm Engines for Threshing and Agricultural purposes.

PORTABLE ENGINES

For Saw Mills. Improved detached Portable Engines, to be used as a Portable or Stationary Engine for Saw Mills or other purposes.

CIRCULAR SAW MILLS

For a heavy lumbering business, Portable Circular Saw Mills, Portable Mulay Saw Mills, Portable Grist Mills and Bolts, Merchant and Custom Flouring Mill Machinery of all kinds.

Prices and terms favorable.

Estimates of the cost of any steam Engine or Mill furnished immediately upon application by mail or otherwise. Address

C. & G. COOPER & CO.,
10 & 12 W. Randolph-st,
CHICAGO, ILL.

HATS AND FURS.

COOPER & HENNEGEN,

Hatters AND Furriers,

126 South Clark-st.

NEW AND ELEGANT STORE AND STOCK.

Before the Fire, 124 Dearborn-st.

LOCKS.

Sneak Thieves

ARE FOILED BY

SARGENT & GREENLEAF'S

LOCKS

FOR

Stores, Offices, Money Drawers, Etc.

FOR SALE BY THE HARDWARE TRADE.

Sargent, Greenleaf & Brooks,
70 South Canal-st.

NOTIONS.

...on Department.

...N, HALE & COMPANY,

...offer to the trade an ...nally attractive stock, ...epartment covers one ... floor of our immense ...ding, and buyers will ... a splendid variety ... choice novelties in ..., Jet Plated Goods, Sil... ...re, Fancy and Staple ...ns, Ladies' Scarfs, ...s and Ties, Trim... ...ngs, Fringes, But... ...tons, Corsets, ...ry variety of goods in... ...ntal to that branch ...of our business. ...e whole combined ...ng to the buyer induce... ...unequalled in the West. ..., HALE & COMPANY,

...orters and Jobbers, ...klin and Madison-sts.

ENGINES, &c.

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...tters AND ...arriers, ...outh Clark-st.

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...LOCKS.

...k Thieves

...FOILED BY ...& GREENLEAF'S ...OCKS ...FOR ..., Money Drawers, Etc. ...THE HARDWARE TRADE. ...eenleaf & Brooks, ...th Canal-st.

...Lamb, of Cincinnati, Charles Tryon, of ...Lake County. For Representatives, ...Ryan, of Waukegan; Richard Bishop, of ...

...ounces for the Novem ber election began yes... ...

...Hon. C. Doyle.

...Hon. E. C. Ely, of Pike County, is the Grant ...for Congress in the Thirteenth Missouri ...District.

...Colonel Buckner, Liberal.

...The St. Joseph *Gazette* says:

...It will be a matter of interest to the people to know how ...Hon. Isaac C. Parker, the Ninth District of Missouri hap... ...to spend in his position? a list of Union Pacific ...issued daily passes for distribution among his personal ...friends. These passes are worth from $240 to $400 ...

...The Congressmen alluded to is the Hon. Isaac C. ...Parker, a Grant candidate for re-election.

...The St. Louis *Republican* says of the result in ...Illinois, last week:

...The Greeley will come up from the South with this ...district of strength, is not as improbable as it ...seemed a month ago. The heavy Democratic and ...Liberal majority in Georgia since the Democratic ...party regained control of the State, and that ...party's open recognition of the intelligent classes in that re... ...gime, will strongly against him, with nothing but a ...few negroes counted to support him. Looking at the ...political field in the light of the Georgia election, ...Illinois is the only one of those States that can be ...called doubtful for him.

...The Bulletin narrows was to look out for No. 1. The ...Philadelphia Journal, of Monday last, raised the cry ...that Republicans were trading off Congressmen for ...members of the Legislature, and instanced counties in ...Colonel Osborn's District where it was proposed to do ...the last faith of Morton to his party-friends ...and crown the desperation of his leadership.

...Every entery is made by Grant's newspaper organs ...some of the poll-tax of $1 in Georgia. Well, the ...tax was instituted by the Republicans themselves, ...in the reconstruction of the State, and is copied ...from the State. In Massachusetts, for one, there ...always been a poll-tax, varying from $1 to $2 each ...and a voter must pay his tax at least once in two ...years to preserve his right to vote. In Pennsylvania, ...too, there is a poll-tax, which must be paid before ...election. Some trouble and misunderstanding was ...experienced in Georgia because of the arrears of poll... ...tax, and any attempt to create prejudice against the ...Constitution of Georgia on this account will miserably ...fail.

...The largest audience which General Logan has yet ...seen in Illinois was one day last week, when a blun... ...derbuss job printer advertised him as Olive Logan.

...The Albany *Journal* (Grant) thinks it strange ...that

...The Colored Democratic paper is opposing Hartranft at ...this is a misnomer Only for Grant.

...E. Dunsworth, of Lockport, N. Y., for twelve ...years past Assistant District Attorney of Niagara County, ...has been nominated as Liberal candidate for Congress, and with good ...prospect of election. The Grant majority was 3,095, ...while there are over 2,000 enrolled Liberal Republicans ...in that district.

PERSONAL.

...Mr. Adelbert Ames, of Lowell, is having some ...work done in Natchez, Miss.

...Rev. T. L. Hosmer, late of Northboro, Mass., ...is now a Sunday, installed pastor of the Unitarian ...church at Quincy, Ill.

...Colonel John S. Brownlow (son of the Senator) ...married in Knoxville, Tenn., on the 1st., to Miss ...Lizzie Fowler.

...Mrs. Dr. Joseph *Gazette* says:

...It will be a matter of interest to the people to know how ...Hon. Isaac C. Parker, the Ninth District of Missouri hap... ...to spend in his position? a list of Union Pacific ...issued daily passes for distribution among his personal ...friends. These passes are worth from $240 to $400 ...

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...It has been well known that Morton's interest in ...the Bulletin narrows was to look out for No. 1. The ...Philadelphia Journal, of Monday last, raised the cry ...that Republicans were trading off Congressmen for ...members of the Legislature, and instanced counties in ...Colonel Osborn's District where it was proposed to do ...the last faith of Morton to his party-friends ...and crown the desperation of his leadership.

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LOST AND FOUND.

...LAID OF A LOCKET, MARKED J. S. M., ...on Lake and Twelfth-sts. A liberal reward will ...be paid to return to 161 State-st.

...ABOUT 9 O'CLOCK ON TUESDAY EVEN... ...between Halsted and State-sts. and ...a lead breaker, enamelled. Please return to ...Evans office, 209 Wabash-av.

...ON MONDAY, EVENING, IN PASSING ...from Lake to Lowell, or Canalport, ...or on C. Green, south to Van Buren, a strip of ...gold breastpin attached, which is of no great ...value to the owner, except to the owner as a relic ...of Grant-st., will receive a liberal reward. 2-

...$20 REWARD WILL BE PAID TO ANY ...one who will return or give information to the under... ...signed of a small, dark brown, curly dog, ...about the height of a fox terrier, answers to the ...name of Jack, passed Quarrie Mouth, has a ...brass plate on collar. Apply at 167 Quincy-st., ...or Dispatch Depot, Chicago. Address JOE CUS... ...TARD-av., Chicago.

...ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON, AN OVAL GOLD ...breastpin, between Sixty-first and Englewood. ...Will be paid on returning it to 29 Cheltenham-pl.

...$10 TO $1 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., CHEST... ...nut, wet it produced, new elastic box top bag- ...gage reward. Last Oct. 6.

...BETWEEN W. LYONS ON THE MORNING ...of the 5, on Lake-st., CONCERTINA ...or on left; big, small white collar marks on ...top and back, lead bungy fastens on when ...not in use. A reward for its return to 69 Lake- ...st., or for information that will lead to the ...recovering the same, by the owner, H ...Lot of Despiaines.

...$10 OR STOLEN—FROM RIVERSIDE— ...on Saturday, a large brown setter spaniel ...dog, and some white on hind feet; the finder will ...be liberally rewarded at his residence, corner ...Lake and Oakenet-av. Chicago; or to C. S. KING.

FIXTURES OF A CONFECTIONERY

...FOR SALE—FIXTURES OF A CONFECTIONERY ...store for sale at a bargain; also, bedroom ...furniture for sale cheap; will be sold separ... ...ately. Apply on premises, 718 State-st.

...FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A ...grocery, situated on West Side, for ...cash or part trade. Reason for selling, ...ill health. Will bear the most rigid investi... ...gation. Store to be let. Good reason for ...selling. Address 16 c, Tribune office.

...FOR GAME INTO MY INCLOSURE ON E ...corner of Sixty-first and Center, on my ...property and fasten the gate. JOHN ...EMMET, Englewood.

...STRAY HORSE, ABOUT 5 YEARS ...old, dark bay, branded on left shoulder ...and hip, strayed, can have by proving ...property and paying charges. Inquire at WM. K. ...Ely's Old Park.

FINANCIAL.

...$1,000,000 MONEY INVESTORS AND ...Borrowers. Money to turn corners ...to the old. Large sums of money ...required to meet the wants of our borrow... ...ing customers. Accounts are requested to ...call at the Stock Exchange Bank. Interest ...to be paid for non-residents. 167 South ...Clark-st.

...$50,000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE. ...HENRY A. GOW & CO., southeast corner Hal... ...sted-st.

...COMMERCIAL PAPER, REAL ES... ...tate and Loan Agents, 120 South Clark-st. ...C. C. BALDWIN, 79

...$10 LOAN OFFICE, 150 TWENTY-SEC... ...ond Wabash-st., Room 2. Money to loan ...on watches, etc. Established 1854.

...$10 LOAN ON REAL ESTATE; CITY ...and suburban mortgages bought. By ...HENRY A. GOW & CO.

...WANTED ON 640-ACRE FARM IN ...central Illinois for 7 years at 8 per cent ...interest. Address H 21, Tribune ...office.

MACHINERY.

...FOR SALE, PORTABLE 2 TO 40-HORSE ...power, 6 and 16-horse circular saw-mills, ...shingle machines, belting, &c. ...STATIONARY AND PORTABLE EN... ...gines, saw mills, boilers, shingle machines, ...corn-shellers, belting, &c. ...CORN SHELLERS, 2 STUBTEVANT FAN... ...ning mills, 2 Hoosier drills, 1 Buckeye ...mower, 1 Kirby harvester, 1 Buckeye ...reaper, 1 Champion reaper, 1 Champion ...mower, 1 Champion combined reaper and ...mower, 1 Champion combined reaper and ...mower, 1 Champion combined reaper and

BUSINESS CARDS.

REAL ESTATE OFFICE.

WM. D. KERFOOT & CO.,

90 East Washington-st.

First Building in the Burned District.

Property for Sale in all Parts of the City.

Taxes Paid. Estates Managed. Rents Collected. Money Loaned.

Special Attention given to the interest of Non-Residents.

Our Sales since October 9, 1871, amount to

$8,000,000.

CHICAGO REFERENCES:
Merchants' Loan and Trust Company Bank; First National Bank; Second National Bank; Fifth National Bank; Manufacturers' National Bank; A. C. & C. F. Badger, Bankers. And prominent business men generally.

E. G. ASAY,

Law Office, Room 10 Honore's Block,

Corner Monroe and Dearborn-sts, Chicago.

CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS.

The Document

OF THE CAMPAIGN.

"CONDENSED ARGUMENTS FOR GREELEY."

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Being a condensed expose of the most notorious of the misdoings of the present Administration; also reasons why Greeley should be President.

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Single Copies, by mail, prepaid	$ .10
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ROCK RIVER PAPER CO.,

Manufacturers of Patent

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COAL.

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DEALERS IN

Charcoal, Anthracite, Bituminous and Scotch Pig Iron, Wrought Iron Beams and Girders, Lump, Lehigh, Blossburg, Lackawanna, Erie, and Cannel Coal.

FIRE BRICK,

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Office, 144 Market-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

Jno. C. Partridge & Co

Wholesale Dealers in Tobacco and Cigars, to their new store, 48 and 50 Lake-st. Western Agents for P. Lorillard & Co.'s Tobaccos.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Hadley Brothers,

136 STATE-ST.,

Wholesale and Retail Booksellers,

Offer at lowest prices a very large stock of School Books, Stationery, Blank Books, Inks, Crayons, Papers, Envelopes, Miscellaneous Books, &c.

MAIL AND EXAMINE ORDERS SOLICITED.

DRY GOODS.

RICHARDS, SHAW & WINSLOW,

The largest exclusively Wholesale Dry Goods House in the West, now occupy their Spacious and Magnificent New Store, corner State and Madison-sts., and are offering a large variety of new and selected style of Prints, a large line of very cheap Dress Goods, together with full lines of Woollens, Notions, Shawls, Fancy Goods, &c., &c., upon all of which very low prices are made.

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H. H. Chandler & Co.'s

NEWSPAPER

ADVERTISING Agency.

THE LARGEST IN THE WEST.

We are authorized Agents for all Newspapers and Periodicals in the United States, Canadas, and all Foreign Countries.

Special attention given to

Chicago Daily Papers.

124 SOUTH CLARK-ST, CHICAGO.

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CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Established in 1840. Steam between

NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

From New York.		From New York.	
Calabria	Oct. 9	Abyssinia	Oct. 19
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Cuba	Oct. 23	Algeria	Nov. 2

And from Boston every Tuesday.

Cabin Passage $80, $100, and $120 gold.

Return tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and Berths selected.

Steerage Passage, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway. J. H. DUVERNET, General Western Agent, 77 South Market-st., Chicago.

Transatlantic Line of Steamships.

Sailing weekly between London, Quebec, and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to TEMPLETON, CARTER & DRAKE, 21 Billiter-st., London. DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage to W. A. STRONG, 18 West Madison-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE.

LUMBER FOR SALE!

To Builders and Carpenters!

TREASURER'S OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO RELIEF AND AID SOCIETY, No. 115 RANDOLPH-ST., Oct. 5, 1872.

Bids will be received at this office until the 14th instant for the material in the Society's Vegetable Warehouse, located near Sixteenth-st., and adjacent to the M. C. R. R. Co.'s engine house.

Said building contains upward 70 m feet of lumber, and will be sold to the highest bidder on condition of its removal within twenty days from purchase.

Key may be found at office of J. P. Smith, Jr., No. 726 Indiana-av. GEO. M. PULLMAN, Treasurer.

WORSTED HOSIERY.

BURKITT & SUTTON.

Wholesale & Retail Dealers in

WORSTEDS, HOSIERY,

YARNS,

KNIT GOODS,

CANVAS AND EMBROIDERIES,

117 South Franklin-St.,

CHICAGO.

Branch Store, 39 West Madison-st.

CLOTHING.

BETTS,

THE CLOTHIER AND GENTS' FURNISHER,

324 and 326 State-st.

For a Fine Nobby-Cut Suit,
For a Medium or Common Suit,
For a Good Overcoat,
For Shirts, Gloves, and Underwear,
For Goods to Suit Everybody,
In Style, Price, and Quality,

REMEMBER

E. W. BETTS' Clothing House,

Nos. 324 and 326 State-st., opposite Congress.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

JEWELRY. WATCHES.

We are now receiving a very large stock of Fine Swiss Watches, French Clocks, Bronzes, Fancy Goods, &c., which we shall open at our present place of business. The best goods and the lowest prices.

We shall occupy our new store, corner State and Monroe-sts., as soon as completed.

N. MATSON & CO.,

No. 481 Wabash-av.

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THE GALAXY OF THE DAY!

Ready this Morning and for sale by all Newsdealers,

THE LAND OWNER ANNIVERSARY BOOK,

"ONE YEAR FROM THE FIRE,"

CONTAINING

One Hundred Illustrations of Rebuilt Chicago.

This superb volume is a marvel of artistic workmanship and has been issued at great expense and indefatigable industry. It is the only publication that approximates towards doing justice to the mighty rebuilding of the year.

Price, 75 cts. per copy. In wrappers for mailing at the counting room of THE LAND OWNER, 58 South Canal-st., ground floor. Sent to any address on receipt of 75 cents and 6 cents in stamps.

J. M. WING & CO.,

58 South Canal-st.

PROPOSALS.

Sealed Proposals for WATER WORKS.

To Whom it may Concern:

The City of Bloomington, Ill.,

will receive Sealed Proposals until THE 1st DAY OF DECEMBER, A. D. 1872, to furnish said city for a term of not less than Fifteen nor more than Twenty-five Years, with Water for General, Fire, and City Purposes, and for the Convenience of its Inhabitants.

1. The contractor or company to receive all moneys paid by private consumers.

2. The city to pay a specific amount per annum for a sufficient supply of water for general, fire, and city purposes.

3. Number of miles of main not less than ten.

4. Number of hydrants, one hundred and twenty-five double fire hydrants and six hydrants for public watering-places, to be furnished, put in, and maintained by contractor.

5. Capacity of wells, reservoirs, mains, engines, machinery, etc., to be sufficient to furnish three million gallons of water per diem, and subject at the same time to the usual tests applied to works of this description for fire purposes.

6. Scores of supply ons and one-quarter miles from the centre of the city, being an underground basin, percolating through coarse gravel of an average depth below the surface of the ground of fifteen feet.

7. Number of inhabitants about seventeen thousand, and rapidly increasing.

8. Works to be completed and ready for testing on or before the 1st day of December, A. D. 1873.

The city reserving to itself the right to reject any or all proposals.

B. F. SUNK, Mayor of the City of Bloomington.

PETER FOLSOM, WM. SPURGIN, E. F. EDWARDS, } Special Committee.

Proposals Wanted,

From OWNERS and ARCHITECTS, for a Hall to be used for Masonic purposes, between Randolph and Adams, and State-st. and Fifth-av. Address A. C. GLEASON, M 38, Tribune office.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The Copartnership heretofore existing under the style and firm of Munn, Norton & Scott, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party to sign the name of the late firm in liquidation.

IRA Y. MUNN,
WARREN NORTON,
GEORGE L. SCOTT,
Chicago, Oct. 8. CHAS. MUNN,

COPARTNERSHIP.

Southwell, Norton & Co. We have formed a copartnership under above name for the transaction of a Commission Business in Grain, Seeds, and Provisions. Refer, by permission, to Union National Bank. Office, 5 Central Union Block.

H. E. SOUTHWELL, WARREN NORTON,
A. D. WILCOX. J. H. NORTON,
Formerly of Munn, Norton & Scott.

NEWSPAPER.

THE CHICAGO

DAILY AND WEEKLY UNION.

Published by the German Printing and Publishing Company, East Randolph-st., near Market, Chicago, Ill. Of eighteen years' standing, and the oldest published in the language in the Northwest, except one, hereby calls the attention of Chicago merchants and business men to its value as an advertising medium.

The DAILY UNION is a prosperous morning paper, which has a large and established circulation in German families and among business men.

The circulation of the WEEKLY UNION throughout the Northwestern States is equal to that of any other German weekly in the Western States, especially in the ever-rising and growing villages tributary to this city.

J. PRINGER, Advertising Agent. HERMANN LIER, Manager.

LADIES' GOODS.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

(Successors to Ross & Gossage),

Are now in receipt of their special importation of

"Paris Novelties."

in Ladies' Costumes, Velvet Cloaks, Embroidered Camel's Hair Polanaise, Embroidered Black Cashmere Polonaise, Embroidered Cashmere and Cloth Sacques, and Silk Suits in the new negative shades, of the very latest French designs.

A very choice selection of India Camel's Hair Shawls, opened and filled centres, at prices much below those usual in this market.

Choice negative shades in Silks, with Velvets and Yak Laces to match.

We have just opened, also, of our own importation, a lot of very fine French Flowers, Wreaths, Feather Tips, etc., etc. These goods will be found of entirely new and exquisite combinations, and will be offered at a small advance on cost of importation.

Inspection invited.

235 & 237 WEST MADISON-ST.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THAYER & TOBEY

Furniture Co.

PARLOR, CHAMBER, LIBRARY, AND DINING-ROOM

FURNITURE.

A splendid assortment of CYLINDER, and other Office

DESKS.

86, 88, 90 & 92 West Randolph-st.

FARWELL, STEELE & PRATT,

28 AND 30 RIVER-ST.,

Near foot of Wabash-av.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Fancy Groceries,

FOREIGN FRUITS, NUTS, ETC.

Stocks Large. Prices Low. Orders Solicited.

LAWSON'S DIAMOND AND RUBY

FURNACES,

WARREN AND PALACE

RANGES,

Morning Glory, Radiant Home, Superior Parlor

STOVES.

Also a full Line of House Furnishing Goods.

RATCH & BERESE, 352 West Madison-st., Six doors east of their old stand.

HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER,

Manufacturers and dealers in

SALT!

Office, 41 Lake-st., near corner Wabash-av.,

Chicago, Ill.

SAUNDERS,

(LATE RANDELL)

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

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New Styles produced every day.

A full staff of accomplished Cutters, Fitters, and Designers employed, and first-class work finished at short notice.

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Of DECKER BROS., New York, and other first-class manufacturers,

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Has demonstrated this question to upward of 17,000 of its patrons, in the recognition and payment of their claims to extent of over

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Furnished a practical solution of it to 610 sufferers by the

GREAT CHICAGO FIRE,

Who realized speedy relief to amount of nearly

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Reaffirmed to satisfaction of Hundreds of Mercantile Houses, saved from Bankruptcy through prompt indemnity under

HARTFORD POLICIES.

WISDOM OF IT ILLUSTRATED,

In Thousands of Homes Rehabilitated and Refurnished by timely provision of

HARTFORD Indemnity.

FOLLY OF NEGLECTING IT,

Seen in poverty and suffering of multitudes overtaken by calamity.

CHARTERED 1810.

CASH CAPITAL, - $1,000,000

During Sixty Years of eventful experience, has shown ability to meet every conceivable disaster.

ASSETS, Sept. 1, 1872.

Cash on hand and Cash Items,	$103,128.53
Prem. in course of transmission,	125,000.00
Loans on Bond and Mortgage, (1st Lien),	519,427.12
Real Estate,	448,175.60
Stocks and Bonds at Market Value,	681,964.30
	$2,156,695.05

LIABILITIES.

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Business derived from National sources. Stability unaffected by Local Disasters.

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Inquire for HARTFORD POLICIES of Agents in all cities and towns.

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Insurance Agency,

188 and 190 Madison-st.

REPRESENTS:

Citizens' Insurance Company, Newark, N. J. Assets, $350,000.

Fireman's Fund Insurance Company, San Francisco. Assets, $878,780.87.

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RAILROAD LANDS IN IOWA.

1,700,000 ACRES FOR SALE

by the Iowa Railroad Land Company. These lands recommend themselves to all who see them. Land-seeking tickets receivable for land purchased at the branch office of the Company, No. 63 South Canal-st., and on the line of the Chicago & North Western, and the Illinois Central Railroads. Guides, giving descriptions, locations, prices, terms, etc., to be had by calling as above, or by addressing

JOHN B. CALHOUN, Land Commissioner, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Must be Sold.

60x80 feet on Franklin-st., between Lake and Randolph, east front, at $475 per foot.

MARSHALL & DICKINSON, Otis Block, Room 10.

FOR SALE.

60 acres a short distance from the depot at Maywood; splendid place for subdivision.

4 acres on Central Park, half park front; very easy terms.

2 acres at Lawndale; lake water on this property.

2 magnificent houses on Ashland-av; easy terms.

Block 55, corner north of Lake, near Halsted-st.; railroad track can be laid on the property.

A fine lot for manufacturing, dock, with track connections, north of Polk-st.; a good elevator lot.

HENRY F. FRINK, Real Estate and Law Office, REPUBLIC LIFE BUILDING, ROOM 8.

WANTED.

WANTED,

The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, whose business is larger than that of any other in the world, want three or four of the best men in the city to represent the Company here as Agents and Solicitors. Apply at the office of the Northwestern Department, corner Dearborn and Washington-sts.

Proposals Wanted,

From OWNERS & ARCHILD for a Hall to be used for Masonic purposes between Randolph and Adams, and State-sts, and Fifth-av. Address A. C. GLEASON, M 38, Tribune office.

WANTED,

Immediately, a good short-hand writer. Apply to D. HENNING, Michigan Central Freight Depot, foot of South Water-st.

FINANCIAL.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate, in the city, promptly, at current rates. G. A. HUBBARD & CO., 70 South Canal-st.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.

Six handsome offices, separate or in suites, now ready, in the building northwest corner of Clark and Madison-sts. Apply in building, to

WM. M. FORRMAN.

TO LET.

Office or Desk room in Room 3, Chamber of Commerce (northeast corner). Location unsurpassed for Banking, Real Estate, Insurance or Commission Business. Apply to D. W. IRWIN & CO., 11 Central Block.

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A large list of stores, lofts, and basements in good localities in the burnt district. Two good stores on Madison-st. between LaSalle-st. and Fifth-av. Inquire at the general renting agency of DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 4 and 5 Bryan Block.

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WILLIAMS, MILLER & OLMSTEAD,

Wholesale

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS,

127 & 129 MARKET-ST.

WALL PAPER AND SHADES.

TWYMAN, MACKEY, & DEVEREAUX,

Interior Decorators.

DEALERS IN

WALL PAPERS, Shades, AND CURTAIN GOODS.

Importers and Jobbers of

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SEWING MACHINES.

HOME SEWING MACHINE.

LOCK-STITCH MACHINE IN THE UNITED STATES.

ROTARY. THE ONLY PERFECT FEED.

PRICE, $50.

COMPETENT AGENTS WANTED

Throughout the Northwest, in all unoccupied territory.

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JOHNSON, CLARK & CO.,

257 STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

WILLCOX & GIBBS'

IMPROVED FAMILY

Sewing Machine.

FREE TRIAL BEFORE PURCHASE.

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IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES

AND

Tailors' Trimmings.

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HEAT REGULATOR.

THE AUTOMATIC

Heat Regulator,

For hot-air Furnaces, on exhibition and for sale at 214½ East Madison-st, can be attached to any furnace, and is guaranteed to perform as follows, ore pay is required: Will open and shut the draft so as to always give an even temperature, and just that desired; prevent the escape of gas, smoke, and dust into your rooms, saves from one-quarter to one-third the amount of coal. You have only to supply the coal, and shake out the ashes; all else is left to the regulator.

EDWARD SUTTON, General Agent.

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BASSETT & HAMMOND,

Hatters & Furriers,

Are showing the finest Stock of

FURS & HATS

In the city, at their New Store

144 MADISON-ST.,

NEAR LASALLE.

HATS & CAPS

McBAIN & CO.,

NEW STYLES IN

FELT, CLOTH, AND DRESS SILK HATS

AT BOTTOM PRICES.

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W. REID,

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CLOAKS AND SUITS.

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W. L. B. JENNEY, 9 Dearborn-st.

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MERCH. FARM. & MECH. LIVING, 84 South Water-st.
SECOND NATIONAL, 92 West Washington.
Solicits Accounts.
HALLOCK & WILLARD, 9 Washington.
Bankers and Brokers.
Illinois Certificates a Specialty.
STEPHANI, BONNEMAN & HAAS, 69 Washington.
Blank Book Manufacturers, Stationers, and Job Printers.
BLISS & SNOW, 62 South Canal-st.
CAMERON, AMBERG & CO., 81 and 83 W. Monroe-st.
JOHN H. DALL & CO., 262 and 264 South Clark-st.
JEWETT & POWELL, 76 Washington.
J. W. FALDING & CO., 31 South Canal-st.
J. W. MIDDLETON, Paper Ruler, 64 Clark-st.
DEAN BROS. & ROWLAND, 67 W. Monroe-st.
Booksellers and Stationers.
COBB, ARMES & CO., 58 Wabash-av.
HADLEY BROTHERS, 136 State-st.
Boots and Shoes (Wholesale).
DOGGETT, BASSETT & HUNT, 87 Lake-st.
C. H. FARGO & CO., 264 & 266 Madison-st.
PHILLIP GOLDMAN, 85 Randolph-st.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO., 87 Lake-st.
McAULEY, FOSS & CO., 113 and 115 Lake-st.
NORTH BENNINGTON CO., 57 and 59 Lake-st.
C. O. THOMPSON & CO., 45 W. Lake-st.
WRAGG, KIRTLAND & CHUBBUCK, 49 Lake-st.
WISWELL, NAZRO & THOMPSON, 87 Lake-st.
Brass Castings and Finishings.
E. B. TAYLOR, 43 Market-st.
Brick Pavers.
ROCK RIVER PAVING CO., 48 West Lake-st.
Carriages.
COAN & THE BROKAW CO., 7 and 9 W. Lake-st.
Clocks.
AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 87 Wabash-av.
Commission Merchants.
DOW, QUIRK & CO., 55 and 57 Canal-st.
Corsets.
C. F. FOSTER, 13 Market-st.
Confectionery (Wholesale).
M. E. PAGE & CO., 56 S. Green-st.
Crockery (China, Glassware, etc.).
ABRAM, KRAY & CO., 48 and 50 Wabash-av.
JOHNSON & ALSEY, 144 and 146 Madison-st.
S. B. PARKHURST, 42 and 44 Wabash-av.
Dentistry.
HENRY SEARS & CO., 81 and 83 South Clark-st.
Druggists.
H. HONSINGER, office and residence 88 Fifth-av.
E. SOYES, 173 West Washington-st.
Dressmaking.
SAMUEL S. WHITE, 34 and 36 East Madison-st.
Dry Goods (Wholesale).
E. BURNHAM & SON, 37 and 39 Lake-st.
FULLER & FULLER, 37, 39, and 41 Market-st.
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & LEIB, 45 and 47 Lake-st.
Engraving and Publishing.
BLISS & TOBEY, 87 Madison-st.
Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.
DUNN & CO., 40 Lake-st.
D. W. & A. L. KEITH & CO., 124 W. Lake-st.
Flour and Grain.
G. W. DESPATCH, cor. Dearborn and Lake-sts.
Foundries and Machine Shops.
GRANNIS & FARWELL, 76 Michigan-st.
Guns and Sporting Goods.
F. J. ABBEY, 87 West Madison-st.
EDWIN THOMAS, jr., 61 West Lake-st.
Hardware (Wholesale).
SEEBERGER & CO., 39 Lake-st.
Hardware (Retail).
E. HAMILTON HUNT, (Builders'), 47 Lake-st.
MARLEY & ALLING, 46 Lake-st.
MILLER BROS. & KREY, 39 Lake-st.
BRINTNALL, TEED & HALSEY, 37 Wabash-av.
Hotels.
NORTH MISSOURI (Indiana & Clark), 39 Lake-st.
Insurance (Life).
LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, 79 and 81 Washington-st.
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL, 78 Madison-st.
MUTUAL BENEFIT, 67 New Jersey-st.
Insurance (Steam).
M. GREENHALGH & CO., 10 Merchants' Exchange.
HALL, LIMARK & CO., Milwaukee-av.
Iron.
WM. GRAVER & CO., 52 Wabash-av.
GOODRICH & KIRBY, 52 West Madison-st.
C. A. MORSE, 69 West Madison-st.
WM. M. MAYO, 102 and 104 West Lake-st.
W. H. SHOW & CO., 87 Wabash-av.
C. S. MAYO & CO., 103 State and 61 West Lake-st.
ROBBINS & HAMILTON, 103 State-st.
STARR & SON, 45 Wabash-av.
Jewelry.
H. N. WHEELER & CO., 167 West Madison-st.
Jewelry Cases and Glassware (Retail).
DENT & BLACK, 121 Lake-st.
Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead Manufacturers.
E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO., 51 and 53 Lake-st.
Leather, Tannery Oil and Findings.
C. C. WALLER & SONS, 16 South Canal-st.
Millinery and Straw Goods (Wholesale).
D. B. FISK & CO., 27 and 29 Randolph-st.
GAGE BROS. & CO., 107 and 109 Lake-st.
KEITH, BROWN & CO., 111 and 113 Lake-st.
WALSH & HUTCHINSON, 261 and 263 Madison-st.
Oils.
WESTERN RURAL (Linseed), 39 Lake-st.
Oils, Naptha, Gasoline (Wholesale).
KENLY & JENKINS, 39 South Water-st.
Pawnbrokers.
J. W. BUTLER & CO., 39 Randolph-st.
BRADNER, SMITH & CO., 154 Wabash-av.
GLEN GALLAGHER & CO., 74 Clark-st.
W. C. CLARKE, 27 West Washington-st.
ROCK RIVER PAPER CO., 48 W. Lake-st.
H. M. KNICKERBOCKER, 48 W. Lake-st.
McCANN, PITCH & CONVERSE, 13 and 15 Lake-st.
NORTHWEST PAPER CO., 47 and 49 Lake-st.
SOLOMON, BAMBERGER & CO., Randolph-st.
Pawnbrokers.
LIPMAN'S Money Loan Office, 87 Clark-st.
Pianos, Organs, and Musical Instruments.
J. BAUER & CO., 69 to 83 Washington-st.
REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 87 Wabash-av.
W. W. KIMBALL, 205 to 211 Wabash-av.
Printers (Law, Railroad, and Commercial).
A. D. MEECH, 120 Clark-st.
RHODES & BRADLEY, 89 and 91 Lake-st.
Printers' Stocks, Cuts, Type, Etc.
H. W. ANDERSON & CO., 87 South Clark-st.
W. & H. DOUGLAS, 187 Lake-st.
Railway Car Springs and Castings.
CHERRY, ADAMS & CO., Michigan Central Depot.
Rags and Rolled Linseed Oil (Manufacturers).
E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO., 51 and 53 Lake-st.
Real Estate and Loans.
SNYDER & CO., 120 Randolph-st.
OTTO VON PETTZOW, Notary Public.
Loans, 10 LaSalle-st.
Saddlery Hardware.
BRIGHAM & JONES, 17 West Randolph-st.
Safes (See Burglar Proof).
DIEBOLD, SCHENK & CO., 46 State-st.
S. H. HARRIS, Manufacturing, 62 Clark-st.
HERRING & CO., 64 State-st. and 182 Fifth-av.
Sails.
HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, 41 Lake-st.
Saws (With Inserted or Solid Teeth).
N. W. SPAULDING & BROS., 35 and 37 Lake-st.
Sewing Machines.
GROVER & BAKER, 178 State-st.
WHEELER & WILSON, 428 W. Madison-st.
MANLEY & M. CO., 204 Wabash-av.
Sewing Silks and Machine Twist.
BELDING BROS. & CO., 78 East Lake-st.
Ship Chandlers and Ship Chandlery.
GEO. F. FOSTER, 13 Market-st.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 128 to 134 Lake-st.
FINNEY BROTHERS, 216 and 218 Lake-st.
PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 203 to 209 Lake-st.
Shot (Drop and Buck, Manufacturers).
CHICAGO SHOT CO., 56 Lake-st.
Show Cases.
D. RADELAY, 141 South Clark-st.
T. W. SHOW CASE MANFG. CO., 87 and 89 Fifth-av.
M. TRIBUNE, 46 State-st.
Stoves (Wholesale).
AMERICAN RADIATOR, 16 Lake-st.
FULLER, WARREN & CO., 79 to 83 Lake-st.
Sugar and Syrup Refiners.
DENNISON & CO., 88 South Canal-st.
Trunks.
J. W. BAILEY, 13 LaSalle-st.
Trunk Manufacturers.
CHAS. T. WILL, 241 State-st., and 87 Lake-st.
Undertakers.
SHELDON & DAVIS, 138 West Madison-st.
C. H. JORDAN, 181 Clark-st., near Division.
JAMES WRIGHT, 12 N. Clark-st.
Wire Cloth and Wire Work.
CLINTON WIRE CLOTH CO., 87 West Taylor-street.
Wrapping Paper Manufacturers.
NORTHWESTERN MANFG CO., 47 Lake-st.

FOR SALE.

A Rare Business Opportunity.

FOR SALE—One-third interest in Grocery and Feed and Door Factory of Carr, Adams & Co., which has been established six or seven years, and is a rapidly increasing business; located at Dubuque, Iowa, the best point in the Northwest. Other business demands the attention of the undersigned. Address

E. J. CARR, BEACH, Dubuque, Iowa.

VOLUME 26.

BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

Scandinavian National Bank

AT CHICAGO,

in the State of Illinois, at close of business, Oct. 3, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$ 535,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	150,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure deposits	45,000.00
U. S. bonds and Reserve Agents	61,000.00
Due from National Banks	54,241.67
Due from State Banks and bankers	11,000.00
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	11,000.00
Current expenses and taxes paid	2,000.00
Premiums paid	3,000.00
Checks and other cash items	24,000.00
Exchanges for Clearing House	27,000.00
Bills of other National Banks	10,000.00
Fractional currency (including nickels)	2,000.00
Specie	20,000.00
Legal-tender notes	60,000.00
	$1,000,000.00

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 200,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000.00
Undivided profits	12,241.67
National Bank notes outstanding	135,000.00
State Bank notes outstanding	30,000.00
Due to other National Banks	10,000.00
Due to State Banks and bankers	15,000.00
Dividends unpaid	1,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check	595,758.33
Demand certificates of deposit	10,000.00
	$1,000,000.00

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss:

I, Alexander Siller, Cashier of the Scandinavian National Bank of Chicago, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ALEXANDER SILLER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of October, 1872.

LEOPOLD MAYER, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: W. K. NIXON, E. BIDDLE ROBERTS, F. L. HAWKINSON, } Directors.

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OR,

The Actor's Daughter.

A ROMANCE.

By E. O. S.

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A book remarkably elevated and natural in tone and sentiment, full of refined and healthy thought, and exciting an intimate and accurate knowledge of aristocratic society in England.

MY BROTHER'S KEEPER.

Uniform with "Dollars and Cents." "Star Dust," &c. New edition. 12mo. Extra cloth. $1.50.

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Uniform. By the author of "The Wide, Wide World," "Queechy," "Daisy," &c. New edition. 12mo. Extra cloth. $1.50.

The two preceding volumes, by the Warner Sisters, are universally acknowledged the most delightful novels ever published, and have become as well known to the public, wherever marked according to point both of plot and style.

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J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers, 715 and 717 Market-st., Philadelphia.

STOVES.

STOVES.

Assorting Base Burner—the great "King of the West"—A. W. WHEELER'S, 235 State-st.

NOTICE.

"Dakota" excuse was made east of the Mississippi and by C. S. Bacon, Farmer, Kendall County, Ill., and filed June 5th by H. G. Hall, Grant, Iowa. Search

REMOVAL.

REMOVED.

BAVEY & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Stoves, Furnaces, Ranges, Tin and Glass Furnishing Goods, have removed to 180 Lake-st.

FOR SALE.

HAIR AND CLOTH BRUSHES.

A splendid assortment of Hair and Cloth Brushes. Wholesale and Retail—Very Cheap.

GERTS, LUMBARD & CO., 167 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE.

Superior horse for family use—will break, gentle, a driver, and perfectly sound—together with an open top Buggy. 144 West Washington-st., second floor.

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75 and 80 Van Buren-st., cor. Third-av.

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executed with skill and promptness.

J. ORMOND has no connection whatever with this house, and no authority to collect accounts for us.

GINANCIAL.

O. Slaughter,

BANKER,

Buys and sells Stocks, Bonds, and Gold. Receives money on deposit and transacts a General Banking and Brokerage Business.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MRS. WYANT,

No. 74 Wabash-av., begs to inform her patrons that she has returned from New York, with all the novelties in Fall Patterns, and will also open with perfect millinery. Ladies, formerly with the Misses Buchanan, having left the Millinery Department, will be pleased to see old friends and patrons.

W. Faber's and other Lead Pencils,

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,

118 and 120 Monroe-st.

P. M. W. JONES,

Stationer, Printer, and Blank Book Manufacturer. Railroad Work and Office Outfits a specialty. 109 Canal-st., and 509 Wabash-av.

For the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY,

509 Wabash-av., Chicago.

WILLIAM H. SHARP, Secretary.

PROPS OF CONSTITUTION WATER cures a day sure. Cures in the Kidneys, Bladder, Urethra, Gravel, Gleet, Milky Urine, Dropsy, Pain in the Back, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Piles, Dull Appetite, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver. Pimples on the face, Blotches, Impure Blood, and all diseases arising from a deranged state of the system. Props of Constitution Water is a purifying, healthy tonic. For sale by all druggists.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between John F. Heaney and Thomas Heaney, under the firm name of Thomas Heaney & Co., carrying on the business of manufacturing upholstery goods, at 203 and 205 West Taylor street, Chicago, Ill., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

THOS. J. GANNON.

GANNON BROS.

Having purchased the interest of Thomas Heaney in the business of the above firm, and hope in the future to merit the liberal patronage bestowed on the late firm. Prompt attention paid to all orders from the trade. Thankful for past favors, we solicit a continuance of the same.

THOS. J. GANNON.
E. J. GANNON.